A SHIP LOAD

For Your Inspection.

Lot 1. 50 cases of new

Hamburg Edges, 1-2 to 3

inches wide, 5c yard.

inches wide, 10c yard.

inches wide, 15c yard.

inches wide, 25c yard.

wide, 5c yard.

wide, 10c yard.

Lot 4. 25 cases new Hamburg Edges, 3 to 18

Lot 5. 2,000 pieces

These goods were all

imported prior to the new

DIRT CHEAP.

Make Up Your Underwear Now

See us for the material.

WI,UUU.UU

WILL BUY A

BEAUTIFUL, HIGH,

FRONTING EAST

--ON--

RAPID TRANSIT,

tariff prices and are

hand-made Torchon

Direct From St.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

25-INCH CHINAS!

tints; all here; 90c value at

69c Yard.

3 pieces 24-inch black

gros grain Dress Silks, tip-

top all the year round at \$1.50 yard. A leader at

\$1.19.

BUY A WRAP

Of us. We are closing our

for garments now on

Real Astrakhan Capes

\$5 Each.

lar or Connemara effect;

best goods, 98c each.
Black Repellant Waterproofs, cloth effects; the

neatest storm coat a lady

can wear; \$3.50 goods at

Gossamers, either circu-

We don't ask half-price

Delicate and beautiful

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1891.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERY The Children Will Need

lorchon Lace Edges.

200 dozen Misses' and and Children's derby ribbed, seamless, war-ranted fast black Stockings, at

15 Cents Pair.

Lot 2. 40 cases new Hamburg Edges, 1-2 to 7

100 dozen pairs plain Lot 3. 30 cases new fast black, Louis Herms Hamburg Edges, 1 to 9 dorf dye, warranted, stainless.

25 Cents Pair.

Ladies' black and solid colored, all wool, seamless

Edges, 1-4 to 3 inches 25 Cents Pair. 50 dozen Gents' fast Lot 6. 1,000 pieces black, guaranteed, seamd-made Torchon ges, 1-4 to 7 inches less Hose,

25 Cents Pair, Worth 40 Cents.

2 cases full twelve-quarter, \$1.25 value, at

\$1.00 Each.

IMPORTERS.

WARE & OWENS AUCTIONEERS.

We will sell on Tuesday, January 6, 1891, befor the courthouse door, in Fulton county, Georgia within the legal hours of sale, 2021/2 ACRES OF LAND

within three miles of the city of Atlanta and only one-half mile from the Central railroad, double track and hourly train to Hapeville; same being land lot No, one hundred and twenty-four (124) and a part of the S. Alexander Smith estate.

This land lies all in one body, and is the most valuable tract in Fulton county.

Call at our office and get piat. Go and look at the property or come by and we will take you to see it, and be at the sale on next Tuesday. Terms of sale, cash.

WARE & OWENS, Auctioneers,

Kempton, Delkin & Co., 6 East Alabama St.

Ansley Bros.—Real Estate\*

PARTIES SUFFERING FOR BARGAINS
please notice these offered below:

4,100—Boulevard lot, east front 66\*/x175, nearly
opposite Judge Hopkins's; must be sold.

5,060—2 lovely Forest avenue lots, 52\*/x150 each,

5,000—2 lovely Forest avenue lots, 52\*/x150 each,

5,000—Real Regart West End home; house 7 rooms,
water and gas; lot 81x300, nicely shaded, very
desirable.

2,500—New 6-room house and lot, Highland avenue, near Boulevard, on electric line.

1,600—Young street lot, close to Edgewood avenue, nicely shaded, near in, 70x150, very cheap.

3,900—Nice Crew street home; lot 52\*/x170.

7,000—Elegant new home on Capitol avenue.

1,700—Elegant new home on Capitol avenue.

1,600—Georgia avenue lot, between Crew and

\$1,700—Capitol avenue lot, 53x190, near Georgia avenue.
\$1,600—Georgia avenue lot, between Crew and Washington streets; a good speculation.
\$1,550—Pulliam street lot, lies well; cheap.
\$5,000—West Peachtree lot, opposite head of Hunnieutt avenue, 50x187; a bargain.
\$3,000—Washington street lot, 60x150, corner Georgia avenue; Maple and Foundry street houses and lots, new, 3 to 4 rooms each; \$1,400 to \$1,600; installment plan.
\$750—Ormond street lot, 45x150, near Capitol avenue.

avenue. \$1,250—Capitol avenue lot, beautifully shaded

50x250.

100—Marietta street lot, near Pine street.

100—6-room, East Fair, house and corner lot, near in.

100—100x200, near Kimball street, nicely shaded.

1200—Simpson street lot, 105x240, on corner.

100—Roach street, 4-room house and lot, rents

\$10.

If you want anything in real estate, see if we an't furnish it for you.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

The dummy is being graded right at Georgia silroad, near depot. Property is still cheap here, buy now.

silroad, near depot. Property is still chess
By now.
E. 500-Aore lot and 5-room house, near depot.
E. 500-Aore lot and 5-room house, near depot.
E. 500-20 acres fust below Decatur; a bargain.
E. 500-11½ acres and 5-room cottage, near railroad. Office, 10 East Alabama street.

THE FIRM OF R. J. SHOTT & CO. IS THIS
L. day disselved by mutual consent. J. M. High
& Co. assume all liabilities and to whom all accounts must be paid.

R. J. SCOTT.
E. HIGH & CO.

NOTICE!

REAL ESTATE CHANGE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE THIRD INterest of William A. Sprague, in the real estate and renting business of B. S. Drake & Co., we will hereafter conduct the business under the firm name of Drake & Owens. We have, what we consider a bargain, in the way of a fruit farm and vineyard, consisting of thirty acres, a portion of which lies within the incorporate limits of Hawkinsville, Ga.; six acres in scuppernong grapes, five acres in Le Conterpears, 300 wild goose plum trees; also, peaches, apples, figs, apricots, mulberries, pecans, etc. The improvements are: New 5-room house, kitchen and servanies' house, wine house and barn, stables, etc. Call for price and fuller description.

S1,500 to 23-room cottages on electric line; now renting for \$180 per annum; buy these.

\$5,000 to, T8x125, between the two Peachtrees, on North avenue.

\$5,000 lot, 78x135, between the two Peachtrees, on North avenne.

\$8,500 will buy a modern home on Luckie street; close in; 7 rooms; one-half cash.

\$2,000—Now 6-room house, Stonewall street.

\$6,000—Come and see what we offer in the way of 10 cottages on a lot, 235x300 feet, fronting on Hunnicutt, Mills and Parker streets, near West Peachtree; pays about \$660 per annum.

\$4,500—We have a neat home on Baker street, near electric line on Courtland avenue; 6 rooms.

\$3,150—North avenue, 106x163, 4-room cottage; well shaded, stables, etc.

We have 3 4-room cottages on Magnolia street and 5 lots adjoining that there is a spec in, as party is anxious to sell.

Big bargains in lots at West End. Come in and see us about them. We have a rushing demand.

party is anxious to sell.

Big bargains in lots at West End. Come in and see us about them. We have a rushing demand for all classes of property for rent, and all who have vacant property should place it in our hands DRAKE & OWENS,

Partnership Notice. HAVE, THIS DAY, ADMITTED INTO PARTnership Mr. Loyd B. Parks and Mr. W. W. Orr.
The business will be continued at 38 Whitehall
street, under the firm name of George Muse & Co.
With thanks for the liberal patronage of the past,
I ask a continuance of the same to the new firm
Atlanta, January 1, 1891.

Chothier.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF MADISON, GA., IS prepared to receive proposals for supplying said city with water and electric lights. Bids are invited for the erection of a system of waterworks and an electric plant in said city, based upon a grant of a tranchise and a contract for a number of years to furnish the city with water and lights. For particular, adds as 1. 2. Add as Clerk of the city with water and lights.

125 pieces 38-inch wool Dress Flannel, brown and

blue shadings, 17 Cents Yard.

In small change is all we ask this week for an elegant silver-mounted, paragon frame, Gloria Silk Umbrella, worth \$2.50. This is a rare bargain.

All wool, Jersey ribbed

Opera shades, \$1.50 value, to be closed at 75 Cents Each.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

200 DOZEN

15 Cents Pair. Other goods in same

IMPORTERS

36 & 38 W. Alabama St.,

(Maddox, Rucker & Co. Bank Building.) Real Estate Dealers.

We handle no property except that which we own as a whole or in part, or that which we absolutely control. If you want to deal with principals, call on us. If you have good property for sale, it will pay you to place it in our hands. We are building the electric line to West End and McPherson Barracks, and own or control nearly all the property contiguous to the line that is for sale. We control more good investment property than any house in the city.

We offer 356 acres along the route of the New Beit Line, now being surveyed, between Van Winkle's and the Central railroad. This will pay 200 per cent inside of two years.

20 lots on Piedmont avenue and Myrtle street, north of Ponce de Leon avenue. Choice property.

134 lots in Arlington Heights, on Green's Ferry avenue, between Chestnut and Ashly streets. Capitalists can double their money on above within six months.

32 lots fronting the electric line in the south part of the city. 32 lots fronting the electric line in the south part of the city.
A choice vacant lot, nicely shaded, on West Peschtree, near North avenue, 94x190. This fronts Peters park.
50 lots on East Fair street dummy line—"very cheap."
29 acres fronting the Barracks Electric line, in lots of from 4 to 10 acres. from 4 to 10 acres. ice lots in Ormwood park, at low prices to ome-seekers. We have lots and acreage everywhere and for all classes of people.

Come to see us.

nov6-diy-8p WOODWARD & MOUNTAIN.

Brown & Watson,

14 E. Alabama St.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING WE OFFER THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING bargains:

840 per front foot for 135 feet on Boulevard.

84,500 takes a nice little cottage and six lots on McAfee st.; a bargain.

84,500 takes a nice little cottage and six lots on McAfee st.

83,000 buys as lots near Van Winkle's; a bargain?

81,500 buys as small cottage on Vine st.; lot 50x176.

83,000 will buy nice 6-r. cottage at West End.

83,000 will buy nice 6-r. cottage at West End.

81,000 each for 3 beautiful lots on Pryor, on dummy line, 52x150.

81,500-4-r. house and 16x330, on Ponce de Leon avenue.

56,009—7-7. house and 15x168, on West Baker st.
52,000—5-r. h. on Calhoun street, 5ix108.
52,000—5-r. h. on Calhoun street, 5ix108.
52,000—6-r. cottage on Courtland, 120x16.
54,500—6-r. cottage on Courtland, 120x16.
55 per foot for 120x185, on Boulevard.
5750 per acre. 7 acres, close to Ponce de Leon springs.

springs.
If you want your property sold, list it with us. BROWN & WATSON, 14 E. ALABAMA ST.

Notice.

OFFICE AT LOUISVILLE, KY, OPEN ISTAL TELEGRAPH GABLE G

We are the only people

who do it. 3 cases 32-inch Oxford bleached domestic, 5c yd. A good 10c 4-4 bleached cotton, without dressing,

at 8c yard. Double-fold night gown, cotton, at 81-2c yard.

Uncle Remus unbleached domestic, at 4 1-2c yd. Good 10-4 sheeting at 20c yard.

Soft-finished Cambric, 10c value at 7 1-2c yard. 2 cases extra quality check nainsook, at 61-2c yard.

ABOUT 40 PAIRS. The price is merely nominal.

SEE THEM.

ATTENTION! We can fit them—in the best values, at the smallest cost of any Atlanta

concern. 1,000 prs. Ziegler Bros. French Kid Button Boots, hand sewed, for three days only, at \$2.50; regular price, \$5.

EXCHANGE,

No5S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga

In a week or two the usual influx of northern people will begin to arrive, and from advices the number of investors rouch larger than usual. The people of the northern and eastern states ararapidly unning their attention to the great opportunities offered capital in the south. and Atlanta being the center of greatest development, we confidently anticipate a large movement in real estate during the coming months.

Those who may wish to dispose of their property if they will favor us with description and price, will have it advertised free of charge and exceptional opportunities of disposing of it. All classes of real estato are in demand, especially acreage and desirable houses.

We offer the following bargains:
38% acrea? a miles from center of city, close to beit line, \$3,500.

6 lots on Calhoun street, fine shade and graded, \$35 per foot.

\$35 per foot.

19 lots on Myrtle street, adjoining above, \$20
per foot. These are the choicest residence lots on
the inarket at the price offered.

5 acres near McPherson barracks and close to
cleet rie line, lays beautifully, \$2,250.

47 acres close to Peachtree road and belt line

discrete line, lays beachtree road and beach discrete close to Peachtree road and beach discrete comments and the line, to ton gin, water power, 3-room dwelling, 10 acres land, 10 miles from city and near railroad, \$1,200.

Mr. H. C. Pendleton has charge of city property list and will be pleased to show customers anything they may want in that line, and will consider it a favor if his friends will call upon him. ROBERT MILLER, L. McINTOSH WARD, Manager. Secretary and Treasurer

G. W. ADAIR,

THE NEW YEAR IS HERE AND I WANT TO

THE NEW YEAR IS HERE AND I WANT TO I take this occasion to thank my customers for their patronage and invite new ones to come in and trade with me.

I have a thoroughly equipped office and pay close, strict attention to my business. I have sold during the year 1890, over \$1,000,000 worth of real estate, and I do not know of a dissatisfied purchaser.

Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, my son Forrest or I, personally, will be ready at any time to show you if you wish to buy. Have conveyances always ready at door, or will take discriptions of property you may wish to sell and will give if due attention.

My rent department is in charge of Forrest and Mr. John H. Groves who have ample experience and will keep your houses rented, collect promptly, look after repairs, insurance, etc., and my cashier, Mr. Bafus A. Howard, will make statements and returns when desired.

I am fully prepared and intend to do a higger business during 1801, if possible.

Come in if you wish to buy, bring consignments if you wish to sell and leave your houses to real and you rushiness will receive the best attention.

Respectfully, 6 Kimball House, Wall street.

If you want a sure thing

take a few shares of s in the American In

14 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

tom-made Shoes, \$2.50; worth \$4. Misses' goat school Shoe, solar tip, sizes 11 to

Men's genuine calf cus-

2, \$1 pair.
Boys' custom - made school Shoes, 21-2 to 5, \$1.50 pair.

FOR EVERYBODY.

All Silk Gros Grain, satin edge, assorted colors, 7

10c Yard.

THIS WEEK

Or Not At All! AT THESE PRICES.

Striped and Tinsel Nets, all the new and fashionable tints. We have shown them up to now at \$1.50 yard. Price to close only

69 Cents.

60 pieces evening Surahs, worth 65c, at 42½c

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING AGENTS,

TELEPHONE 1075.

We have nine 3-room houses and one 4-room house on one acre of ground, more or less, that rent for \$80 per month. These houses are in good renting locality, and can be bought for such a price as to bring over 10 per cent net per annum. If you are hunting for a boss investment, ponder and think!

annum. If you are hunting for a loss invession, ponder and think!

\$2,750 buys a good 10-room, house on cor. lot, 71x120, on Rhodes st. This is a renuine bargain. \$750 buys a 2-room house on lot 100x150, on Capitol avenue, just beyond clarke University. \$2,000 gets a 5-room house and kitchen on lot 80x80 on Markham street. Terms very easy. \$2,000 purchases a 6-room house and store, lot 50x105, on Markham street. Terms can be made. \$2,600 gets store and three large dwelling rooms, on cor. lot 50x100 on Mangum street. Easy terms. This is an excellent stand.

\$2,500 buys a corner, 100x100, with two houses, renting for \$15 per month, on Georgia avenue. Cheap.

The American Investment Company offers the greatest inducements ever

given in Atlanta for sure

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

I have fifty miles of team and

station work on the Southbound

Railroad to let between the Savan-

nah river and Graham's, on the

South Carolina railroad, Good prices

will be paid for quick work. Apply

to the undersigned at Savannah, Ga.

ANTAL-MIDY

GEO. DOLE WADLEY,

Chief Engineer

and quick profits.

only \$1.50.

stock.

Stocks, Bonds and Loans

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE | SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 20 PEACHTREE ST.

SPECIAL

CORNER DEGATUR AND PRYOR STREETS.

We will give a discount of 10 per cent off on all our

DINNER SETS

From now until New Year's day. The largest variety of Din-ner Sets in the city.

S2,300 flay for \$15 per month, on Georgia avenue. Cheap.

\$2,160 on very easy terms can buy a nice 4-room house on good lot to alley on North avenue.

\$80 for 55x165 on Markham st. Very easy terms. Persons looking for a small and desirable suburban tract can be suited at a very low figure. We have 6 acres of land, 3-room house; land in strawberries, pear and peach trees, grapes and figs. rumsing branch. Cor. McPherson and Wellham Avenues. The small sum of \$1,500 buys this; \$600 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

An excellent factory site, consisting of 3½ acres of ground, with \$9,000 factory on same, fronting Georgia railroad, and three streets, that we can buy for you cheap.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, L.A.MUELLER YOU CANNOT BUY

GOLD DOLLARS

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

No one expects to do so The prices we will name you on

ALL KINDS OF GLOTHING For the next few days will be something akin to buying gold at fifty cents on the dollar. The goods are here and must be sold.

### OLD TIME LAWS

IN GEORGIA

THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION

When Georgia Was the Youngest Royal Province.

THE SLAVES AND THE PATTER-ROLLERS

Curious Customs and Conditions a Hundred and Fifty Years Ago.

One of the most interesting books at the capitol is a ponderous leather-bound volume of Georgia laws in manuscript, 1764 to 1778 in-

Bookmakers were honest in those days, and the book is still well preserved, the leather covering being slightly frayed only along the edges, and while the leaves are yellow with age, the plain cramped chirography is per-

Each law is signed by the presiding officers of the two houses of the assembly, and by the governor, thus-

"By order of the commons "House of assembly,
"ALEX WYLLY, speaker,

"By order of the upper house. "N. Jones, president.

"Council chamber.
"Assented to 7 December, 1764. JA. WRIGHT,

'Exd."
Something in the Preamble. The preamble was lengthier than in the nodern style, and there was something in it. t set forth the causes and conditions that

It set forth the causes and conditions that called for the law.

For example, one law prohibited for a certian period the exportation of breadstuffs. Without the preamble the character of the law might be misunderstood; but the preamble cites the fact that there has been repeated heavy rains and inundation, and there was danger of a famine. So the general welfare was regarded superior to private gains, and the breadstuffs raised at home were kept here.

The following preamble will show the form, very different from the concise republican form of today.

"Whereas slavery has been introduced and allowed in his majesty's colonies in America,

whereas slavery has been introduced and allowed in his majesty's colonies in America, and the people called negroes, Indians, mulattoes, and mestizos have been deemed absolute slaves and the subjects of property in the hands of particular persons, the extent of whose power over such slaves ought to be settled and limited by prestitud and limited by prestitud and limited by prestitud and settled and limited by prestitud and settled and limited by prestitud and settled an whose power over such slaves ought to be settled and limited by positive laws, so that slaves may be kept in due subjection and obedience, and the owners and other persons having the care and government of slaves may be restrained from exercising rigor and cruelty over them, and that the public peace and order of this province may be preserved, we therefore pray your most sacred majesty that it may be enacted. And BE IT ENACTED by his excellency, JAMES WRIGHT, Esquire, captain, general, governor and commander-inchief in and over his majesty's province of Georgia, by and with the advice and consent of the honorable council and commons house of assembly of the said province in general assembly met and by the authority of the same, That.—"

After All, the Form Was Secondary.

After All, the Form Was Secondary.

That preamble might lead one to suppose that there was a great deal of red tape in the make-up of those old laws, when Georgia was a royal province.

But that isn't true—or, at least, if there was more formality then than now, the form was far from being a first consideration.

The laws are full of technical details, a final

comprehensive sentence, to the effect that "this act, and the separate clauses of this act, shall be construed most largely," and instruments therein referred to shall not be invalidated by "default in form."

The language was direct, with no unnecessary legal phraseology, and the tedious elongation of synonyms familiar in later-day statutes

was conspicuously wanting.

Another little point that Secretary Bill
Harris would notice with consternation. No
law now can treat of more than one subject matter. There was no such limitation then, and one law might treat, and frequently did, of half a dozen subject matters. Each of these is headed a minor preamble, but the sections are numbered consecutively, and it's all one

No, form was a secondary consideration and "the real meaning and intent of this law" was all important.

About the Slaves. The preamble quoted above is from a law about slaves. It was passed in 1764, and is therefore one of the first in the book. It seems therefore one of the first in the book. It seems to have been the first general law upon the subject, for it covers the whole ground, and no reference whatever is made to any previous

It is exceedingly interesting, as showing the condition of these unfortunate people at that early time.

The first sentence after the enacting clause

Included in the preamble is, "That all negroes, Indians, (except those after mentioned) mulat-toes or mestizos, or their issue, be forever slaves and deemed chattels personal of their The Indians excepted were those on terms of

The Indians excepted were those on terms of amity with the provincial government.

After this, several sections are devoted to provide a remedy whereby those unlawfully held in bondage may be liberated upon making proof of the same before the chief justice. First, however, a "guardian" was appointed for the slave, and the subsequent proceedings were in the guardian's name. If the fact was established that the ward was unlawfully held as a slave, he was promptly freed, and a jury assessed damages.

But if it were shown that the ward was legally and rightfully a slave, the court had him whipped—inflicted such corporal punishment as they saw fit, not extending to life or limb.

The burden of proof was upon the plaintiff.

mb. The burden of proof was upon the plaintiff, The burden of proof was upon the plaintiff, for it was always presumed that every negro, Indian, mulatto and mestizo was a slave. But where the ward was an Indian, belonging to a friendly tribe, the burden of proof was on

Slaves in Savannah and other towns were Slaves in Savannah and other towns were obliged to stay inside the corporate limits, and those on plantations within the plantation limits, unless they had a ticket signed by their master or the person in charge of them, or unless they were accompanied by a white person. Found outside these limits without such ticket and unaccompanied by a white person, the punishmen; was not exceeding twenty lashes upon the bare back.

To furnish a slave with such a ticket, without proper authority, was to forfeit £5; and to be liable, moreover, to the owner for damages.

out proper authority, was to forfest \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and to be liable, moreover, to the owner for damages.

If a slave found wandering without a ticket and unaccompanied by a white person, refused to submit to examination by any white man, the law authorized any white person to pursue, apprehend, and "moderately correct" such slave; and if the slave resisted and assaulted and struck such white person, such slave might lawfully be silled. If any slave be beaten, bruised, maimed or disabled by any person without sufficient cause (any justice of the peace might judge of such cause), that person was fined 5 shiftings for each offense; was further liable to the owner at the rate of 2 shillings a day for time lost by the slave in consequence of such maltreatment, and further for exemplary damages, all to be assessed by two freeholders, and applied to the fund for the poor of the parish.

In case such an offender couldn't or wouldn't pay the damages assessed, he was committed to gaol until he both could and would gay.

y.
ce of the peace was armed with the milar to that which the sheriff has to summon a posse to disperse any or meeting of slaves which might a peace or endanger the safety of his subjects, and to search all suspected with a peace of the safety of his subjects, and to search all suspected with a peace of the safety of his subjects, and to search all suspected.

emergencies. When he called upon one, bar-met, esquire, or mister, there was no escap-ng duty. A fine not exceeding 20 shillings was imposed for refusal to obey such a sum-

Mons.

Any person maimed, wounded or disabled in the pursuit, apprehension or taking of any slave running away or charged with a criminal offense, or in doing "any other act, matter, or thing in pursuance of the directions of this act," received such reward of the "Publick"—always a capital "P" with a "k" at the end—as the general assembly might see fit. If he were killed under similar circumstances, the reward went to his family or heirs.

For capital offenses a slave was tried before two justices of the peace and a jury of free-holders, not less than five nor more than seven. The trial was in other respects like that of a white person, the slave being given an opportunity to make his statement, and in cases where there were any mitigating circumstances the sentence was suspended and the matter referred to the executive elemency of the governor.

the governor.

Where the offense was not capital, a slave

Where the offense was not capital, a slave was tried before one justice of the peace with a jury of two freeholders.

The evidence of free Indians or slaves "not instructed in the profession of the Christian religion and baptized without oath," was admitted only for or against another slave, and then only "seriously considered and compared with other circumstances."

Then a section or two is devoted to providing "protection, privileges and encourage-

ing "protection, privileges and encouragement," to persons born of freed parents. There had been no custom or law of this kind before, it was stated, and such persons were by that fact "discouraged from coming into this pro-

vince."

All such persons, "male and female, of what ration or color seever, being born of freed parents," were to "give good test of their humble duty and loyalty to his majesty, and to their obedience to the laws and to their affection to the inhabitants of this province," and were then entitled by a naturalization act, to "enjoy all the privileges of British subjects," except that they couldn't vote for nor be elected members of the general assembly. Henceforth, from the passage of the act, they were to "be adjudged, reputed and taken to be in every condition and respect and degree as free, to all intents, purposes and constructions, as if born of Britis parents within this province."

purposes and constructions, as it born of Dis-is parents within this province."

The evidence of free Indians and negroes was admitted against free negroes only when the latter were charged with harboring slaves; which offenses were to be tried as directed for crimes committed by slaves.

Incendiarism was frowned upon with all the terrors of the law.

Incendiarism was frowned upon with all the terrors of the law.

Any slave, free negro, mulatto, Indian or mestizo, who willfully or maliciously burned any stack of rice, corn, or other grain, or set free to or burned any tar kiln, pitch in barrels, tar, turpentine or rosin, or any goods or commodity, was punished with death, and that without benefit of clergy.

Then another little preamble recites that the crime of poisoning had become common, and the subsequent sections are aimed at breaking that up.

Not only the poisoner, but any who fur

and the procured or conveyed the poison, and all who were privy to it and did not reveal the same, were punished with death.

Any slave who furnished information of a plot to poison was, upon the conviction of the guilty party or parties, paid 20 shillings from the public treasury, and was given a yearly he public treasury, and was given a yearly holiday and exempted from the labor of his

holiday and exempted from the labor of his master on that day—the anniversary of the discovery of the plot.

To show that such slave was entitled to that reward, and to the yearly holiday, the justice of the peace before whom the case was tried furnished him with a certificate.

No slave could be committed upon the bare information of another slave, and if any slave should be punished upon false information, the informer was to suffer the same punishment that the slave suffered.

Any slave who struck a white person—except by order of his master or overseer, or cept by order of his master or overseer, or rightfully in his master's interest—was punished as the justice of the peace might direct, corporal punishment, not extending to life or limb.

The second offense was punished with death. Then several sections are devoted to provid-ing punishment for persons that harbored or assisted runaway slaves. Any person inveigl-ing off slaves suffered death without benefit of

In order to prevent owners of slaves allowing their pecuniary interest to conflict with the public good by refusing to deliver slaves for trial, heavy fines were imposed—in case the negro was charged with a capital crime, 200 pounds, and if not a capital case £20—upon a master who prevented his slaves being brought to trial.

In event a slave was executed, his owner was recovernessed at the public expense.

an event a siave was executed, his owner was recompensed at the public expense.

The master who required his slaves to work on Sunday forfeited 10 shillings for each slave each Sunday so desecrated.

Slaves of contract and the state of the

arms without a license, or unless they were in company with a white person. Under no circumstances were they allowed to carry arms between sunset Saturday and

unrise Monday.

If any slave were found unlawfully carry-

If any slave were found unlawfully carrying arms, any person might selze said arms, and they became his property.

No slave was allowed to buy, sell or exchange any goods. Goods found thus unlawfully in their possession could be seized and sold, one-half going to the person seizing them and one-half to the poor of the parish; and the slave was to be whipped on the bare back not exceeding twenty lashes.

The Savaunah slaves, however, might have license or ticket to buy or sell fruit, fish and garden stuff, and be employed as porters, carters, or fishermen, and to purchase anything

garden stuff, and be employed as porters, carters, or fishermen, and to purchase anything for the use of their masters or owners in open market, or in any open shop kept by a white

market, or in any open shop kept by a white person.

Any retailer of strong liquor, who gave or sold beer or other spirituous liquor, without the consent of his owner, forfeited £5 for the first offense; and for the second offense he was fined £10 and put under bond.

Owners could not allow their slaves to work out without a ticket, under pain of 30 shillings for each offense—one-half to the informer and one-half to the poor of the parish—and the person who employed the slave of another person, having no ticket, forfeited to the informer 15 shillings and the wages he had agreed to pay the slave.

No slave was allowed to "traffic" except as before provided, nor to keep any boat, periagua or cance.

or canoe.

Goods found unlawfully in the possession of a slave, or being sold, traded, trafficked, dealt or bartered for by any slave, were seized and sold at public outcry.

It was lawful for a slave owner to give his according to the goods.

slaves license to sell, exchange, etc., the goods of such owner, but it was required particularly that the license should specify the quantity

of such owner, but it was required particularly that the license should specify the quantity and quality.

Any owner who allowed his slaves to beat drums, blow horns or other loud instruments—whereby an insurrectionary signal might be conveyed—or who suffered or countenanced any public meeting or feasting of strangs slaves on their plantations, forfeited 30 shillings for each offense.

Any person who wilfully murdered his own slave, or another's, being convicted upon the oath of two witnesses, was guilty of a felany for the first offense, and rendered forever incapable of holding any place of trust or exercising, enjoying, or receiving the profits of any office, place or employment, civil or military. The second offense of this nature was murder, and the guilty party suffered as by the laws of England, except that he forfeited only so much of his property as would pay for the slave, if the slave beionged to some one else.

Any person who, in sudden passion, killed a slave, forfeited £150, and mayhem inflicted upon a slave meant a fine of £50.

No slave could rent or hire a house, room, store or plantation on his own account, and any person unlawfully so letting property forfeited £5 to the informer.

It was unlawful for more than seven male slaves to travel on any high road unless they were accompanied by a white person, and any person could apprehend negroes violating the law, and inflict not more than twenty lashes upon the bare back of each.

It was unlawful also to teach them to write or to cause them to be taught. The punish-

upon the bare back of each.

It was unlawful also to teach them to write or to cause them to be taught. The punishment was a fine of £25.

Any slave teaching another the properties or use of any poisonous plant, root or herb, or other poison, was punished with death. The slave receiving such instruction was punished under a sentence from the justice of the peace, its punishment not to extend to the taking of

tended medicine, to any slave except under the direction of a white person, was punished with not exceeding fifty stripes. Any slave guilty of homicide upon a white person, except by misadventure or under the direction of his master, was punished with death.

direction of his master, was punished with death.

Any slave attempting to raise an insurrection, or to delude or entice any slave to run away, was punished with death; provided, such slave had actually prepared provisions, arms, ammunition, horses, boats, cances, or had done some overtact.

As there was danger that any plantation, settled exclusively by negroes, might become a rendezvous for the incendiary-inclined and for runaways, another section of the bill provides that no person should keep any slaves upon any plantation or settlement without some white person residing there. The fine for violation of this provision was £5 for each month the law was violated.

Every owner of any plantation was required to provide for every twenty slaves above twelve years old at least one white man capable of bearing arms.

No "Corners" in Those Days.

Those old legislators didn't bother their

Those old legislators didn't bother their heads much about the constitutionality of the laws they passed. They didn't mince matters, and where a wrong was found it was handled with "gloves off."

Nowadays a wheat king, by taking advantage of short crops, can levy tribute on every living soul in this country—men, women and children.

The man with plenty can traffic legally on the misfortune of his neighbor who hasn't But look how such things were treated in

But look how such things were steaded in provincial days.

In 1766, there was a great scarcity of rice. All the then settlements were in the rice country and rice a staple article of feed.

A commission was appointed to buy rice at a fixed price. No person could refuse to sell rice when called upon by the commission to sell, under heavy penalty. Then the commission sold the rice in their discretion at a fixed price to people who neaded it.

under heavy penalty. Then the commission sold the rice in their discretion at a fixed price to people who needed it.

So that the man who had a superabundance could not make his less fortunate neighbor pay an extortionate price for it. A man who had seventy-five barrels and needed only fifty barrels for own use, was obliged by law to sell the excess to the commission at a fixed price; and the man who had only twenty-five barrels and needed fifty barrels was supplied by the commission, and at a reasonable rate.

That was high-handed legislation, making a man sell his own property whether or not he wished to, and at a price he had no voice in fixing; and it was exceedingly unconstitutional—but how else could suffering and extortion have been prevented?

Right was right, in those good old times, even if it was a royal province and not a free country, and the good of the people was nearer the hearts of the lawmakers than it ever gets nawadays.

nawadays.
Soon after this law appointing a commis

Soon after this law appointing a commis-sion to buy and sell rice was passed, another law was passed making it a grave penal offense, for a certain length of time, to export rice from the province.

Protestants Preferred.

Protestants Preferred.

The early Georgia authorities get credit for being far in advance of their time when it came to allowing religious liberty and freedom of conscience, and all that.

The idea that most Georgians have now from the school histories—and we rather pride curselves upon it—is that Georgia was a home and a refuge alike for all denominations, no distinction whatever being made.

But that can't be quiet true.

The line was drawn on Catholics.

In 1776 a law was passed "to encourage im-

The line was drawn on Catholics.

In 1776 a law was passed "to encourage immigration to this province." It was provided that whenever as many as forty families came, a township, the site to be chosen by themselves, was to be laid out and established at the public expense; and the settlers were to be exempt from all provincial taxes—except a tax on slaves—for a term of iten years.

Provided—and thereby hangs the tale—provided such families were all Protestants.

There was carefully and emphatically no inducement for Catholics.

The "Patter-Roller."

The "Patter-Roller."

The "Pattor-Roller."

The early patrol system is an interesting study. It was a militia police sort of thing. All people between certain ages were hable to that duty, as they are for road duty now, with the same privilege of hiring a substitute.

Even women, who owned as many as six slaves, had to help bear the burden by paying for a substitute.

for a substitute.

Each militia company did patrol duty over a "company district," and these districts were again subdivided; the captain dividing his company into details, announcing such details, at the militia must constant. at the militia musterings, posting up in a conspicuous place—the church or the courthouse usually—the limits of each subdivision, the names of the persons residing therein and liable to this duty, and the order in which they came for taking their turns at parolling or supplying substitutes.

m in which the "patter-roller" was held by the average slave.

The "patter-roller" could go into any of the

negro cabins, search and arrest, and whip such slaves as were found outside their lawful It was required that the patrol carry at least one good gun or one good pistol, with at least six cartridges to fit the same, and also

"one cutlace."

Another regulation was that each plantation in the district should be visited by the patrol at least one night in fourteen.

Another curious provision was against "many irregularities which may arise by patrols drinking too much liquor." The fine for a patrol drunk on duty was 10 shillings. There was no objection to the patrol, or anybody else, drinking liquor, it seems—only against their drunking "too much."

The patrol's watch was from 9 o'clock to daylight.

daylight.

By a law approved November 10, 1765, the following were named as the only persons exempt from patrol duly: The governor, members of the council and of the commons house of assembly with the clerks and officers, the public treasurer, the powder receiver, the commissary general, the judges of the general court, ministers of the gospel, and custom house officers or the officers who held their commission by virtue of his majesty's sign manual.

The Road Laws.

The Road Laws. The road laws were very curious affairs, and full of historical interest, too. The public highways were very few, and their direction and the distances, with the names of people who owned adjoining plantations, are given in

detail.

Much attention was given to the ferries, too, and for each of them a scale of prices was fixed. From an act approved in April, 1768, for "establishing several ferries in this province," this schedule was fixed for the ferry at

ezer.

Public Expenditures.

The tax acts of the province were estensibly grants of so many pounds, shillings and pence to his gracious majesty for the use and support of the government of the province of Georgia for such a year.

This grant for 1765, for instance, was for £1,594-7-1; and raised as follows:

Two shillings 6 pence on every 100 acres of land taken by grant or warrant.

Seven shillings 6 pence on every £100 value on all lots in the towns of Savannah, Ebenezer, Augusta, Frederica, Sunbury, wharf lots and lots laid out on lands commonly called YAMACRAW, the Trustees Gardens, and EWENSBURG.

Five shillings on every £100 value of build-

and Ewensburg.

Five shillings on every £100 value of building and improvements on said lots.

Two shillings 6 pence on every negro or other slave.

Two shillings 6 pence on every negro or other slave.
Fitteen shillings on every free negro, mulatto, or MUSTEE above sixteen years.
Seven shillings 6 pence on every £100 value of goods, wares, or merchandise imported, to be rated at the import price.
Twelve shillings on every £100 let or lying at interest by choice.
It is specially provided that the tax return must be made under oath unless the person so returning property were a Quaker. In that event it was by "affirmation" only.
The list of collectors may be interesting as showing the political divisions of the province at that day.

John Flerl, Esquire, and Mr. John Casper Wertsch.

Halifax and parish St. George, James Nesmith and David Emanuel, Esquires.

Town of Augusta and parish St. Paul, John Francis Williams, Thomas Waters and Edmund Cartlidge, Esquires.

Parish of St. Philip, Joseph Butler, Sr., Esquire, and John Davis, Sr.

Town of Sunbury and parish St. Johns, John Elliott, Esquire, John Stewart and Andrew Darling.

Darien and parish St. Andrew, William Jones, Esquire, Samuel Jones and John McCullogh.

Town of Frederica and parish St. James, James Forrester, Esquire.

And for the parishes of St. David, St. Patrick, St. Thomas and St. Mary—large in extent and sparsely settled—Robert Ballile, Esquire, Donald Mackay, Jacob Helvestine and John Calwell.

And see how the public money was appro-

And see how the public money was appropriated—say for 1770.

This is a copy of the appropriation act:

To the provost marshal for summoning juries, publishing proclamations, executing writs of election and attending the courts of Oyer and Terminer from the 29th of September, 1769, to the 29th of September foilowing, £7-10.

To the provost marshal for the maintenance of prisoners from the 29th of September, 1769, to the 29th of September, 1769, to the 29th of September, 1770, a sum not exceeding £30.

To the cryer and keeper of the court for December session, 1763, a salary, £5.

To the coroners of this province a sum not exceeding £10.

To the clerk of the upper house his salary to the 29th of September, 1770, £30.

To him as clerk of the council for transmitting minutes and other incidental business, a sum not exceeding £70.

exceeding £70.

To the clerk of the commons house of assembly for his attendance, transmitting minutes, drawing of bills, engrossing the same, and all other indental business, including his salary and othe extra business this session, from the 29th of September, 1769, to the 29th of September, 1770, £200.

For fire and CANDLES for the general assembly account assembly account of the control of t

For fire and CANDLES for the general assembly, a sum not exceeding £5.

For the messenger and doorkeeper of the upper house a salary to the 29th of September, 1770, £30.

To the messenger and doorkeeper of the commons house a salary from the 29th of September, 1769, to the 29th of September, 1769, £05.

For apprehending offenders, a sum not exceeding the commons of the common o

ng £20.
For expresses sent in services of the government a sum not exceeding £40.
To the public commissary a salary from the 29th of September, 1769, to the 29th of March, 1770,

To the public commissary a salary from the 29th of September, 1769, to the 29th of March, 1770, £10.

For Governor Ellis's annuity, £50.

A bounty to the several licensed pilots of this province, etc., etc., £100.

To the Medway pilots a salary £25.

For an officer at £10 per month and five men at 30 shillings per month each to garrison Fort George on the Island of Cockspur, £210.

To Benjamin Franklin. Esquire, AGENT for this province, his salary £100.

To the CHURCH WARDENS of the parish of Christ church, for keeping in repair and working the FIRE ENGINE, a sum not exceeding £10.

To John Rae and Samuel Elbert, Esquires, for enabling the people lately arrived arom Ireland in the ship Hopewell—Thomas Ashe, master—to go to their intended settlements in the township of Queensborough, £200.

To John Rae, Esquire, for purchasing flax seed to be distributed by him to the settlers in this province, £10.

To the Hon. Noble Wimberly Jones, Esquire, speaker, for the purchase of a mace for the use of the commons house of assembly, and two gowns, one for the speaker and the other for the clerk, a sum not exceeding £100.

To his excellency the governor for the payment of a scout to be raised for the protection of the settlements of Wrightsborough and ports adjacent from the insults of straggling Indians a sum not exceeding £100.

To the church wardens of the parish of Christ's church for supporting the transient poor which have unavoidably come to Savannah, £100.

To Daniel Vernes, searcher, over and above the sum provided for him by an act for laying a duty

have univoidably come to Savannah, £100.

To Daniel Vernes, searcher, over and above the sum provided for him by an act for laying a duty on goods imported from the northwest colonies, £10.

To bounties agreeable to act of assembly on hemp flax and wheat flour, a sum not exceeding £20.

To the estate of Jeremiah Sliterman, deceased, for work done by him as armourer, from the 12th of December, 1768, a sum not exceeding £10.

To the Honourable Noble Wimberly Jones, Esquire, John Smith and William Young, Esquire, for enclosing the lot on which the assembly house stands, an additional sum to enable them to complete the same, a sum not exceeding £125. ng £125. To Josiah Tatnall, Esquire, for hire of a boat and

of the minus. On a scoular ter rugitive siaves, 25, 9 shillings, 5 pence.

To Robert Baillie, Esquire, for holding an inquest on the body of JAMES McIntosh in the parish of St. Andrew, £1, 10 shillings.

To the Hon. Noble Wimberly Jones, Esquire, for medicines supplied and provided for prisoners in gaol, £3, 13 shillings, 5 pence.

To Abigail Minis, her account £22, 14 shillings, 11 nence.

To Adogus Anish, are 11 ponce.

To Thomas Flyming for causing corporal punishment to be inflicted upon negroes, £1.

To the register of grants, his account, £2, 18 stillings, 8 pence.

To Thomas Lee, messenger and doorkeeper of the commons house of assembly, for extra services, £25.

account, £4, 12 shillings.

To Lee and Weddell, their accounts for work done
on the assembly room, £1, 16 shillings, ½ penny.

To Philip Box, Esquire, his account, £1, 3 shil-

Ings, 3 pence.

To John Rae, Esquire, balance his account of sundries supplied the settlers of Queensborough, as per the commissioner's accounts, £28, 19 shillings, 6 pence and 3 farthings.

To John Flert, Esquire, for the wagoners at Ebenezer, an additional allowance for carrying the settlers to Queensborough, £14, 9 shillings.

To the clerk of the council, his account for the settlement of Wrightsborough, £28, 5 shillings,
To the clerk of the council, his account for the settlement of Queensborough, £10, 11 shillings, 3 pence.

pence.
To John Herd for A MACE OF His which he found in possession of an Indian on his producing a certificate that he did by the advice of Mr. Galphin and others give up the said mace rather than occasion a dispute which seemed likely to arise, and feared might have attended with ill consequences, £10.

phin and others give up the said mace rather than occasion a dispute which seemed likely to arise, and feared might have attended with ill consequences, £10.

To Edward Barnard, Esquire, his account as coroner and justice of the peace, £5-10.

To the Rev. Mr. Ellington as minister for the parish of St. Paul for Two YEARS' SALARY, £30.

To John Lyons, his account, £15-7½.

To the Hon. Noble Jones, Esquire, his account as senior justice for December sessions, 1768, and June sessions, 1768, £15-15-3.

To Thomas Shruder, Esquire, deputy surveyor general, his account, £102-5.

To John Simpson, Esquire, deputy surveyor general, his account, £202-5.

To John Harvey, his account, £1-10.

To Thomas Moodie, Esquire, deputy secretary for the governor, and his fees for the settlement of Wrightsborough, £55-16-5½, and for the same fees for the settlement of Queensborough, £70-10-11.

To William Greene, Esquire, as attorney general, his account, £74-4-4.

To Preston and Price, clerks of the crown, their account, £8-11-19.

To James Mhitefield, coroner, balance of his account, £7-17-9.

To James Johnson, printer, his account for printing laws, etc., £25-18-6.

To the commissioners of the courthouse, the balance of expense paid by them for building the same as per their account, £3-11-9 the balance of expense paid by them for building the same as per their account, £3-11-9 the balance of expense paid by them for building the same as per their account, £3-11-9 the balance of expense paid by them for building the same as per their account, £3-11-9 the balance of expense paid by them for building the same as per their account, for account for surveys, and the same as per their account, for account for account, £3-15-16-16.

To William Barnard, his account for account, £3-16-16 the account, £3-16 the account, £3-16-16 the account, £3-16-16 the account, £3-16-16 the account, £3-16 the account, £3-16 the account, £3-16 the a

To William Barnard, his account for surveys, etc., of Wrightsborough, £88-11-9, to be paid when etc., of Wrightsoorough, 208-11-5, to be part attested.

To James McFarland, his account for surveys of Wrightsborough, £18-1-4,
To Samuel Savery, for surveying lands for Saint Iago, £1-6-9.
To William Even, John Rae and William Leconte, Esquires, for repairing the house wherein the governor new lives, a sum not exceeding £80.
To Charles Hudson, his account over and above an account given in by William Harding to the commissioners for the settlement of Queens-borough, £15.

ministioners for the settlement of Queens-rough, £15.
To George McIntosh, Esquire, his account for revying Buttermilk Bluff, £10-0-3.
To the provost marshal, balance of his account, 7-16-8.

16-8.
Frederick Fahm his account, £5-11-2,
Peter Londee his account, £3-14.
John Rae, for property to be vested in the
of Savannah, etc., £480. city of Savannah, etc., £486.

To the public treasurer, balance due on sundry accounts for apprehending offenders over and above the snm allowed by last tax account, £23-15-9.

To James Johnston for printing the minutes of the commons house of assembly, a sum not exceeding the commons house of assembly, a sum not exceeding the commons house of assembly, a sum not exceeding the commons house of assembly, a sum not exceeding the commons house of assembly, a sum not exceeding the commons house of assembly, a sum not exceeding the commons house of assembly a sum not exceeding the commons house of assembly a sum not exceeding the commons house of assembly a sum not exceeding the common house of assembly a sum not excee

Public Improvements.

propriations of this sort were special
as to his majesty for the specified pur-

Frederica on St. Simon's island, £550 was granted March 25, 1765.

To purchase 104 acres from Josiah Tatnall upon which to build a lazaretto upon Tybee Island, where the negro slave cargoes were landed.

landed.

For execting a fort and battery on the island of Cockspur in the Savannah river, £440, adn £100 for erecting a lookout and battery on Midway river, December 19, 1761.

For building a church in Augusta, repairing the parsonage house there, and for providing a fund for building churches and parsonage houses, and for fencing in the cemeteries appertaining thereto, in the several parishes within this province.

Etc., etc.

Other Laws

The very earliest law of which there is an The very earnest two of what are record now at the capitol is one approved December 14, 1756, referred to in one of the laws in the book still preserved. That earliest law was to provide a punishment for the counterfeiting of his majesty's seal of the

Others of these old laws are very curious, indeed looking back nearly a hundred and fifty years from this enlightened day.

One, December 14, 1756, provided for raising a "publick store of gunpowder for the defense of this province."

Another, July 28, 1757, obliged "the male white persons in the province of Georgia to carry firearms to all places of publick worship."

The province was divided into parishes, and "religious worship established therein according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England," March 15, 1758.

A law of '59 was to prevent masters of vessels from carrying off persons in debt from this praying.

sels from carrying off persons in debt from this province.

One required the planters of indigo, after steeping the weed in vats, within twenty-four hours, to bury it at least two inches deep.

There were stringent quarantime laws, one virtually repealing the old English law that allowed imprisonment for debt; laws to prevent horse stealing and the like, a great many laws concerning the militia, preventing trespass on Indian reservations and regulating trade with the Indians, acts to encourage immigration, regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, opening land offices, road laws, and the like.

One early act was to oblige the inhabitants

the like.

One early act was to oblige the inhabitants of Sunbury "to clean and keep clean the several squares, streets, anes and common within the same; and to exempt the said inhabitants from working the roads within the parish of St. John."

A Court of Conscience.

What was a "court of conscience?"
The term occurs in a law passed in 1774. It seems that two "courts of conscience" had been established in the parish of St. Georgeone at Halifax C. H. and the other in the

township of Queensborough.

It frequently happened that there was confusion and conflict in summoning jurors, and in similar court business.

The law referred to was intended to correct this trouble by defining the boundary lines between the two courts.

tween the two courts.

Now, what was a "court of conscience?" A Chasm and a Change.

On the 20th of June, 1774, a law was passed and approved by the royal governor, James Wright, declaring that to "murder any free Indian in amity with this province is equally penal with the murder of any white person." That is the last of Georgia as a royal

That is the last of Georgia as a loyal province.

The revolution came just there.
For three years there were no laws passed.
Military orders—not recorded as laws, and hence not in the work in the secretary of state's office—took their place.

The next law is dated three years after the last one "approved" by Wright. It is signed this way:

"By order of the "House of Assembly,

"W. Jones, Speaker.

"Savannab.

"Savannah,
"7th June, 1777."
It is "enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the STATE OF GEORGIA in assembly met." The first law under the patriots, the one dated June, 1777, was for opening a land office, and for better settling and strengthening this

and for bester settling and strengthening this STATE.

Then for a year or two the laws are unmistakably war-time measures—for the expulsion of the internal enemies of this state, declaring certain persons (naming 200 or 300 citizens of Savannah) attainted and adjudged guilty of troason, establishing a new currency, and the like.

The first reference to anything like a national gavarament is in a law passed in 1776—

inal government is in a law passed in 1775— "to regulate captures and seizures made in this state, or on the high seas, under and by virtue of the resolves and regulations of CONGRESS."

The royal province was a free and sovereign state, and there was a congress already with divers "resolves and regulations." GLEN WATERS.

Forty years of constant use—and still more valued than ever—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Salvation Oil, the great pain-extinguisher, should be kept handy by all who handle tools.

Biliousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, 50 doses 25c. Samples free at druggists, by mail 25c. MILES MED. Co., ELKHART, IND. LEMON ELIXIR. Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir positively cures all billiousness, constipation, indigestion, all sick and nervous headaches, kidney diseasedizziness, loss of appetite, fevers, chills, pal, pitation of heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle, at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Lemon Hot Drops.

For coughs and colds, take Lemon Hot For coughs and coun,
Drops.
For sore throat and Bronchitis, take Lemon
Hot Drops.
For pneumonia and Laryngitis, take Lemon
Hot Drops.
For Hemorrhage and all throat and lung
diseases, take Lencon Hot Drops.
25 cents, at druggists. Prepared only by
Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.
sun thur

Chronic Diseases Cured.

The worst forms of chronic diseases yield readily to the germ, or Bacterian mode of treatment, so practiced by Dr. W. C. Smith, No. 16½ North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Diseases peculiar to emales a specialty. Call or write describing symptoms. Cures guaranteed.

dec27-d3m-sun wed fri

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does After not get well of itself. It

Eating requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's

Eating and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind. Headache "I have been troubled with dyspeysia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I burn would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an Stomach immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." George A. Page, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

**EVERY CHILD** 

COUGHS, CROUP

-AND-WHOOPING-COUGH.



TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY Of SWEET GUM and MULLEIN Cure



olian (China). TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY SWEET GUM and MULLEIN Cur Coughs, Croup and Consumption.



TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY SWEET GUM and MULLEIN Coughs, Croup and Consumption





TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY



New Hollander (W. Austr Of SWEET GUM and MULLEIN Cura



Oceanican (Cannibal). Every mother in every land should furnish hea elf with a safeguard against all sudden and dan-erous attacks of the lungs and bronchii.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

SWEET GUM PO MULLEIN.

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Haltiwanger-Taylor Drug Co. Atlanta, Georgia

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By Maude Annulet Andrews.

A bright summer day. Two girls at dinner n a rustic little cottage, three miles from

We are the two girls-Phoebe and I. W. are twins. That's why we are here. If we hand't been twins some of our rich kin folks, an my mother's side, would have adopted us when she died, two years ago. Our being wins was always a grievance on the part of our relatives. A grand uncle in Richmon said he'd adopt one of us, but not the one with red hair. Phoebe's hirsute adornment is of that objectionable shade, so it was my lot to 20. but I wouldn't budge without Phoene. So here we are, living with papa. Papa dresses well, and has a horse and cart. We dress very eadly; so meagerly, in fact, that Eve's apple eating hasn't done us much good so far a clothes are concerned.

We have one maid servant, who dresses about as well as ourselves, only she walks in

"I wish," I say, breaking into an unusually ong silence, "that it was summen all the Why?"

"Why?, Can't you see plenty of reasons for the wish. We have fruit and vegetables. We get plump in summer. In winter we starve, and our clothes are chilly."
"Yes, they are, but in winter we are together

to keep each other warm." "Do you know, Phoebe, I don't believe I'll go to Aunt Hester's tomorrow. I never see any one there. Phoebe, do you know what I am beginning to pine for?"

I am always pining for something, so my placid sister shakes her head, not caring to

offer a guess.
"I'm pining for society. Aren't you?"
"No, I never thought of it. What's the use
We haven't any clothes to wear into society." "Yes, but that doesn't keep a girl from pining. We are sixteen. We have never valtzed save with each other. We have

"I've never thought of having one," says
my elder sister—she is my
with placid indifference.
"No, I don't believe you ever have. You
are just the sort of girl who never does, and
some day a man comes along and astonishes
her."

her."
"How, please?"
"Why, he breaks her heart. He tears her very life up by the roots. You see, she isn't expecting it, and that's why it happens."
Phoebe laughs blandly at, this lucid disquisition on love and nature.
"What do you know about it?" she says.
"A great deal from books. These large white and pink women with brown eyes and red hair are always sleepy and placid until they fall in

are always sleepy and placed until they fall in love, and then it's blue blazes."
"My," says Phoebe. "And how is it going to

'Oh! I'm the girl that don't care. I gener ally marry some old man for his money and treat him shamefully."

eat him shamefully."
"Well, I'll tell you what I think about you nta. A think you'd be a great success in so

"Why?"

"Because you are so bright and impertinent.

From what I've heard and read of society, bright, impertinent kind of people take, and you are pretty, too." Here she regards me with quiet, searching eyes. "Yes, though I haven't seen a great many society women, I think you'd pass with the prettiest. Your eyes are are so big and gray and clear. They make one think and wonder."

"If they'e ever made you think, they must be powerful eyes," I say laughing.

"Well, they have, and they'd make men think too. Then your mouth is pleasant. It's large," regarding that member with the eye of an art critic, "but I like large, merry mouths. It is the kind of mouth Tritian's sleeping Venus would have if she waked and smiled. Your nose, though not a model, isn't bad, and your dusky hair makes a beautiful background for your rich coloring." se you are so bright and impertinent

Very fine, very fine indeed, but I fail to se "Very fine, very fine indeed, but I fail to see the beauty of what you call rich coloring, I'm positively yellow, and of all bad things on earth, a yellow skin and light eyes are the most abominable. Now, if I was fair, I'd be like the Irish woman of whom Moore sings, but being brown, I'm good for naught. No, I'd be a failure in society. My neck and arms are not fair. A great deal depends on neck and arms. One shows them so much."

"Your idea of social success seems entirely related to coloring. Your complexion is that ivory kind artists love."

"Oh, but Phoebe, don't suggest that an artist will fall in love with me, my very self.

tist will fall in love with me, my very self. Far rather would I seek a nunnery at once. We are the living results of artistic affection. "Well, we are not bad looking."

"No, neither was King Cophetua's beggar maid, but luck was the only thing that kept her from rags and scraps."
"I think, some way, that you are going to be

lucky."
"Yes, I am going to Aunt Hester's tomorrow
"Yes, I am going to Aunt Hester's tomorrow to spend the summer. In the heart of North Carolina solitude I am apt to find a gold mine or a career. I wish Aunt Hester was rich."
"If she was, she wouldn't have us. Rich

carolina solitude I am ant to find a gold mine or a career. I wish Aunt Hester was rich."

"If she was, she wouldn't have us. Rich people never countenance twins."

"Papa's people never could be rich. They come of a stock that if not born to boverty, is rapid in acquiring that happy state."

"Aunt Hester's seemed a paradise to you year before last." says Phoebe reproachfully.

"That was year before last. I am a woman now, and the books in which woman's nature is portrayed inform me that we are fickle, inconsistent and desirous of a change. I am desirous of a change. Two years ago I paddled in the creeks all day—at least all parts of the day when I wasn't climbing or eating. My frocks are long now, and I can't go barefooted, as was my former wont in that wild region. I want some romance, some kind of thrilling scene to happen on those jutting precipices. They have such grand times at the Battery Park hotel. I can see it from afar, and I shall long to be seated on one of those grand coaches, going at full tilt. I should be unhappy and discontented. Yet, I say with rebounding hopefulness, I think I will like paddling still. I can go to the creeks and take off my shoes and stockings. I will eat enough there to keep me plump all winter."

That night Phoebe and I pack my trunk with my oldest and most dilapidated duds, and papa drives me to the depot in Atlanta the next morning, where I take the train. Aunt Hester always pays our way to and from her abode, or we'd never get there. My father is the sort of man who regards his children as an unfortunate accident for which other people are accountable. Yes, EdgarlL. Maitre is a dreamer of dreams, and a painter of pictures. He acknowledges no realities save those concerning his own comforts; there he is thoroughly wide awake. His clothes are of the best, his wine and cigars the finest, his studio an elegant and comfortable apartment.

In bygone times I used to suggest to him that Phoebe and I might, if well framed, be taken for paintings from the old masters, but the sugg

"Why my own little Pinta," she says, kissing me again and again as she takes my face between her warm, white hands. "You haven't changed a bit. Are you never to be a woman. You are as much a child in appearance as you were at fourteen. Aren't

ppearance as you were at fourteen. Aren't ou ever going to get grown. I expected you be a stately young lady."
"Don't you like me as I am?"
"Yes, yes, my child, I'm glad you haven't hanged, I wish you could live and die just

of regret for the careless, innocent happiness that was mine when they were said.

What a good dinner we had that day, Aunt Hester and I. Butter and buttermilk from her own little farm, honey from her hives, peaches and pears from her orchard, and chickens from her barnyard. Aunt Hester Haumond is a widow, such a widow as the mite one in the Bible. I will tell you her whole life in a few lines. One cold winter day one of her servants came in and said: "Miss Hester, I wish you'd gita dorg to keep dem po' white trash and niggers out dis vard. Dey steal all de wood. Dar ain't none lef of de pile hauled yisterday."

"It's outrageous!" flashed out Aunt Hester. Then, with a pitying sigh, "I hear them pulling the wood over the fence every night. Poor things, I suppose they need it."

That's the kind of woman my Aunt Hester is. The sunlight of her charity sheddeth its heavenly radiance over the just and the unjust, and in her judgment pity far outweighs condemnation.

"I suppose you would not condescend to go in wading now, since you've put on lon dresses," she says to me one morning, smiling over her knitting, her silver hair making as aureole around her lovely face.

"I'd like to be barefooted this very minute."

I say. "I've been wanting to take off my shoes and stockings ever since I came, and I'm going down to the creek and go in wading this very morning. I haven't even been there yet."

I envelop myself in a blue and white calico Mother Hubbard—one of Phoebe's rare rai-ments, and of course a mile too large for me. I take a towel and an affectionate farewell of my aunt. The creek is just a little way from

take a towel and an affectionate farewell of my aunt. The creek is just a little way from our cottage. Its crystal waters give out a thousand sparkles from the shadows of overhanging gray rocks like the flashes from a woman's eyes under a cloud-gray veil. How sweet, how fragrant the old place seems. I am glad it is summer. I am glad I am young with these flowers and ferns and sparkling waters. The fresh young world and a fresh young life to enjoy it all. Oh, no, I am not poor; I am rich, rich with the beauty and freshness of my own and the life around me. I have, on a rare occasion, when taken to the theater, seen ladies casion, when taken to the theater, seen ladies in the boxes with \$30 worth of roses in their hands and on their breasts. What are \$30 worth of roses? I carry the breath in my heart of a world of flowers.

How delicious the clear, cool water feels

rippling over my bare feet. I have caught the tail of my gown up over my arm, and stand knee deep in the pool, disporting my bare legs in the diamond spray in a way which a ballet girl might successfully emulate. There are some blue gentians on the bank above that I am showering with my splashings. An uncomfortable sense of human presence steals over me. My eyes are forced to the rock above, and I see, looking down on me, a tall, blond young man. ippling over my bare feet. I have caught

all, blonde young man.
"Howde do, little girl," he says, addressing me with pleasant comradeship, as if I were about ten years old. There's not a spark of impertinence in his voice, only a good-natured debonair indifference that warms my blood to debonair indifference that warms my obtained to hot indignation. It never occurs to me that I must look very childish in this great apronlike gown, with my dark curly hair falling about my shoulders.

A girl of sixteen doesn't like to be treated to stranger.

A girl of sixteen doesn't have to be treated like a child by any man, friend or stranger, yet my very undressed condition convinces me that if he really thinks me a little girl I'd better maintain that position. Still, I'll be a very dignified little girl.

"Good morning, sir," I say, letting my gown fall about my keeps into the water.

"Good morning, sir," I say, letting my gown fall about my knees into the water. "Do you wish to see me about anything?"

'To see you? Why child, I wasn't thinking of you." He looks a little puzzled by my austere air, but he walks down, gun in hand, and placidly seats himself on the bank near where I stand. "I never saw you before. I've lots of little sisters, and you seemed to be having so much fun that I wish I'd brought

"I suppose they would have fun if left to themselves." Then, still more cuttingly:
"I confess I was having a great deal of fun "And I interrupted it," he laughs. "Why, see bless my heart, did I frighten you? I

bless bless my heart, did I frighten you? I didn't mean to."
"No, not in the least."
"Well, then, you didn't want me to come? I didn't mean to come, upon my word," His eyes are very honest and sincere. "I just saw you having such a good time, and I was awfully lonesome, and I thought of the girls at home, and so I spoke."
"I was not at all lonely," I say, icily, "and now, as it is dinner time, if you will depart I will be much obliged. I must go home." It never occurs to me to be afraid of this man. I take him in good faith, as any one looking. I take him in good faith, as any one looking into his face would do, but I am provoked with him for taking me for a child, and nettled because in these bare legs and feet, I cannot inform him that I must be given the respect due to sixteen.

"Is it the first time in your life that you've

found a person who didn't want to talk." I ask:
"He is a little nettled now. I can see it by
the way his face flushes to the very roots of his

the way his face flushes to the very roots of his waving yellow hair.

"No," he answers, "but I think you might have treated me civilly. People have never failed to do that at any rate, and children—I don't mean to be conceited—but they do like me. Come, now, say you forgive me and tell me where you live, and I'll send you a five-pound box of Maillard's chocolate creams as a peace offering."

peace offering."

"I don't want any peace offering, and I'll forgive you if you'll go on away. Aunt Hester will be wondering where I am."

"Aunt Hester—you mean Mrs. Hammond? Why, Aunt Hester is my godmother. Didn't you ever hear her speak of Philip Turner?"

"Yes, but he's in Richmond, Va."

"No; he's been here two days, and hasn't called on her yet, but he is going to this evening, and now that you know who I am, won't you forgive me, little Miss—"

"Miss Matrie," I say, giving him a stately bow across the water.

bow across the water. bow across the water.

"That's a pretty name, and you are a pretty little girl, if you did get mad with me. Goodbye."

I see his long, athletic limbs vanish through

I see his long, athletic limbs vanish through the woods. How gayly he whistles with hi gun upon his shoulder. He certainly is ahands some man. I know more about men's looks from pictures than life. He reminds me of a cavalier from an old master. His eyes are large and gold brown, with black pupils and gold-brown brows and lashes. I've seen a woman with those kind of eyes, but never a man before. It certainly has been an adventure to come across, or, at least, for a man to come across me in these secluded woodlands. I wonder what he is doing and where is staying. In the meantime in these sectuded woodlands. I wonder what he is doing and where is staying. In the meantine I am standing in the water with my gown, getting wetter and wetter, clinging about me. I put on my shoes and stockings and fly to the house just in time for dinner, and no hungrier girl ever at down to a table than myself. I nform Aunt Hester of my encounter

godson.
"Why, dear me," she says, "I wonder how he looks. I haven't seen the boy since he was a child. What is he doing here? Did he tell "He seemed to be out on a gameless hunt,

He had a gun."

"And what does he look like?"

"He is tall and sim and blonde. That's about all I could determine from our brief in-

about all food determine from our brief in-terview. He will call upon you this evening, and you can see for yourself."
"I haven't seen the child since his mother's death. He was ten years old then, and that was twenty years ago."
"He didn't look thirty. Aunt Hester, have you that long-trained black velvet skirt of yours?"

yours?"
"Yes, dear, it is old and rusty. What do you want with it?"
"I want to wear it. It's in the garret,

isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Will you please give me the koy?"

I mount to the garret, and bring down triumphantly in my arms the aforesaid skirt. I am busy all the afternoon with it, and at dark it doesn't look bad. I have rearranged it, and with a black velvet waist of mine with puffed sleeves—a luxury bought by papa for me to pose in—I present, for me, quite an imposing appearance as I sweep down to tea.

Aunt Hester looks up and regards me with pleasurable astonishment. "How well you look," she says. "You are really quite grown up now. Those red roses on your breast too, what a charming bit of color, and your cheeks are as crimson. Ah me, Pinta, I wish you could go into society."

that young man of yours. You know he thought me a child and accosted me accordingly. He promised to sand me some candy, and I haven't a doubt but what he will bring a rag doil with him for my amusement."

"Mr. Turner," announces our maid servant, opening the door to usher the said young man into our presence. My aunt rises to meet him, and as she takes his hand she looks into his face with tender searching sweetness. "You

and as she takes his hand she looks into his face with tender, searching sweetness. "You are just like your mother, Philip, and she was my dearest friend."

Her voice trembles, and there are unshed tears in her eyes. He stoops and kisses her white brow. It seemed to me to be the highest act of homage a young man could offer such a woman; and I loved him for it.

Then turning as if remembering something, his eyes rested upon hitherto—unseen me.
"Goodness," he says, "I didn't know.—"
"That I was not ten years old," I laugh.
"I thought you were thirteen perhaps, and if it wasn't for that long gown, I'd think so yet."

yet."
"Pinta is sixteen," says Aunt Hester, "but tell us about yourself. How do you happen to be here, and where are you staying?"
"In an humble cabin about a mile from here,

"In an humble cabin about a mile from here, a hermit's abode. It is without even a dog to keep one company. I did bring a man along to do my cocking, but he is a deaf mute."

"I should think you'd be up at Battery park, A gay young fellow like yourself doesn't naturally like solitude."

"That depends upon how much lack of solitude one has. I came here for the purpose of solitude. Nobody knows where I am. I never went out as much as I have all this year. I spent the winter and spring in New York, and was ceaselessly on the go, and I grew wretchedly tired of it all. I came here to rest undiscovered." "If you have deaf and dumb men around

you, and don't want to talk to a soul, why did you come to see us?" I asked.

It never occurs to me that I have been rude and abrupt until I catch a reproachful glance from Aprupt accurate.

and abrupt until I catch a reproachful glance from Aunt Hester's eyes.

"You are not the kind of people one could get tired of," he replies. I have since found this to be a chestnut society speech, but it sounded very graceful and sincere from his beautiful lips, "You see," he goes on, 'it's always the same thing in a new shape until one gets weary of the shape. It's just as if one were fed on strawberry icecream served in different saucers every day. The greatest lover of fine china would finally grow weary of the icecream. I was physically worn out of the icecream. I was physically worn out this summer, too. Although I dissipated a great leal north, I did my duty to my business.

"And what do you do, dear?" My Aunt And what do you do, dear? By Ame treats him in the same way as he treated me, but he doesn't seem to mind it.
"I think Aunt Hester expects you to inform her that you were a cash boy at Stern Brothers or something else equally adapted to the business capacity of a ten-year-old boy," I say, lauching

laughing.
"I wish it had been boy's play" he replies,

"but it is the insurance business instead."
"So you didn't follow your father's profession?" questions Aunt Hester.
"No, I studied law, but didn't like it. There's no necessity for me to make my own living, but a fellow 'that doesn't is not anything, you

know."

When he rises to leave he turns to me and says, looking down with laughing, mischievous eyes, "Do you know I am afraid you will never forgive me for treating you as I did this morning, but on my word you looked like a child. I thought you were. Will you take a walk with me can grow affersoon and let me ask for me tomorrow afternoon and let me ask for-

me tomorrow afternoon and let me ask forgiveness again?"

"Yes, but I've forgiven it now, so you
needn't come for that."

"Mrs. Hammond, don't you think she's an
awfully hard girl to get to like one? I believe she will always detest me."

"You don't understand her, Philip. She's a
child so far as knowledge of the world is concerned. I think she likes you," says my aunt
consolingly. consolingly.

I laugh, without giving verbal assurance to

The next afternoon we find ourselves, after a steep climb, seated upon a lofty crag, over looking all the hills and valleys. The blue summer mist is upon the far-off mountains, and the sunset lays on their crests a crown of

The sunlight turns to a radiant glory the golden hair of the man stretched on the grass at my feet. Truly he is a beautiful, all per-fect specimen of manhood. Such as he were the gods of old, who rode in the chariot of the morning, and drank nectar upon the lofty hills. If Hermes were living, I think he would be this very young man at my feet. "I

wish he were a poet, or a singer," I say to myself, "then it would all be perfect."

"Tell me something of your home," he
says, breaking in upon my meditation. "You
say it is near Atlanta. I suppose you know
all the seciety would there?"

sonally."
"Why, how is that? Your father is too artistic and secluded. You don't care to go out?"
"Phoebe and I couldn't go out if we wanted "Who is Phoebe?"

"My twin?"
"Goodness, are there two of you? Is she

"Goodness, are there two of you? Is she like you?"
"No," I reply proudly. "She is not. She is remarkably pretty. She is large and very white, with pink cheeks and red lips and big brown eyes and red hair."
"Red hair."
"Yes, red hair, and you needn't be disdainful about it, for it's beautiful, dark red hair that curls all about her temples—not the color that gives red hair such a bad reputation."
"Well, then, if Phoebe is so pretty, and you"—his face turns crimson. I wonder if he pays

"Well, then, if Phoebe is so pretty, and you"

-his face turns crimson. I wonder if he pays
blushing compliments to girls in New York?"

"And you are so well fitted for making
others happy and being happy yourself, why
don't you go?"

"Because we are very poor, and we don't
have the clothes," I reply.

This must be a new sort of answer to such a
question, because a pained, mortified look
crosses his face as he says: "Oh, forgive me,
Miss Maitrie. I did't mean to be so impertinent and inquisitive. It was not curiosity. I
feel like I'd known you for a long time, and

nent and inquisitive. It was not cariosity. I feel like I'd known you for a long time, and you are so different from girls I have known."

"You needn't mind making me say I was poor," I say affably. "You'd be obliged to know it if you saw much of me, because I haven't got but two or three dresses. I've been poor always, and I'm used to it. I don't mind it in the least. Would it mortify you to be as poor as I am?"

"I don't know how poor you are

"I don't know how poor you are, but it would mortify me not to sup-port myself well, because, if I didn't, I would be a worthless fellow."

"Tell me, do you know any real rich artists in New York?" in New York?"
"Yes, quite a number of them, but most of them spend their money as fast as they make

"Well, I hope papa is the only poor artist I shall ever have the pleasure of knowing." "Why?"
"Because I've been always afraid I might

marry a poor artist."
"And you have a horror of marrying a poor

And you have a hereof of marrying a poor artist?"

"Yes, or any other poor man. I've had enough of being poor, and the only hope I have for the future is meeting and marrying some wealthy end decrepit fossil, who will die shortly after and leave me all his money."

"Please don't talk that way," he says earnestly. "That's the way the gay women in my world talk. It doesn't sound as if it belonged to you—that kind of ambition. You are too young. You don't mean it. You don't know what love means yet, and when you do you will not treat it lightly."

"And has it been so serious a thing to you?" I ask, with my heart giving a painful, unwilling throb.

throb. No, never; the least serious, but men are "No, never; the least serious, but men are different from women. All young women should regard love sacredly. Now you have the eyes of the Breton fisher girl, and they are the most faithful sweethearts and wives in the world. Your eyes have the color of sea and sky, the kind of eyes that can look steadfastly through eternity to love."

"Don't you think you are getting high-flown?"

"I don't know," he says, dreamily turning his beautiful eyes from my face to look far across the hills. "Women generally consider me prosaic. I thought myself prosaic until yesterday," he says.

The days go by on golden wings. I never yet knew how it happened, but it did. Philip Turner tells me that he loves me, has loved me since his eyes re tod upon me. He is my first and only lover, and if I told of our love.

making it would perhaps be an old and oft re-ceated tale. It is new and fresh in my heart oday as it was yesterday, and I will keep it so or all eternity.

or all eternity.

One day as we climbed to our favorite point of vantage upon the peaks and he is stretched comfortably upon the soft grass, with his head propped against my knee, he says: "Pinta, have you told your aunt anything

about us?"
"No, I don't see why I should. It isn't her "But I think she ought to know it, and I'm going to write to your father about it to-

going to write to your father about it tomorrow."

"If you do you will make me wretched," I
declare in distress. "I can't bear the idea of
people's knowing."

"Are you ashamed of me, little girl?" he
laughs, taking my hand carcessingly in his own.
"Ashamed? Oh, Philip, ashamed of your
love. Why, I'm so proud of it that I would
share the knowledge with God alone."

"Oh, my darling, my darling," he says,
holding me close to his breast. "I am so proud
to hear you say that. They are the sweetest
words I ever heard. I feel unworthy of you.
I'm not good. I've been a bad fellow like the
rest, but those words ought to make me a pure
man forever." man forever."
"And you will not write to papa?" I ask,

"And you will not write to papa?" I ask, sure that my point is gained.
"Not if you do not wish, but I shall come a few weeks after you reach home to ask him for you in person. Poor fellow, how he will hate to give you up."
"No, he won't," I say with a candor which I have since learned to be very bad form. "He'll be simply delighted. He'd let Phoebe or myself marry any sort of somebody just to

or myself marry any sort of somebody just to get rid of us."

"And you regard me as any sort of somebody?" he laughs.

"No, you are very nice, but if you were a
butcher or a baker it would be all the same."

"I can't understand it," he says, looking get rid of us.

"No, because you are in love with me, and papa is in love with himself. It makes a great difference, this thing of who one is in love with. Now, for instance, you would not deem it a hardship to buy me one pair of shoes a

it a hardship to buy me one pair of shoes a year?"

"What an awfully pretty foot you had that day. Why, I'll have all your shoes made to order."

It is his first allusion to our introduction, and I become indignant. "I wish you would be kind enough never to recall that first unfortunate introduction," I say, blushing hotly. "I wish it never to be alluded to again. It was disgraceful." was disgraceful.

"But you couldn't halp it, and I couldn't help it," he insists, "and you did look awfully pretty."

neip it," he insists, "and you did look awfully pretty."
"I am very hungry come on, let's go home," I say, rising, and giving the conversation a practical but interesting turn.
We decide, Philip and I, that we will leave on the last day of October, he for Richmond and I for my Georgia cabin.
The last of October is near at hand. The mountains are clothed in their royal reds and golds and purples, yet so balmy is the air that some spring-time blossoms have put forth their leaves in the warm, moist valleys below They seem like unconscious children smiling over their own graves.

their own graves.

their own graves.

"You have never honored me with a visit to my cabin. I had some pictures of my home people there that I wanted you to see, so I've brought them over," says Philip, as he walks into the sitting room that morning.
"Here's a pretty girl," he says, putting a photograph from Sarony into my hands. "Gness who it is?"
"Your sister, of course," I say, for the face is his grown womanly, and it is one of the most exquisite pictures I've ever seen.
"That's my only whole sister. I'm the only boy, you know. These are my stepmother's

boy, you know. These are my stepmother's daughters—my half sisters."
"Do you like your stepmother, Philip?"
"Yes, I ought to. She is devoted to me. She might not have been if she'd had any boys of her own, but I seem to take the place of her own, or."

wn son."
"Which half sister is this?" "Which half sister is this?"
The picture, painted on porcelain, is prettily framed. The face is full of sensuous beauty. The neck and arms, snow white, are bare, save for a tiny thread of lace across the shoulders, and the half is of pressit cold.

for a tiny thread of face across the shoulders, and the hair is of rarest gold.

"Oh, that?" he says, "she isn't any real kin to me. She's my stepmother's daughter."

"What a fot of mixed up marrying there is in your family. What's this girl's name? Do you like her?"

As my eyes search his face, the red color mounts to the roots of his hair. I wonder why? I wish it didn't. I wish he hadn't brought the picture of this woman. I hate her, I hate her with all my heart.

icture of this woman. I hate her, I hate her rith all my heart.
"Like," he says, "why yes. I'm very fond wish he were a poet, or a singer," I say to myself, "then it would all be perfect."

"Tell me something of your home," he
says, breaking in upon my meditation. "You
say it is near Atlanta. I suppose you know
all the society people there?"

"I know of them, but don't know them personally."

"Like," he says, "why yes. I'm very fond
of her. We were children together."

"Then she must be right old." I'm so glad
she is old. I wish she was fifty.

"No. Claudia Belmont is about twentyseven, but she looks younger than that.
But put up those old pictures now, and come
on to walk. This is our last day on the heights
treather."

And so it was the last day, for we parted

And so it was the last day, for we parted the day after.

"I will write to you as soon as I reach Richmond," he said, as he took me in his arms and kissed me for the last time

I have been home three days now. I haven't told Phoebe of my lover's existence. I don't know why, but I don't want to talk of him to any one.

A week passes and no letter, and I grow heart sick and impatient. I cannot help it. The face of that girl will come up before methe full mocking lips, the dazzling blue eyes, the snow-white flesh. Why did he blush over her picture?

Was be engaged to her, and did he forget himself for a summer flirtation? Oh, no. I

himself for a summer flirtation? Oh, no. I have read of such men with handsome faces and treacherous hearts, but I must believe in this man. Yet why does he keep silent? Is he ill? Has anything happened to him? These ideas are dispelled one day by glancing over the society column of a Richmond paper, and finding in the account of the first cottillion.

over the society column of a Richmond paper, and finding in the account of the first cotillion of the season that Mr. Philip Page Turner led the dance with Miss Claudia Belmont.

After this the atom of doubt and jealousy grew into a great heavy weight in my heart. Yes, he had forgotten me. He never meant to remember, or if he did it was simply to smile over the foolish little girl who seemed to take a summer flirtation seriously. The autumn grows into winter, and still no word from the inan I believed my lover. The months must have wrought some sad

the man I believed my lover. The months must have wrought some sad change in me, for Phoebe is constantly complaining that I am not funny any more, that I sit about the house "dumply," as she expresses it, with my eyes way off yonder, and there is no use for her to make things herself for me to eat, when I won't touch a thing. One day she breaks down utterly when I refuse; a one-time favorite dish she has prepared for me.

"You are going to die," she sobs. "You have been dying steadily for weeks, and I don't know how to help it or what to do for you."

I put my arms about my big sister cor

I put my arms about my big sister comfortingly, and laugh at her folly. "Where's the use pretending you're all right," she goes on. "When people are all right they don't look thin and white, and have great big ghost eyes with black rings under them."

I laugh at her charming description of me. "Didn't I tell you." I say, "that I am always ill-looking in winter, because I am poorly warmed and fed!"
"Poorly fed," she cries reproachfully, "poorly fed, when I've pawned all the little jewelry I had to get something you could eat."

I am overcome with remorse at this confes

I am overcome with remorse at this confession, and we cry together in hopeless wretchedness, while my conscience is saying all sorts of reproachful things. There Pve been living in my lown wretchedness and making miserable all these weeks the only creature who loves me. And she has been an angel, while Pve been wringing her heart. I brush the tears away with a passionate gesture, and turn to her a smiling, determined face as I take her own tenderly between my hands and kiss it.

Kiss it.

"I have been a little blue and stupid, darling,"
I confess, "but maybe it's because I'm old enough to realize life now, and feel how hopelessly poor we are.

"Nonsense," she says. "I don't believe it, but if you won't tell me what is the matter, why..."

"Don't ask me, dear. It isn't much, and

been made to remember. It was Christmas Eve, at twilight, and I sat before the fire in our dingy little sitting room. Phoebe was busy over preparations for the morrow, for the Richmond uncle had sent us a glorious Christmas box. Phoebe seemed to be the one to do everything these days. I spent my time in having headaches. My eyes were hurting from a night's sleeplessness, and I picked up a paper to hold before them. My eyes fell upon two words in the flickering firelight—two words of associated together these days, and this time they were written. Turner-Belmont, and below them was a long account of an elaborate wedding, which united Mr. Philip Page Turner to Miss Claudia Belmont on the 15th of December. It was almost dark, but I needed little light to read the chronicle of this wedding. It was almost dark, but my needed little light to read the chronicle of this wedding. It was almost dark, but my eyes could see a brilliant throng of people watching one man and woman as they said the solemn words of the marriage ceremony. I could hear his voice, rich, tender, a little tremulous, as when he told his love to me. I could hear her tones, cold, confident, tri-umphant. My heart grew sick and faint. I seemed to be sinking, sinking into the dark-ness, out of the lighted church, with its music and stifling scent offorange blossoms. music and stifling scent offorange blossoms.

How it all happened I scarcely know nov but I wakened at last to find myself in anothe dream. Above me was bending the bridgroom, without his bride. In his eyes was used which the dream of the research in his eyes was used to be the search of the research by the research in his eyes was used to be the search of the research of the res

my name reverently.
"Surely I must be dreaming still," I whisered.
"Would you have it a dream?" said the

speakable tenderness, in his voice an infinite ove, as he lifted me to his breast, and spoke

"Would you have it a dream?" said the voice I loved.
"It must be," I said, and so I drew myself out of his arms. "Pray, where is your wife?"
"I have no wife."
"But you have. You were married to Claudia Belmont this very month."
"My cousin, Philip Page Turner, was married to Claudia Belmont Surely you knew my middle name was Houston?"
"I know nothing," I said, "nothing of you since we parted save that you had forgotten me utterly, that you never wrote, that—"
"Never wrote?" he said wonderingly, "never wrote?" Why surely you heard from me day

"Never wrote?" he said wonderingly, "never wrote?" Why surely you heard from me day after day. I was taken ill before reaching Richmond. I had a long attack of fever. Claudia wrote you all about it. I asked her as soon as I had sense to ask anything, which was not until November. She wrote at my dictation every day, until I grew strong enough to write. Then I wrote and she mailed the letters."

"She didn't mail the letters. I never received one of them."

A sudden cloud overspread his face. "You did not," he said, thoughtfully. Then his face flushed hot with anger. "My God," he said, "I knew she was a woman, but I didn't

think her a devil.' think her a devil."

"What does it all mean?" I asked, not yet fully convinced of the reality of things.

"It means this. I am ashamed to say what it does mean, but there's no helping it now. Claudia Belmont loved me. It was not returned. She seemed to have conquered her feelings, and was my devoted attendant when I was ill. Spare me from explaining what I think she must have done about those letters. You can imagine how I felt about your silves.

"I think I know a little about that feeling," I said.
"Oh, my darling!" and he took me to his arms. "I have suffered so much that I determined never to write to you and never to seek, you out again. Your silence was so

cruel."

"And so was yours," I said.

"But it is all over now," he said triumphantly, and a silence that wasmore potent
in joy than was ever a silence in sorrow rested
upon us, as his lips lay on mine.

There's a great difference in lamp-chimneys - depends on the glass. One pops whenever anything happens, sometimes when nothing happens. Another almost never breaks.

Lamp-chimneys' are like segars - they cost so little apiece and so much by the year! - the breaking kind. The other sort is like the measles-once is enough.

Can you tell them apart? The unbreakable chimney has a "pearl-top." The makers, Macbeth & Co. Pitts-



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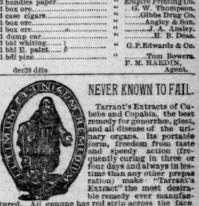
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This new and popular route has a double daily passenger service between chattanooga and Carrollton.
The traveling public would do yell to patronize the new short lime between the north and south. Close connections are made at Chattanooga, Tenn., Rome, Ga., and Carrollton, Ga., with all lines diverging from these points.

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### THE NEW YEAR DAWNS WITH PROMISE

TO THE TRADESMEN OF ATLANTA

Stories That Show the Prospects Bright.

EVERY LINE OF TRADE IS HEALTHY.

Brief Interviews With Business

Men and Financiers.

The new year beams bright with promise to the tradesmen of Atlanta.

Business opens with a healthy pulse, and business men have all entered upon the year with full satisfaction and many cheerful hopes. Atlanta's trade is solid. It has not been materially crippled by the recent tightness of the country's financial affairs, but has stood firmly the shock that proved too much for

other cities and other sectious. With a view to sizing up the prospects of Atlanta's commercial progress for the ensuing year, THE CONSTITUTION has sought to obtain brief interviews with prominent business men and financiers representing every branch of trade in the city.

It is interesting to observe the tenor of their almost unanimous verdict in Atlanta's favor.

A BRILLIANT SHOWING.

Ex-Governor Bullock, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Atlanta

Cotton Mills, says:
"The outlook for the year 1891 is very cheering for our section of country. All our indus-tries seem to be on a sound footing, and all established lines of trade have passed through the ordeal of curtailed credit. The Christmas cash trade has been ahead of previous seasons, and there seems to be abundant remunerative

work for all kinds of artisans.
"There is more substantial building of brick and stone than heretofore, and there were never so many homes under construction as at

"The new railroads which have been built within the state are now earning their fixed charges, and as the country which they pene-trate becomes settled with new farming and trace becomes settled with new larming and other industries, the traffic will be still more remunerative. All the old lines are earning dividends for their stockholders in addition to fixed charges. The state's railroad property has just completed the payment of \$6,000,000 of net receipts. of net revenue into the state treasury, and will largely increase that amount hereafter. Our cotton receipts are ahead of last year, and Our cotton receipts are ahead of last year, and the general trade of the city is in most ex-cellent condition.

"The influx of new -citizens from near-by

The innux of new claimers from near-by states and towns is something unprecedented.

The great advantage of Atlanta as a distributive point, and for central headquarters, has attracted to us the general managers of all the great corporations, and our city's influence in financial and material things is not equaled by any other city between Baltimore and New Orleans.

"The recent check to credits and withdrawal The recent check to credits and withdrawai of confidence has been less disastrous in our section because our banks and merchants have always been conservative. Now that credits have been generally re-established, it will be found that our banks are not only sound, but have been doing a safe and profitable business.

'The conundrum as to the effect upon business of proposed federal legislation is not so easy to guess. The money centers north and east are afraid that the effect of free silver coinage will be a premium on gold, and thus contract the currency down to the volume of silver money. This, of course, would be disastrous to every interest.

astrous to every interest.

"Opinions as to what ought to be done by congress are abundant. I have recently expressed my own in answer to your inquiry, and I have seen no reason to change it. Free coinage of silver could not bring harm if the coin contained a dollar's worth of silver according to the world's gold, standard A tained a dollar's worth of sliver according to the world's gold standard. A government bond at a low rate of interest, convertible into currency on demand and available as a basis of free national banking, would maintain the universal value of the paper currency as at present, and substitute elasticity as to the quantity of circulating medium for the present egal limit, which is arbitrary and not readily adjustable to the needs of trade.

adjustable to the needs of trade.
"Then the hoarding of money by banks or individuals could not, as now, oring about the condition of things we have recently had, where

viduals could not, as now, oring about the condition of things we have recently had, where the value of actual staple commodities was reduced below legitimate figures, simply becauss securities and credits could not be promptly exchanged for cash.

"There is nothing in the condition of our section to even suggest a want of confidence for the future. The brilliant record of our recent past will be surpassed in the present year."

THEY'RE MOVING TO ATLANTA.

Mr. H. G. Sanders said: "As a matter of course in this off-hand way, I am only able to give mere expressions, but much as I am opposed to putting guesses on record, I think I can safely say that the prospect for trade and business is most flattering to every line in Atlanta for the now year.

"So far as the general business outlook is concerned, I do not know of a single line that has diminished during the past year, or that has not the brightest prospects of increasing during the ensuing year. A great talk is made as to the stringency of the money situation, and the falling off of business owing to recent unfavorable legislation by the general government, but from the Atlanta standpoint I think such talk is groundless.

"Later on, when the Chamber of Commerce."

is groundless.
"Later on, when the Chamber of Commerce issues its annual report, I shall be enabled to give THE CONSTITUTION definite and reliable statistics regarding business and manufactur-ing, when I have no doubt that the statements

Inow make will be verified.

"One thing occurs to me as being particularly interesting in this line, and that is the frequent letters that come to the Chamber of Commerce from every section of America inquiring about the city's business. Each writer states that his object in asking is proposed. quiring about the city's business. Each writer states that his object in asking is prompted by the desire to come here and locate. In many cases they are coming, too, from time to time, I observe. This proves that Atlanta's outlook for the new year is a most inviting one, to say the least."

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL." "ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."
Messrs. Bain & Kirkpatrick talk thus:
"Business will not open as bright this year
as it might, for the obvious reason that cotton
is being held back so persistently. We do not
mean to say, however, that we have lost confidence in what the year will bring forth, for it
is really uncertain. No one can guess at this
period how the business of the incoming year
will be characterized.

will be characterized.

"If there is a rise infootton we look for a healthy and active trade. Our trade last year has been healthy throughout, but of course was slightly checked by the tightness of the money situation, the chief injury being the fall it gave cotton. We enter the new year hopefully if not confident. It doesn't open so bright as we could wish, but all is well that ends well, and we think the year will end well."

well."

BRADSTREET'S AGENCY.

Mr. Henry Leonard, agent for the Bradstreet
Mercantile Agency, in the city, said:

"It is really very hard to guess just now, in
the very outset of the new year, what it has in
store for the business men and the general
growth of Atlanta. Very much depends upon

the cotton world.

"Up to the present time I have reported comparatively few failures, which certainly serves to show that the business of 'Atlanta is healthy. If this were not true, the business men could not have stood so firmly the tightness of the money situation.

"I firmly believe that the farmers and merchants have both entered upon the new year with better promoted."

chants have both entered upon the new year with better prospects than for sometime.
"Altogether, I conceive the outlook to be very good."

very good."

THE DANGER OF HOLDING COTTON.

Mr. Oglesby, of Oglesby & Meador, said; "
Bee no reason why the new year shouldn't find
Atlanta with as healthy a trade as we have ever had. The financial trouble about which
the newspapers have hed so much to say:

simply a reflection from the financial centers, and is not a fact so far as the experience of this section of the south goes.

"The farmers have made a large crop, and have made it at a lower cost than ever before. Again, while cotton is bringing a lower price than last year, there is more of it than usual, and the farmers have kept large quantities of it at home awaiting better prices.

"With us, collections have been better, and our customers' accounts are in a better condition at this period of the year than for some time past. I think that it would be better for the farmers and merchants too if those who owe money and are holding cotton would sell their cotton at once and pay their debts.

"Parties who hold cotton for advances seem to forget the fact that it requires a very considered."

rarties who hold cotton to available to forget the fact that it requires a very considerable advance to cover the cost of insurance, storage and shrinkage incurred by holding their staple within the warehouses and on the farms."

Mr. Ashford, a prominent member of the firm Moore, Marsh & Co., thinks the outlook

firm Moore, Marsh & Co., thinks the outdook for the new year is very fair. "I consider it much better than last year," he said. "Money is getting easier and the indications give promise that it will continue to unclog the wheels of the country's finance until the south will fairly smile in the enjoy-

ment of its abundant harvests.

'If cotton had been sold as promptly as last year, the south would have been much better off."

off."

HE MEASURES HIS WORDS.

Mr. M. C. Kiser talks interestingly about the prospects of the new year. Said he: "I measure my words when I say at present the outlook is not as cheerful as it might be. outlook is not as cheerful as it might be.

"But no one can formulate any conception of the year's business just now. Merchants are slow to take hold at present, but I notice that our collections have been good and business has been healthy.

"The country merchants are conservative and cautious, but with us our trade is fully satisfiactory, and we have entered upon the new year with no misgivings at all."

Its RATHER HARD TO SAY.

Mr. Beck, of Beck, Gregg & Co., gave the following talk:

following talk:
"I cannot venture to give you a satisfactory reply to your questions, for it would all be random guessiwork.
"We are sure that our trade will not open up in January as faceably as a world but the ollowing talk:

up in January as favorably as usual, but there is plenty of cotton in the country, and when that begins to move forward, with an advance in the price, business will awake with a bidy hum, and we then expect our trade to amount to as much in the end as usual.

to as much in the end, as usual.

"If you go to the country you will find that the poorest farmer is this year saving his cotton, and a dozen or more bales will be seen piled at the door of each ginhouse. If the price goes up soon and this cotton is sold the new year will start off with a glorious impulse to every line of trade."

They back their judgment.

Thomas M. Clarke & Co. stand solid on New Year's Day.

Major Fitten, a member of this firm, is of the opinion that nothing very bright will

Major Fitten, a member of this firm, is of the epinion that nothing very bright will dawn for the business of Atlanta until the money situation is more favorable. "I think, however," said he, "that the very fact that there is a very large quantity of cotton in the country unsold argues that better trade, will come later in the season. I firmly exbut I don't think theirirst few months of the year will bring anything like a rush in busi-

ness of any kind.
"As regards our own firm, to show you with what confidence we have entered upon the what confidence we have entered upon the new year, we are carrying the largest stock of goods that we have ever bought at this season of the year before, and we fully expect to sell as much stock as ever this spring. I believe we will handle more goods this season than any house south of Baltimore." HER HAPPIEST NEW YEAR.

HER HAPPIEST NEW YEAR.

"There's nothing to fear!"

Such was the comprehensive reply given to THE CONSTITUTION'S inquiry by Mr. Boyd, of the firm of E. Van Winkle & Co.

"The new year is radiant with new hopes, and there is not a business man in Atlanta that has reason to hang his head on such a color as the

day as this.
"This tightness in money matters means but Ittle, so far as Atlanta is concerned, and only amounts to a delay, not a total lack of trade. I see no reason why Atlanta can't call this the happers tand brightest New Year's Day she has ever had."

MOULDN'T LIKE TO SAY.

Boyd & Baxter—We wouldn't like to say.

The prospects are rather dull just now, due to the recent money scare, but we hope for brighter days as the spring advances."

It's JUST SPLEADID.

Mr. Bell, at the Georgia Soap works, was running over with hope and good will on New Year's Day. Said he:

"Business is splendid.

Everything from the old year folds over into the new in nice shape, and the prospects for a driving spring business are very bright. Ours is a wholesale trade exclusively, but we are getting in countless orders from all over this section of the south from day to day, and this proves conclusively to my mind that trade all over Georgia, and especially around At-lanta, is going to be healthy and vigorous this

year.
"One thing is certain, Atlanta enters upon the new year with brighter hopes for her tradesmen than last year, or any preceding

Mr. Fears, of the Atlanta Furniture Company, thinks that the money fright dies with the old year.

"Our fall trade was not at all what it might

"Our fall trade was not at all what it might have been," said he, "for the reason that every trade had to wait for the pleasure of the farmers, who held back their cotton for better prices. They were driven to do this by the strictness of the money men, but even in the face of this tightness, I doubt if it is best for them to hold it longer. There was such a big cotton crop made last year that the farmers need not hope for a very big price soon.
"But, there's one great hope for the farmers and the country generally that promises a big trade in the spring. The government will turn loose \$120,000,000 into the national banks on the 15th, and this will give the country a royal flush compared to the present condition of financial affairs.

"Oh, yes, there's no doubt about things brightening up wonderfully within a few brief weeks."

"We ought to be happy," said Mr. Woodson, of Langston & Woodson, "for our business has closed most satisfactorily for the old year, and not a speck of a cloud obscures the new year's

sun.
"We can see no earthly cause for dissatis-"We can see no earthly cause for dissatis-faction or despair as the year comes on, but really conceive the business world to be in more active shape than ever before at such a time. Atlanta and the surrounding country are surely more prosperous than the money panic, so much talked of recently, would in-dicate. The low price of cotton will very soon work off, and the country—especially the south—will bloom with vigorous trade and bright prospects for the year. No doubt of it."

Didn't Know Him.

Didn't Know Him.

From The Pioneer Press.

The death of that treacherous old marauder cutthroat, coward and thief, Sitting Bull, has called
out some curious literature in the east. Sympathetic people who "knew him" are sending in letters to prominent journals telling what a noble
fellow he was. The very wording of their tearfu
obituary notices make it plain to a western man
that they were never in Sitting Pull's constrained. that they were never in Sitting Bull's country and never saw the old scoundrel in their lives. It is a vast pity that the people of New England know less about western affairs than they know about Europe, and are averse to knowing anything when an opportunity is afforded.

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#### RED GHOST.

The Apparition of the Camel and the De Man-Its Possible Meaning.

From The New York Sun.

From The New York Sun.

Red Ghost is dead. Red Ghost was not an Indian chief or yet a phantom, though he was doubtless once though to be a creature without a material body by the superstitious Indio-Spaniards, in whose camps he visited during the first years of his wildness.

Red Ghost was a camel—a big, ugly, sand-colored beast, the largest and wickedest of the band turned loose by the Fovernment in the valley of Salt river years ago. These camels were brought to Arizona, with the idea that they would be useful for packing the soldiers' camp staff across the southwestern deserts, but somehow they did not do, and rather than feed them the officers turned them loose. For years they ranged through the hills there, startling lonely prospectors in their camps, making horses break their stake ropes, and occasionally breaking the fences and devastating the fields of some isolated rancher. Every little while one of the band would be lassoed by the cowboys. A circus bought one or two, several were shot, and all the others were driven into the wildness of the Upper Salt and Gila rivers.

During the hig Anache, raid of '82 a strange.

Gila rivers.

During the big Apache raid of '82 a strange During the big Apache raid of '82 a strange story came in from a camp of Mexican placer miners on the San Francisco river. One night something tore right through their camp, scattering their fire and stampeding their stock. They woke up and grabbed their guns, but long before their weapons were up to their shoulders the thing had vanished down and dark canon of the river. But they heard it crashing through the brush, and from the direction it went came wild screams, getting fainter and fainter, and at last dying away in the distance. the distance.
In the morning they found tracks unlike any

In the morning they found tracks unlike any they had ever seen before.

Two days later a rancher on Blue river, forty miles from the placer camp, saw a great red beast rush past his place. He saw it only for an instant in the dusk, but he declared that it was ridden by something that looked like a man. He heard no screams, or indeed any sounds at all except the crashing of the beast through the brush. He was too frightened to give any description of what he saw. ened to give any description of what he saw, and his vision was generally set down by the incredulous Americans as simply the result of

too much mescal.

But others saw it. Some of the places at But others saw it. Some of the places, at which it appeared were 200 miles away from where it was first seen.

"La Phantasmia Colorado," the Mexicans called it, and this was translated by the white men into "Red Ghost."

Finally a man who had courage enough to

Finally a man who had courage enough to look at it as it charged past him said that it was a big camel with something on its back.

Then a party of prospectors saw it, grazing a long way off, near the head of Chaces's creek. They crept up near enough to make sure that it was a camel, and got a shot at it. They missed, but as the creature sprang away, something dropped from it. They picked this up. It was a heavy boot, and in it was what was left of a man's leg from the knee down.

Though stripped of its supernatural attri-butes, the name Red Ghost stuck to the camel. He was seen several times after the occasion when the human leg fell from his back, but always at a distance. The bundle was always

One day a cowboy rounding up cattle among the hills of the upper Gila came suddenly upon Red Ghost in a blind canon. Before the ani-mal was a high wall, and the box-sides of the gulch were insurmountable. The only way it could escape was to run past the cowboy, and this it tried to do, but the man, accustomed to the wild charges of Mexican steers, was too quick for the Asiatic brute. The long rists

quick for the Asiatic brute. The long rists hummed through the air and the loop settled around the camel's neck.

Red Ghost was caught.

But the camel did not propose to give up his freedom so easily. With a scream he charged right at the man on horseback. The rider had played with too many mean buils to be caught by any such manuver. A jerk brought the played with too many mean buils to be caught by any such maneuver. A jerk brought the cow pony on his haunches and swing him to one side, so that the screaming brute passed by harmlessly. A bull's wild rush is made blindly with head down. When he misses his momentum carries him far past the object of his attack. This gives the cowboys time to recover and throw mother coil. With the camel it was different. His eyes were open, and his head outstretched, when he made the charge. He was back to the attack almost before the pony had got his hoofs again on the ground. He struck the horse full in the side. The blow knocked the pony flat. Before the man could disentangle himself the camel had him by the thigh. It was a vicious bite, and tore the muscles frightfully. Then, with a bound, the camel was gone, tearing the horn of the saddle off. His sharp hoofs, striking the riata at every in the sade and left him to

off. His sharp hoofs, striking the riata at every jump, soon cut the raw hide and left him un-trammeled, except for the few feet of the lasso that still hung to his neck.

When they found the cowboy he was almost

lasso that still hung to his neck.

When they found the cowboy he was almost dead from loss of blood. He did die from his injuries, but first he told the story of his adventure with the camel. He declared that there was a man's body on the camel's back. They returned to the scene of the encounter and found the bones of an arm, with the dried skin still holding them together, and a skull to which the black hair still hung.

Then they organized parties to hunt Red Ghost and learn the mystery of his gruesome pack. They didn't get Red Ghost then, One party did get a sight of him as he galloped over a ridge, but he had lost his burden and went like the wind. They chased him, but the stout ponies were no match for the creature over the loose, sandy hills.

All 'this happened years ago. Since the killing of the cowboy on the upper Gila, Red Ghost has frequently been seen.

Three weeks ago Happy Jack Humphries, who runs a ranch on Eagle creek, peered out of his window just about daybreak. There in the middle of his tomato patch stood the big red camel, playing havoe with the vines. Happy Jack just crawled back to the corner of his cabin and got his Winchester. He took a dead rest over the sill and let go. Down went Red Ghost among the tomato vines. Another bullet through his head finished him. When the rancher went out to examine the dead beast he found strips of rawhide wound and twisted all over his back, his shoulders, and even under his tall, crupper fashion. There are certain knots and fastenings that are made with buckskin and rawhide that no white man will take the trouble to learn. So when Happy Jack's eye glanced over the twists and arrowhead splices he exclaimed:

"Apaches!"

He mentioned the circumstances at the San ead splices he exclaimed:
"Apaches!"
He mentioned the circumstances at the San

Carlos reservation, and some inquiry was made among the Indians.

The finding of the boot with the desicated leg inside and the other circumstances of the time were all brought back to mind, but the Apache on the reservation is not anxious to talk of his cruelties, and all that could be found

talk of his cruelties, and all that could be found out was that about the time the placer Camp was startled by the screams and the rush of Red Ghost, Chatto's band of Apaches crossed the San Francisco river on their bloody trail to the Sierra Madres. They killed a number of ranchers in this vicinity.

On Blue river there was a big sheep ranch. After the raid the manager of the ranch went out to look after the flocks. He found one band of sheep scattered about over the country. He found the rifles and blankets of the Mexican berder in the jacal hut. The man had disappeared, nor was anything further ever heard of him.

The Apache is fond of devising new tortures

heard of him.

The Apache is fond of devising new tortures for his victims. Many of them are expert riata men. Did they lasso Red Ghost, take Jesus Villegas prisoner, bind him upon the camel's back, and turn him loose?

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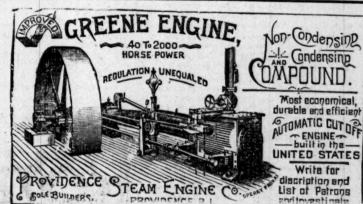
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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. General Offices for the South { 205 E. BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA. 185 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. FRED WARDE'S NEW PLAY FIRWED BY HIMSELF.

A Story of Lamaitre-News and Gossip of the Stage-The Theater

The mention of Fred Warde's new play-it is going the rounds of the papers at presentrecalls an interesting talk I had with Mr. Warde and his manager, Mr. Brower, in the great actor's room at the Kimball during his last visit to Atlanta. I use the word "great" in all calmness and deliberation, for I believe Warde is great in his delineation of virile roles in the legitimate, and I believe, too, that he is destined to achieve still greater triumphs as the years roll by.

"We have just been discussing-Mr. Browel and I-our plans for next season," said Mr. Warde, after the rather informal greeting he extended his visitor. He sat at the table in his room, puffing away on a huge pipe, and apparently enjoying it to the full. The papers and letters piled several inches deep before had, indeed, been business.

"Yes," continued Mr. Warde, "we have been discussing the future. In this business, as in all others—and in this probably more than in any other-we have continually to keep a look-

VIII production must be satisfactory," I sug-

"Ves" and he hesitated slightly. "Vesfrom an artistic standpoint decidedly so; but from a financial standpoint not so much so. We have made some money and will make more. A production of this kind is good for a season-perhaps two; but though we may try to disguise the facts even to ourselves, it must be evident to us all that the day of what we are pleased to call "the legitimate" is fast passing away. Shakspeare appeals to the head rather than to the heart, and the people want their hearts appealed to. The successful plays are those that appeal to the human sympathies that are full of what you might call human interest Virginius' will last because it has this inter est. It will be popular where plays more meritorious judged from a literary standpoint, will fail; and however much I may feel gratified at the artistic success may attain in a Shakspearean production, I have reached the time of life when I find the desire to be able to provide bountifully for my wife and family has a very

strong hold on me."
"Them's my sentiments, as the Vassar girl said to her printed copy of the Lord's Prayer,' put in Mr. Brower.

They are friends and neighbors, as well as

business patrons—these two good fellows—and

they seem to agree on all points.
"Now, my idea," continued Mr. Warde, than the class of plays with which I have been identified, something that will appeal strongly to the masses, and something which will give me an opportunity to do the work of which I believe I am capa-ble. It should be, I think, a story of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, or later, and should not be devoid of comedy. I have the idea very strongly defined in my own mind, and when I find it I'll let you know."

The letter he wrote me about "The Lion's Mouth" came, I believe, from Indianapolis. The Mirror of last week devotes a column and more to the play and prints besides a letter to the author, Henry Gay Carleton, in which Mr. Warde expresses his views upon the subject about as he expressed them to me. From the description given then "The Lion's Mouth" seems to fill the bill. The story is one of Venice in the days of the Doges.

Luigi, doge of Venice, has been driven from

the city by a usurper, and he has sought shelter in Padua. With the exiled doge is Paul di Novaro, his son. Also in Padua are Francesco and Christopher, two desperadoes, who have been driven from Venice on account of their crimes. Presently there come to Padua two monks-one is Fra Angelo, whom the pope has directed to proceed to Venice to take charge of the inquisition. Francesco murders the of Fra Angelo and proceeds to Venice to imate him. Meantime the old doge's son breathes vengence on his assassins, and promises his dying father he will go to Venice and arm an insurrection against the usurper. Under the name of Rinaldo, Paul di Novaro enters Venice and meets the false Fra Angelo, Each recognizes the other. Later Rinaldo meets Linora, a young girl he has met in Padua, and without knowing her to be the daughter of the usurper begins to woo her. Linora knows her lover under the name of Rinaldo. The insurrection gains headway and Paul di Novaro, the exile's son, is known to be at their head. Fra Angelo, insurrection gains headwho now fears for his life, denounces Paul di Novaro and prevails on Linora to put his name in the famous Lion's Mouth. Rinaldo is seized and brought before the doge. Linora then knows for the first time that she has herself condemned her lover to death. Fra Angelo offers to save Rinaldo by swearing he has been mistaken, if Rinaldo will protect him from his friends without the walls of Venice. Rinaldo refuses and Fra Angelo puts his name in the Lion's Mouth. Instantly Rinaldo denounces Fra Angelo as Francesco, the outlaw. Fra Angelo then tries to kill Rinaldo, but the doors of the room are burst open and the insurgents arrive. The usurper is dethroned. Paul di Novaro is the new doge.

The Theater in a recent issue contains a little sketch of the great Lemaitre which is worth reproduction. Lemaitre was coaching the scarcely less celebrated Lafontaine in a certain role. The instructions began subsequent to the regular performance at the theater-sometimes between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. Frederic would invite Lafontaine to his quarters in the Boulevard du Temple, and after a sumptuous repast would recline upon a divan and order his pupil to go through a chosen scene, embracing the gamut of emotions-loud cries, weeping, laughing, etc. "Let us suppose," he said one evening, to his brilliant eleve, "you are a petty official in comparatively comfortable circumstances. You have been married for three years. Today is the birthday of the wife you worship; she has gone out, and you are utilizing the time in preparing a few delightful surprises for her-a bouquet, a present, and a supper, somewhat like this one here. Suddenly, while you are busied with the preparations, you find a letter which tells you she has most shamefully deceived you. Now, then, endeavor to make me weep. Lafontaine begins. He spreads the table cloth tidily, without assistance-for Frederic was particular to details-and places a bouquet, the while smiling happily, upon the table. He laughs, pictures to himself the pleasure his adored wife will soon experience, and in a moment of coullient impatience, he

TAND.

see how I will swallow the pill." Then Le-

He opens the bureau drawer. "Ah! a letter ... He turns it over several times, scan the contents without appearing to comprehend, throws the letter back into the drawer, "and continues to arrange the table. "And yet it is singular—this letter—." He again takes the letter in letter..." He again takes the letter in band, reads it anew, slowly, shrugs his shoulders pitifully, and throws it upon the table. "Nonsense, that is untrue—it is impossible -she will explain everything to me when she returns-." But how his hands shake as he continues to arrange the table. His eyes are riveted upon the letter-that terrible letter. At last he can endure it no longer; he must read it again—and this time he understands only to well—the blood rushes to the heart he appears to suffocate—he falls back in a chain and gasps.

Harry Watcham, the business manager of 'The Old Homestead," is one of those lucky fellows who are always with some winning at raction. In "The Homestead" he has proba bly the best advertised play on the American stage, and the greatest money maker.
"Our business through the south," he said,

in response to a question from me, "has been way beyond our expectations. We were a little afraid of the south because the play has been so strongly billed as a play of New Engand farm life that we feared the people those states, being unfamiliar with that ife, might not be interested in it. The opposite has been the result. No section of the country has patronized 'The Homestead' more liberally than the south. Our second nights are always better than our first, though we have invariably played to almost the full capacity of the theaters upon our first appearances. Why does the play have so great a hold? Well, it is a play of American farm life, and in all its essential elements farm life is the same through the length and breadth of the continent. Then the play is a novelty in its simplicity. It affords the mental relaxation the search for which draws the busy world to

I have marveled at the hold the play has on the people. I have heard men say that the tears rolled down their cheeks "when that load of hay was pt. 'ed on the stage." This enthu-siasm must be due to the fact that the strong men of today spent their boyhood on the farm, and that Mr. Thompson's play carries them back to their boyhood days. Every man who has lived on a farm, no matter how hard that life was during the living, remembers only the pleasant, happy part; and every man who has never lived on a farm hopes some day to do so. Plays of this class appeal, therefore to everybody. They have to the fullest possible extent the human interest of which Mr Warde speaks. In fact, they have little, if anything, else.

The son of his father? That's what! The theater goers of Atlanta have never een given a more delightful surprise than they were in the magnificent work of the younger Salvini last week. He came without any great flourish of trumpets, without any great booming, without, in short, anything more than the announcement of the fact that Mr. Salvini would appear in three of the plays of his repertoire, supported

by a capable company. A genuine revelation was his acting. There's a man with the fires of genius beneath his dark Italian skin. He's the son of his father. Salvini fils has come to stay.

from the stage is formally, announced. She refused even to see Henry Abbey when he called on her the other day to try to induce her to make one more tour of America.

This is genuine. No Patti business here. Julia Marlowe, who has been sick for some weeks in Philadelphia, is now trying to break with Falk, the photographer, who has been part of the contract, he claims he has. It is announced that Laurence Barrett will manage the young star next season—this on the supposition, I presume, that the contract with Falk is broken.

Alexander Comstock tells a good story of how Jones and Pettit got Eugene Tompkins to accept "The Soudan." The story sounds a little fishy, but it is his, not mine:

ful season in London, Mr. Tompkins was loath to take the play without something more impressive than that commendation alone or a mere reading, never a satisfactory test of a play's worth. The playwrights thereupon had a miniature stage, scenes and effects made with clay figures of their characters, sought out Tompkins at his hotel, rung up the curtain on their drama, and while Jones manipulated the characters by means of concealed wires, Pettit delivered the accompanying lines rom the manuscript. Tompkins sat rooted to is chair two hours and a half and when the slay was done immediately closed a contract for the American rights of the piece at the

Of-3,000 light-hearted, sanguine bands of players who set out for fame and fortune at the beginning of the present season, 718 survive. The others have fallen by the wayside Here is the assortment of lucky companies still on the road: 2 pantomime troupes, 22 opera companies, 18 presenting standard tragedies, 190 presenting society plays, 65 presenting melo-drama, 213 presenting farce comedies, 18 minstrel bands, 35 variety organizations, 23 magicians, 6 horse shows, 3 companies of educated animals, 100 comedy drama organizations.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.



The coming of James O'Neill tomorrow and Tuesday makes an important epoch in the history of the stage. No actor is more favorably known than Mr. O'Neill, who stands foremost in the rank opens a bureau drawer in which his present is secreted, and finds the letter. He simulates an agonized cry, in which he endeavors to depict his shattered happiness. Proud of his achievement, he awaits applause from "le maître." To his utter astonishment he hears these words: "What, you love your wife above everything in the world, believe in her simplicity, and at the first bit of paper that falls into your hands you believe every word it contains? Silence! Sit down there and

story, full of startling situations, thrilling events and great climaxes. The elaborateness of the stage accessories and the scenic production of the different epochs of the French revolution add un no small degree to the great success achieved by O'Neill in this, his great stage triumph. The story of "The Dead Heart," like that of Monte Cristo, is one of love, revenge and intrigue. Love triumphs even though the life of a man is sacrificed for the woman of his heart. That "The Dead Heart" is a strong and wonderful production is evidenced by the packed and enthusiastic houses that greet Mr. O'Neill at every performance. Mr. O'Neill never falls in this play to receive curtain calls at the end of every a-t, and the critics are loud and frequent in the enthusiastic laudations of the fine and artistic work accomplished by Mr. O'Neill in this character. The sale of scats opened on Thursday morning, and from the numberless inquiries received by Manager DeGive, indications point to the fact that standing room will be in demand. The critics in each city that we have visited have devoted, not lines, but columns, to this production, and no matter how great, nor how many were the counter attractions, Mr. O'Neill never fails to receive the first and greatest attention. It is the intention of the management to present "The Dead Heart" Monday and Tuesday, and to give on Tuesday night Mr. O'Neill's great play, "Monte Cristo."

"The Ivy Leaf."

This beautiful Irish idyl will be in Atlanta next Friday and Saturday, with matine. The Boston Hera d thus noticed the play:

"When the curtain rose on the romantic Irish drama, 'The Ivy Leaf.' at the Howard Atheneum, last night, standing room was not available. The house was crowded, every seat from floor to ceiling being occupied. The play, which has often been seen in Boston before, appealed to the syapathles of the audience, and the actors were awarded hearty applause at the close of each act. The various scenes were natural and easy, and there was no straining after effect. The play abounded in wit, while there was not an unpleasant sentiment throughout the entire piece. The scenery was particularly fine, the eagle's cliff, the ivy-clad tower and the other scenes portrayed being true to nature. The Irish piper and the jig dancers put the finishing touches to a performance of more than ordinary merit. The Ivy Leaf quartet sang several choice songs, which were rapturously applauded."

"The Old Homestead." "The Ivy Leaf."

choice songs, which were rapturously applauded."
"The Old Homestead."
For a feast of mirth and merziment the opera house offers Denman Thompson's celebrated play of American farm life, a pure domestic comedy, and conceded to be the 'great Amercan drama.' Wednesday evening next will witness the initial performance, and it will hardly fail to find a resting place in the heavts of our theater-goers, as it has done with those of our people who have seen the play in other places, or while visiting New York city.

The reputation of the styles of plays for which Denman Thompson is famous is enjoyed by himself alone, for alone he seems to stand as the only one to write plays for public amusement that shall be thoroughly natural and free from sensational vulgarity or the pointed innuendoes as common stage production.

"The Uld Homestead" is known to most every one as a simple tale of honest people, their everyday life told in simple language, summing up the general idea of the play. The introduction of the piece has put new life into our concedy world; gives the public a glimpse of country life with all its simplicity and charms, and hoids up the mirror of life to so pleasant a side of nature that the world must seem glad, and now the quaint characterization has attained a popularity, and has had a run unparalleled in the history of the drama. The performance will be continned at a matinee and in the evening of Thursday also.

The Click of Gold.

From All The Year Round.

I remember being struck with the expression upon the face of a ragged, middle-aged man, whom I one tlay ran against outside a banking house in a country town. He had that look in his eye which one may see upon the countenance o young people during a very impressive sermon—a sort of rapt, sublime expression, whispering of high hopes and noble desires. "What is the matter with you?" I asked him.

He was shy at first of unbosoming himself. He lid not like sharing his comfortable self-communings with a commonplace mortal like myself. But when the glory had faded a little from his brown, hard-featured face, he whispered that he was only listening to "that there chink It did him good, the mere hearing of the sover eigns ringing against each other.

A Saving of Slippers.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A ten-year-old boy was yesterday attentively regarding a Christmas tree which a woman had bought and left outside a store for a moment,

when a man remarked:
"See anything queer about it, my boy? "Takes a woman for economy," replied the boy, with a smile. "I was just counting. There are twelve good limbs on that tree to lick she children with after it has been used for Christ-

From The New York Sun.
Sunday School Visitor—Children, you all want to get to the top of the ladder. I can do no better than to ask you to emulate the example of a boy I knew. He started without a dollar, without a friend, as I might say, but he rose, round by round, and now where do you think he is?

He is president of the United States?"

He is president of the United States?" -Not yet; but he's in a store, and

The Half That Get Married. From Puck.

Deacon Elliot F. Wanamaker (in his men's Bible class)—What, then, is the lesson of the five wise and five foolish virgins? Mr. F. Allen Angell (a new pupil)-That fully one-half of them are foolish!

Ben at Last Heads a Reform. From The Washington Post.
General Benjamin F. Butler has retired from politics and the criminal practice. This is a reform as is reform.

ALABAMA ANNALS.

THE RECORD OF A WEEK IN OUR SISTER STATE.

The New Year in Birmingham-The Effect of the Coal Strike.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 3 .- [Special.] The dawn of the new year in Birmingham was not as bright as many hopeful citizens be-lieved it would be. Eight thousand coal miners have been on a strike in the Birmingham district since December 1st, and the mer chants, whose business has suffered severely, were hopeful that a settlement would be reached by January 1st. All sorts of efforts men are still out, and with help coming in from labor organizations all over the country, they will be able to hold out several months. In the meantime, the mine operators are employing negroes, and the indications are that white miners may be finally driven out of this district.

Apropos of the strike, Rev. W. L. Pickard, D.D., paster of the First Baptist church, has gotton into a red-hot newspaper controversy because he spoke of the strikers in a recent ermon as "organized vagrants." Members of labor unions are very angry with the minister, but he seems to be holding his own in the con-

The prohibition party is to be resurrected in Alabama, and Governor John P. St. John is

has issued a call for the state executive committee to meet the national committee in conference in this city, January 9th. Governor
St. John and other speakers will be present
and address the meeting.
Mr. S. B. Day, a young man who ought to
have known better, and whose previous reputation is without a blemish, has been caught by
the hoary old "green goods" game, and is now
under bond to answer the charge of using the
mails for illegal purposes. The same old
sterotyped correspondence was carried on with under bond to answer the charge of using the mails for illegal purposes. The same old sterotyped correspondence was carried on with a New York firm, and Mr. Day received his "goods" by express. He bought jewelry and had no idea he was dealing with a counterfeit

had no idea he was dealing with a counterrest money concern.

IRISH OFINIONS OBTAINED.

Mr. Frank P. O'Brien, of this city, by request of the Irish envoys to the United States, has undertaken the work of obtaining the opinions of the leading Irishmen of the state on the question of the leadership of the Irish party. He has already received a large number of replies and almost without exception

on the question of the leadership of the Irish party. He has already received a large number of replies, and almost without exception they are to the effect that Mr. Parnell should resign his leadership at once.

MR. INMAN'S TRIUMPH.

John H. Inman and his associates regaining control of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was very welcome news in this city, where Mr. Inman has many warm friends. The change, it is believed, will send the price of the stock way up in anticipation of more rapid development of the company's valuable of the stock way up in anticipation of more-rapid development of the company's valuable property. When Hon. Thomas C. Platt and General R. A. Alger came into the company one year ago great things were expected of them but those expectations have not been realized and the people here, where the company's largest industries are located, are not sorry to see them lose control. It was stated at the time, by parties who claimed to know, that Platt and Alger went into the company for political reasons, but the public could not see just where the politics came in.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

politics came in.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Work on the government building has been suspended, by request of the citizens, while Congressman Bankhead makes an effort to have a third story added to the structure. The building as designed would be no credit to a town of 10,000 people, and would be entirely too small for the needs of the government at

this place.

It is being talked about town that a change will be made in the control and management of The Age-Herald very soon, but the rumor does not say positively who will succeed Mr. Pinckard as general manager.

Mr. Marion Stuart Cann, a well-known local

newspaper man, has launched a literary monthly called The Souvenir, which starts out with flattering prospects of success. The initial number is largely filled by contributions

The strike has not had any perceptible effect upon the holiday festivities. Society is unusually gay. Germans and receptions followeach other in rapid succession, and half a dozen young couples have just returned from extended bridal tours.

extended bridal tours.

SOCIAL SENSATIONS NOTICED.

Birmingham has few social sensations, and when anything of the kind does happen, it somehow escapes the local papers. Just now the gossips are busy rolling a sweet morsel under their tongues. A few nights ago, so the story runs, a swell young society man took a prominent married lady to the opera. After the opera they had supper for two at a swell restaurant. As the second bottle of wine was being opened the lady's husband entered the room and, without a word, drew a revolver and fired two shots at the form of the entered the room and, without a word, drew a revolver and fired two shots at the form of the swell young society man who was racing against time down the back stairs. The gentleman and his wife then walked home together, where the curtain falls on the drama.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



ABSOLUTELY PURE

Wholesale by H. A. Boynton and Shropshire & Doll, Atlanta, Ga

Atlanta's Leading Jewelers, MAIER & BERKELE,

93 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.



The Ravages of Time

Cause the eyes to lose not only their lustre, but

This is a MISFORTUNE, but cannot be regarded as a CALAMITY, since it is possible to procure spectacles which not only enable the wearer to see spectacles which not only enable the wearer to see perfectly, but at the same time strengthen his eyes. Such glasses are the

"HAWKEE" CRYSTALLIZED LENSES,"

Which enjoy such a widespread reputation throughout the country.

Hundreds of testimonials can be seen in regard to the beneficial effects of these fine glasses.

They are too well known in this section to require more than a simple notice calling attention to them.

PETER LYNCH 95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

DEALER IN. Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquora

CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BREEK, DEMIJOHN'S FLASKS, CORKS AND OTHER GOODS BELONGING TO THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE.

Stone Contractors.

CEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the city cierk's office until 3 p. m., Monday, January 5, 181, for furnishing and setting curbing for the city of Atlanta for the year 1891.

Specifications can be over at the office of B. M. Clayton, city enging. The right is reangels, all that may or all bids, it can be over the control of the co



"A RACE WITH DEATH!"

Among the nameless heroes, none than he who rode down the valley of the Conemaugh, warning the people shead of the Johnstown flood. Mounted on a powerful horse, faster and faster went the "Golden Medical Discovery" rider, but the flood was swiftly works equally well all the year gaining, until it caught the unlucky horseman and swept on, grinding, crushing, annihilating both weak and strong. In the same way is disease lurk-

Damocles, ready to fall, without tract, and the cheapest blood-pu-warning, on its victim, who allows rifier and liver invigorator sold, his system to become clogged up, through druggists, no matter how and his blood poisoned, and thereby his health endangered.

To eradicate all poisons from the you get. system, no matter what their name or nature, and save yourself a spell of malarial, typhoid or bilious sociation, Proprietors, No. 663 Main fever, or eruptions, swellings, tu-Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

mors and kindred disfigurements, keep the liver and kidneys healthy and vigorous, by the use of Dr. are more worthy of martyrdom Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-

It's the only blood-purifier sold, through druggists, absolutely on trial! Your money returned if it doesn't do exactly as recommended. ing near, like unto the sword of It's a concentrated vegetable exmany doses are offered for a dollar. because you only pay for the good

Can you ask more? World's Dispensary Medical As-

#### THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST



When the chick stepped from the shell, then the struggle for existence began.

The other chickens tried to crowd it from the roost, and even deuled its right to exist. But this was a case of the "SURVIVALOF THE FITTEST," and the chick continued to grow, and in due time sharpened its spurs to pay off old grudges. But when one is able there is no further need of self-defence for the fact becomes known that there is CONVICTION IN SPURS.

It is only natural for physiciany in the regular practice to object to any one, starting off on an lindependent live.

practice to object to any one, starting off on an Independent live.

Anything that treads on the toes of the profession gets the cold shoulder.

Twelve years ago Dr. Tucker started in Atlanta
as a specialist in treating chronic diseases. He
started with the determination to succeed. To
succeed requires merit, tenacity of purpose and
honest dealing with all with whom you come in contact. From a small beginning Dr. Tucker's practice has grown until he has the largest practice of
any one in his special line in the southern states.
To a large extent he has lived down professional
prejudice. Within the past year more than two
hundred physicians have recommended patients
to him. This wonderful growth could not have
been had not Dr. Tucker been honest in his
methods and successful in his practice. No enterprise can succeed for any length of time unless it

DR. TUCKER CURES THE CASES WHICH HE UNDERTAKES. HE CANNOT AFFORD TO DR. TUCKER CURES THE UASES WHILE

FAIL.

He has THOUSANDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS from patients all over the country wh
have been cured by him. Many of these cases were considered hopeless. If you are afflicted it wo
cost you nothing to write to the doctor. AN HONEST OPINION ALWAYS GIVEN.

Patients treated by correspondence. PAMPHLET AND QUESTION LIST FREE. Address

V. J. TUCKER.

PIEDMONT MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 9 Marietta St., Atlanta Ga



n imp of indigestion sat Within the chimney flue And looked quite dreary ashe said "There's naught for me to do! I and my brothers, in the stove Will never caper more.

It's got one of those wholesome things They call a Wire Gauze Door! "

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, Buy the CHARTER OAK. - WITH THE-WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOORS.
Made only by Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Agents, - Atlanta, Ca.



WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

GUARANTEES ISSUED ONLY BY JACOBS' PHARMACY, Sole Agents,



#### SOME SUNDAY STORIES.

YARNS SPUN BY LAWYERS DURING THE HOLIDAY VACATION.

"Not so Bad as at First Reported"-John Wire's Story of "The Snake and the Hereafter"--Other Good Ones.

The short midwinter holiday vacation gives the lawyers a chance-

Not before a jury, as is the rule with gentleen of this profession, but in some quiet nook among a few choice spirits who are not forced and listen to a bad story from a goo lawyer just because it illustrates some point of

Mr. H. M. Patty, the broad-shouldered bru nette from way back in old Mississippi, is good one on stories. He never has to send along a diagram with any of the waifs of wit that he either overhears or thinks up, and retails to his friends gratis.

"I've got a new one," said he, with a face beaming with smiles of satisfaction, "a brand

new one, and you'll enjoy it. "Down in Mississippi, a few weeks ago, a business man had occasion to visit a small town at some distance from home, for the transaction of a business matter of such importance that he asked a young lawyer to accompany him. "On the way down there was an accident.

and Mr. Brown, as I may call him, was the victim. He was literally broken all to pieces. "Young Smith, the lawyer, escaped unburt, and his first act was to make a rush for the elegraph station, near by, where steps were being taken to transfer passengers at the wreck

being taken to transfer passengers at the witch being taken to transfer passengers at the witch as little delay as possible.

"He arrived there breathless, and scratched off the following dispatch:

BLANKETY BLANK, Miss., 12:39 p. m., December the Tomrs. J. Brown, Sueh-and-Sach: Terrible wreck. Husband hurt. Left arm broken two places; right thigh broken two places; back broken; neck broken. Arrive with corpse this A. Satth.

p. m. "Of course the receipt of this message completely prostrated Mrs. Brown, and a large number of friends congregated at her home to soothe and comfort her. In about an hour the messenger boy rang the door bell and

a cry of joy as she saw the first words, which was followed by a scream as soon as she read it through.

It was worded thus:

BLANKETY BLANK, Miss., 1:30 p. m .- To Mrs. J BLANKET DIANK, MISS., 1 so p. m.
Frown, Such-and-Such-Cheer up! cheer up.
Not so bad as first reported. Careful examination: left arm broken only one place, thigh
broken two places, back broken, neck broken,
Will arrive with corpse this a. m. A. SMITH." He Took It Under Advisement.

When the laugh had somewhat subsided, Patty exclaimed: "I've got another, about a Hebrew instice

of the peace, that I have not seen in print. "Just after the war, there was an old Hebrew country merchant appointed justice of the peace in one of the back counties. Pretty seon after his elevation to the office, there The plaintiff alleged that the defendant owed him money for some goods, and the defendant pleaded the statute of limitations. 'Squire Meshach heard arguments from cour both sides, and as there seemed to be plenty law and plenty of justice arraye on either side, much speculation was indulged in with regard to the decision of the court.

'Ahem! Vell, all drough? "Yes, all true your honor.

"Aha! Vall I dinks I dakes de matte undter advishmendt, for ahfter consideration. Den I decides in favor of de blaintiff. Dis court is now adjouned!'

The Fact of a Herenfter. "A story?" said Mr. W. M. Hayden, who "Great spoons! I'm no Dick Deadeve to be furnishing ready-made wit. But I'll tell you a story with a moral to it. Mind you, it is second hand.

"In one of his campaigns, John S. Wise Illustrated the manner in which ho was going to triumph over his opponent.

"There was a man traveling from his country home to the market town, and on the way he saw a snake in the road. Leaping m his horse, he finished the career of the erpent, with a few well-directed blows, and ew him out on a bank by the roadside.

"Late in the afternoon he was returning, when he saw an Irishman, about half shot, sitting on the bank with a cudgel in his Watching him from a little distance he saw the Hibernian take a long pull at a fat bottle, and setting it down he took up a cudgel and struck the snake a vengeful blow. Riding up further he saw the Irishman repeat the

"What are you beating that snake for?" he "I killed him this morning, and I know he has been dead at least ten hours. "Ah, honey, an' it's me-hic-shelf that knowed that afore ye told me,' hiccoughed the

What are you beating it for, then? "'Faix, an'-hic-I'll make 'im know there's

a hereafter!' She Cashed Her Jewels. Judge W. A. Wilson is always in a good

nor, but he is not one of your professional rn spinners. A singular incident occurred on the plan

tat on of my father-in-law, just after the war. was a very disappointing incident to my ie. but rather ridiculous to the rest of the wily.
When she heard that Sherman's army had

passed Jonesboro and was seaward bound, my ife decided to hide her jewelry, and the plass she adopted was that of the trapping days, in a 'cache. wood box, with a sliding cover, such as the old mers used to put their gold dust in and which had been bequeathed to me by my father, she put my gold watch and her carrings, brooches

id bracelets in it and closed it securely. "She thought a great deal of her jewelry, which was of a very pretty pattern and quite eavy, and the watch was one I paid old man Dave Mayer \$180 for.

"Summoning half a dozen little negroes, she paired to an out of the way place on her father's farm—that was Judge Glass, near Covington—and after one of the little negroes had dug a hole, she placed the box in it and covered it up completely, marking the spot with stones so she could find it again.
"In a few days here came the yankees, and

we refugeed in a jiffy, my wife constantly thanking her stars that she had taken the pre-

aution to conceal her treasures.
"After the surrender we went back ie, and our first task was to go in search of the jewelry, but in spite of all the marks she had made she was unable to locate the spot. Then I tried my hand, and even plowed up the ground, over and over again, in the neigh-

thood of the spot.

After awhile I abandoued the search, de-After awhile I abandoned the search, deceding in my own mind that the little negroes had gone back, dug it up and made way with it.

"Two or three years passed, and Judge Glass decided to reclaim the piece of land, and ine set the negroes to plowing in cats on the ground. One of them sinking his plow protty deep turned up the long lost box.

"He opened it, and after washing the mud off the watch the case was as bright as it ever was, but the works had corroded into a lump of rust. The fine chain was caten up, leaving only the two gold slides.

"But all the valuable belongings that my wife treasured so highly—brooch, carrings, braceleta and all, had cankered and rusted until there was have ly anything left but a few

solid brass, with a thin plating of the In e

"I afterwards exchanged the case of my watch for a good silver one, with Er Lawshe, who was then in the jewelry trade, but my wife never realized anything except mortifica-tion from the recovery of her jewels.

Impeaching His Evidence. Hon. Bill Glenn tells a good story of a witness in a case tried in one of the mountain counties, which he was defending:

"The witness was introduced to impeach the testimony of one of the witnesses. He was a big double-jointed fellow, and a typical mountaineer in appearance.
"'Mr. Meonshine, you say you would not

believe Mr. Rockyhill on oath?

"'No, 'Squire, that I wouldn't.' "Why would you not believe him?" "'Well, in the fust place, I knowed of his tealin' the wood works out'n a waggin'.'

"Is that your reason?" "'No, that's not all. I knowed him to steal

feller's turkeys off'n the roost.' "'And that's why you wouldn't believe him on oath, eh? "'No, that's not all yit. He's been reported

as mixin' up with niggers.'
"Does that affect his veracity?' "Not altogether. He's done wus'n that. He got in a row with a feller up at Hard

Scrabble, and he come mighty nigh shooting him, an' of it hadn't aben fur the crowd he ould a done it as shore as guns iren.

"Even that was hardly enough to lay;
an's character open to the charge of falsing his oath Now, tellime, Mr. Moonshine ying his cath Now, tellime, Mr. Moonshine, why is it that you can stand up there and

swear that you would not believe this man on Well, to tell you the plain truth, 'Squire, he reported a still, an' nobody hain't agwit to put any store by a feller that ud do mean a trick as that. Now, you've got it!'

Mr. W. T. Moyers. "I can think of nothing more amusing from a lawyer's standpoint than one of my early experiences," said Mr. W. T. Movers. formerly lived in one of the rural circuits, and for two years attended regularly the monthly terms of Bluntburg justice court, the dark corner of a not over bright county. Young Andrews, a young attorney, and I practically composed the Bluntburg bar, and opposed

each other in nearly every case on the docket. "You will not hear in two terms of Judge Clarke's court as much fervid rhetoric, as much sparring over technicalities and as many quibbles as Andrews and I indulged in at one day's sitting of the Bluntburg magistrate, and supreme court ever made wilder rulings than we exterted from old 'Squire

Quibbling was our strong point, and the special effort of each of us was to 'trip up' the other.

"Riding over to court together one day, we were intercepted by the 'squire. 'Gentlemen,' was his greeting, 'how'd you like a spot cash fee apiece this morning?' We forthwith fell upon his neck. 'Well,' said he, 'there's to be a mighty important case before me today, and apon his neck. Well, said he, there's to be a mighty important case before me today, and I'll see that both of you are hired and paid, provided you both promise, s'help you God, not to raise nary single objection nor make nary pint on the papers. Try the case on the syidence, and you off cash mover?' We evidence, and you git cash money.' We solemnly promised, jointly and severally. "Upon our arrival, the judge, true

solemnly promised, jointly and severally. "Upon our arrival, the judge, true to his word, so arranged that we were both retained, I by plaintiff and Andrews by defendants friends, and in due time the case was called and its nature developed. Plaintiff's hog had fallen into an open well on defendant's premises and was drowned, where-upon plaintiff had sought the justice to redress his injury. Judge Thomas had issued a distress warrant for the value of the hog, using the word 'damages' instead of 'rent' in the form and inserting 'one sandy sow hog' instead of word 'damages' instead of 'rent in the form and inserting 'one sandy sow hog' instead of

and inserting one sandy sow hog instead of the usual description of the premises.

"Andrews grasped the situation and his brow clouded. Was there ever such another chance to throw a case out of court? Hardly. Was ever a lawyer so tied and helpless under a promise of silence, into which he had been entrapped by a court anxious to hide his own ignorance? Never! Andrews could hardly contain himself. He looked at me and I smiled. He scowled at the court, but that worthy was the picture of dignified innocence. Just at this juncture the advances of the court of the defendant, securely tied with a rope, wa led in by the bailiff, and the lawyer's rul

led in by the bailiff, and the lawyer's ruling passion burst through all restraint and his promise was thrown to the air.

"Andrews fairly spun about the room, livid with excitement; then rising on tiptoe, his eyes blazing, pointing his long arm at the justice, he said:

For the first time in the history of the world a distress warrant has been issued for damages. In the teeth of a constitutional probibition, a man is arrested for debt, and that, too, before it is decided that he owns anything. Great God! My client is distrained against for imaginary damages, is imprisoned an accircle site. low line because plaintiff's sandy sow com-ted suicide. I move to dismiss the whole nfamous proceeding.

There was a look of reproach in his eyes and a pathetic tremor in his voice as Judge

Thomas inquired:

"Kernel Andrews, do you raly and in yearnest make that move?"

"'Of course I do,' hissed Andrews.

"Then,' thundered the betrayed and indignant magistrate, 'then, sir, this court moves that you hand back that \$4.50 which you got from your client, under faise pretensions, and furthermore, this court orders this case to stand continued until defendant can git him another lawyer, what knows the difference betwixt a shore nuff law pint and a contemptible quibble."

He Was Too Honest.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A De'roit life insurance agent recently received a letter from a man in the interior of the state who said he was thinking of taking out a policy, and he asked that a blank be forwarded him. It was returned yesterday, and the following is a specimen of the man's

"What did your father die of?"

'Your mother?" "Thesame."

Ever have heart trouble?"

"Yes, very bad."
"Lost any brothers or sisters by death, and so what did they die of?"
"Lost five of them, and all died of consump-

ion and heart disease "Do you ever spit blood?"
"Heaps of times."

"Ever had any serious accident?"
"Yes. Had nearly all my bones broken tw r three times.

"Memory good?" 'Sleep well?"

'How's your appetite?"

"Very poor."
Several other important questions were an swered after the same candid fashion, and the agent will have to write him that there is no life insurance for so truthful a man.

For sick headache, female troubles, neuralgipains in the head, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kinney Pillets. 25 cents

Not the Proprietor.

From The Chicago Times.

"Are you—" said the customer, hesitatingly to the haughty young woman at the glove counter, who kept her eyes fixed on a spot three fee above his head.

"Well?" inquired the haughty young woman.
"Are you the proprietor of this store?" ask customer.
"No, I'm not," replied the haughty your woman.
"Ah," continued the customer, "I thought:
much. The proprietor would likely try to sell in
a pair of gloves, perhaps."

Snicide. In olden times the burlal of a suicide was characterized by impaling the body with a stake. Happily nowadays no such horrible method of discountenancing the act of self-slaughter is practiced, though if it were and the virtual suicides included in the list with the actual ones, staked graves would be largely in the majority. Virtual suicides in this connection means that class of results who dis rather than save them.

#### CALLED HIM BROTHER.

NOW SISTER PEARN SNIFFS AT THE MENTION OF MR. FLOWER'S NAME.

Failing to Pay His Board She Questions the Cement of Every-Day Friendship.

From The New York Sun, Jane Pearn is the wife of Samuel Lang Pearn, a steward of the Twenty-fourth Street Metodist church for twenty-nine years. They and their two married daughters live at 45 takes boarders. She has sharp and not un pleasant features, and reads human nature through a pair of gold-bowed spectacles. On November 3d she looked through these spectacles and saw the Rev. William Flower

Mr. Flower is a native of Birmingham, Eng. land, where he made jewel boxes and held a license as a local preacher in the Wesleyan church. In his old age his business failed, and he came to America with his daughter Lillie, leaving the rest of his family behind. She had a musical education and a pretty face, and he thought she could make money in America. He is timid in manner and has a long face and a white beard. He found the Methodist Episcopal church in Twenty-fourth street, interested Pastor Stratton, and about two months ago went to board and about two months ago went to board with Mrs. Pearn, who gave him two of her best rooms at half rates. Miss Lillie, whom the Pearns call the English beauty, had the use of the piano in the reception room. They were soon well acquainted, and he was "Brother" Flower and Jane Pearn was "Sister" Pearn. But Brother Flower did not prosper, and his board bill fell into arrears. He said he was expecting remittances from England. It seems that this was true, but to the landlady expecting remittances from England. It mch statements seemed a partial confession of

All this time the Rev. Robert M. Stratton was taking an interest in Brother Flower. But Pastor Stratton was not in high favor with Sister Pearn. His brother, also a minister, had boarded with Sister Pearn, and had left owing a bill. Mr. Stratton says that Sister Pearn was acrid about this, and threatened to eat his church into the perwangers. ened to get his church into the newspapers. Time passed, the unpaid board bill of Brother Flower grew, and Sister Pearn's

hints became more and more impatient and appalling to the English boarders.

Last Sunday morning Sister Pearn took away the keys from Brother Flower. He hurried to church, and after the service told several of the members how Sister Pearn had humiliated him by dunning him before the other boarders.
There was much sympathy for Brother Flower, and Mr. Martin, of Peck, Martin & Co., went home and told his wife. Mrs. Martin had lent Sister Pearn \$25. With three years interest it made \$29.50. Sister Martin bethought herself of this and offered it to Brother Flower. Pas tor Stratton offered the additional 50 cents necessary to make the \$30 which was due to Sister Pearn. But they knew Brother Flower would never have the courage to fix the mat-ter, so they got Brother William H. Childs, a

devont member, living at 411 West Twenty-fifth street, to conduct negotiations. On Monday morning Sister Pearn opened On Monday morning Sister Pearn opened her door to a big man with a gray moustache and gray imperial. "Good morning, Sister Pearn," he said, "don't you know me? I'm Brother Childs. I've come to pay Brother Flower's bill. Get the receipt."

Flower's bill. Get the receipt."
Sister Pearresays that when she heard this she skipped like a lamb, despite her age and spectacles. She got the receipt and handed it to Brother Childs. The good brother then handed her Mrs. Martin's assignment of the \$29.50 and a 50-cent piece. Sister Pearn was "took aback?" as she describes the state of gasping indignation into which she fell.
"What is the matter, Sister Pearn?" said
Brother Childs, while Brother Flower shrunk

into a corner. scoundrel, you reprobate and you (turning t Flower), you old fraud! What kind of trick is this?" "Don't sister me," said Mrs. Pearn, "you

trick is this?"

Brother Childs then began to remove the trunks. He said he was an officer, and showed a badge of the Society for the Enforcement of the Law. Flower tried to drag a trank down stairs, and Sister Pearn seized him, jerked the stairs, and Sister Fearn seized him, jerked the trunk away, and pushed it into the reception room. Then she seized Childs, and the other trunk followed the first. She was now free to talk. Bie did talk. Brother Flower had to sit down. Brother Childs said nothing.

When Sister Pearn had finished she and Brother Childs went to the parsonage, but Mr. Stratton wasn't at home. She went to see Mrs. Martin, and the neighbors of the Martins wondered what had broken loose. Then she went back home. Brother Childs had returned in the meanwhile. Mrs. Pearn's, daughter Hattie had called in Policeman Kavanaugh, who arrested Brother Childs for impersonating an officer, and Brother Flower and the English beauty fled to Pastor and the English beauty fled to Pastor Stratton's house. When Pastor Stratton heard

stration's nouse. When Paster Stration heard what had happened to his emissary, he went to the station to bail him out, but the sergeant would not accept bail.

In the Jefferson Market police court yesterday morning Brother Childs was tried. The witnesses crowded the court. Sister Pearn was there with her daughters and her star bearders. Paster Stration was there and Brother Flower and a good part of the congre-gation. It took a long time to tell all the gation. It took a long time to tell all the story, but Justice Ryan finally decided that Brother Childs had not personated an officer,

and released him.
Sister Pearn still has the trunks, and Brothe Flower and the English beauty are at Pastor Stratton's house, waiting for the remittance Stratton's house, waiting for the remittance. Hennan Geliff, a steward of the church, tried to settle the debt on Monday evening, but Sister Pearn would not hear of it. Sister Childs also called, and several other members of the church, who said: "Now, Sister Peara, let's settle this and have a genuine old-fashioned love feast right here in your parlor."

But Sister Pearn only sniffed.

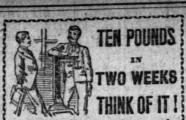
Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nervous ness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Sampless free at all druggists CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

Atlanta to Florida No. 2 | No. 4 | No. 12 | No. 14

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Pullman cars, Jacksonville to Savannah; Palac sleeping cars, Savannah to Atlanta. ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.

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ATLANTA AN the most direct New Or The followin	D WEST	LINE. F POINT best ros	RAILRO ite to Mos e Southwe	AD CO.,
SOUTH BOUND.	No. 59. Daily,	No. 52. Daily.	No. 56 Da ly except Sunday.	No. 54
Lv Atlanta Ar Newnan Ar LaGrange Ar W Point Ar Opelika	2 50 p m 4 03 p m 4 32 p m	10 00 p m 12 32 a m 1 40 a m 2 08 a m 2 50 p m	6 15 p m 7 40 p m 8 15 p m	8 45 a m 9 45 a m 10 30 a m
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Ar Selma	10 00 p m	9 35 a m	- Nr. 590	
BOUND.	Dail	y. Daily.	No. 314	Dally,
Lv New Crlean Lv Mobile. Lv Pensacola. Ar Montgomer Lv Seima. Lv Montgomer Leave. Lv Columbus. Ar Opelika. Ar West Point. Ar LaGrange.	7 30 7 30 7 30 7 35 7 45 11 58	am 7 37 p pm 11 45 a am 12 52 a am 4 30 a am 1 15 a am 3 20 a	m	11 59 am

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on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invited counts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLES. BICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD owing the Arrival and Departure of All (ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.) Trains from This City-Central Time. ARRIVE. Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York. CENTRAL RAILBOAD OF GEORGIA. \*No. 3, from Savannah... 6 45 sm
\*No. 15, from
Barnesville... 8 90 am
\*No. 14, from Macon... 11 00 am
\*No. 12, from Savannah... 5 35 pm
\*No. 13, from Ma\*No. 13, from Ma\*No. 14, from Savannah... 5 35 pm
\*No. 13, from Ma\*No. 14, from Savannah... 7 10 am
\*No. 12, for Macon... 2 15 pm
\*No. 4, for Savannah... 7 10 am
\*No. 14, for Macon... 2 15 pm
\*No. 15, from Ma\*No. 17, from Savannah... 7 10 am
\*No. 19, for Macon... 1 10 am
\*No. 10, for Macon... 1 10 a Time Table in Effect November 2, 1890.

| No. 51, | No. 53, | No. Daily. Daily. Daily. \*No. 13, from Ma 10 00 pm

6 00 pm 7 19 am 12 50 pm 12 44 pm 2 00 pm 12 50 pm 14 49 pm 3 05 pm 15 70 pm 4 25 pm 5 30 pm 4 50 pm 6 70 70 pm 7 47 am 8 40 pm 8 55 pm 9 32 am 10 30 pm 10 50 pm 12 25 pm 12 35 pm 12 35 pm 12 35 pm 14 50 am 7 10 pm 6 53 am 9 45 am 7 10 pm 6 53 am 9 45 am 8 50 pm 8 30 am 17 10 pm 6 53 am 9 45 am 8 50 pm 8 30 am 12 31 pm 14 50 am 7 10 pm 6 53 am 9 45 am 8 50 pm 8 30 am 12 31 pm 14 50 am 7 10 pm 6 53 am 9 45 am 8 50 pm 8 30 am 12 31 pm 12 31 pm 14 50 am 7 10 pm 6 53 am 9 45 am 8 50 pm 8 30 am 12 30 pm 12 30 pm 8 30 am 12 30 pm 12 30 pm 8 30 am 12 30 pm 12 30 pm 8 30 am 12 30 pm 8 30 am 12 30 pm 14 30 am 7 10 pm 8 30 am 12 30 pm 12 30 pm 8 30 am 12 30 pm 12 30 pm 14 30 am 14 30 am 7 10 pm 8 30 am 12 30 pm 14 30 am 14 Lv Atlanta (CT).
Lv Greenville
Lv Spartanburg.
Ar Charlotte.
Ar Salisbury.
Ar Greensboro.
Ar Danville
Ar Lynchburg.
Ar Charlottesville
Ar Washington
Ar Beltimore
Ar Philadelphia.
Ar New York.
Ar Roston. Leave Danville.... Arrive Richmond. Arrive Norfolk.... ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. From Montg'm'y\* 6 50 am To Opelika\*... From West Point 10 20 am To Selma\*... Prom Selma\* ... 130 pm To West Point. From Opelika ... 5 35 pm To Montgomer; Leave Spartanburg.... Arrive Hendersonville Arrive Asheville..... Arrive Hot Springs.... From Opelika 5 35 pm To Montgomery\*.11 00 pm

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY.

No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville. 10 35 mm No. 12, for Rome, N'w Yk, Knoxy'le, Nashy'le, cand cincinnati. 6 45 pm No. 14, from Suvannah, Savonville. 6 15 pm No. 15, from Savannah, Brunswick and Macon. 8 35 pm No. 15, from Chatta-6 nooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome. 10 10 pm No. 15, from Chatta-6 nooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome. 10 10 pm No. 15, from Chatta-6 nooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome. 10 10 pm No. 15, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Georgia Raileoad. 10 pm Georgia Raileoad. 10 pm No. 15, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Georgia Raileoad. 10 pm Georgia Raileoad. 10 pm No. 15, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Georgia Raileoad. 10 pm No. 15, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga. 7 00 pm Georgia Raileoad. 10 pm No. 15, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga. 7 00 pm No. 15, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga. 7 00 pm No. 15, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga. 7 00 pm No. 15, for Rome, No. 15, for Rome, No. 15, for Rome, No. 15, for Rome, No. 15, for Savannah, Brunswik and Jacksonville. 11 (20 km No. 15, for Savannah, Brunswik and Jacksonville. 11 (20 km No. 15, from Chattanooga. 17 (20 pm No. 15, for Savannah, Brunswik and Jacksonville. 11 (20 km No. 15, from Chattanooga. 17 (20 pm No. 15, for No. . 11 15 p m 9 50 a m 6 05 a m 12 07 p m 8 55 a m 1 10 p m 12 40 p m 2 55 p m Leave Atlanta (city time)...... Arrive Gainesville (city time)...... Arrive Lula (city time)......

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD. No. 53. No. 41. GEORGIA RAILROAD. 7 10 a m 4 30 p m 11 20 a m 9 25 p m

From Augusta\* 6.30 am To Augusta\* 8.00 am From Covington. 7.55 am To Decatur. 8.55 m From Decatur. 10.15 am To Decatur. 8.55 m From Augusta\* 1.00 pm To Augusta\* 2.45 pm From Clarkston. 2.20 pm To Clarkston. 3.55 pm From Clarkston. 4.50 pm To Covington. 6.20 pm From Augusta\* 1.11 5 pm nesday and Sadurday, for Indiana Zaservice.

No. 50 has Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta.

No. 52, Pullman Sleeper Washington to New Orleans and Washington to Birmingham.

No. 51, Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to New York.

No. 53, Pullman Sleeper New Orleans to Washington,

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All under one management from Washington D. C., to the Mississippi river.

DECRMBER, 1890. Commencing 21st instant, the following passen; a chedule will be operated: DECEMBER, 1890. No. 50. | No. 52. | No. 54. Daily. | Daily. | Daily. No. 27 WEST-DAILY. No. 28 EAST-DAILY. 9 12 am Lv Gainesville,
gton. 7 20 am Ar Athens.
8 25 am Ar Washington
fille. 5 55 am Ar Camak.
1 00 pm Ar Augusta.
DAY PASSENGER TRAINS. 6 24 pm 8 15 pm DECATUR TRAIN Dafly except Sunday Atlanta. 8 55 a m Lv. Decatur.
Decatur. 9 23 a m Ar. Atlanta.
Atlanta. 3 25 p m Lv. Clarkston.
Decatur. 3 40 p m Lv. Decatur.
Clarkson. 4 05 p m Ar. Atlanta. MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.
No. 31 WESTWARD.
No. 32 EASTY UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAINS, RAILROAD

Arrive Union Point.

JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga A TLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD

A Schedule in effect December 1st. 1889.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## FURNITURE! FURNITURE! SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE FINE GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE!

Five new carloads placed on my floors ready for this week's demands. All correct designs from Nelson, Mattor & Co., Phoenix Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids. Hundreds of eager buyers supplied during the past week, and thousands of dollars shipped all over Georgia. Nothing has ever equaled these sales in the history of the Furniture trade of Atlanta, and never has such Fine Furniture been offered anywhere in the South at SUCH LOW PRICES. My floors represent nearly \$100,000 worth of the most elegant output of brain and brawn in this country. I can show you over 200 complete Dining Room Suites, Sideboards, Tables and Chairs to match, in Antique, English and Bay Oak. The suites must be seen to be appreciated.

## THE BEST \$15 SIDEBOARD IN AMERICA!

I can show you over 400 Beautiful Chamber Suites in Oak, Cremona, Mahogany and Walnut. Many of these works of art are very elaborate, and all of them absolutely first-class. Their value prices are down to half. Now is the time to buy.

## A FEW LEADERS:

300 Solid Oak Suites, only \$18. 25 Embossed Plush Suites, only \$23.50. Solid Oak Wardrobes, only \$15. 20 Roll Top Desks, 4-feet double, \$25. 500 Spring Beds and Mattresses ver cheap. 200 Drawing Room and Parlor Suites, many of them in elegant Brocaded Satin, of rarest designs and softest neutral tints. 50 pieces handsome leather-covered Furniture in light tan colors. Turkish Lounges and luxurious Chairs and Rockers. Every article on this floor has been marked down to half-price to meet the demands and clear out the full line.

Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Cabinets, China Closets, SideBoads, Chiffoniers, Fancy Tables, with hundreds of odd pieces, at less

than half-prices. 25 handsome Walnut Sideboards very cheap.

Get prices elsewhere and get my prices on the same goods, and, if mine are not cheaper and better. do not buy them. Everyone that reads this paper, in Atlanta and out of Atlanta, will be wise if they visit my warerooms during this FURNITURE WAR.

#### WORTH OF HANDSOME WALNUT OVER \$10,000

Being placed on my floors. The demand for this old standby is growing every day. Remember, 'my goods are all new and fresh. My stock is being replenished every day. Just as fast as one piece is removed, the place is filled with something different and probably mere attractive. It will pay you wherever you are to come to Atlanta to supply your wants in this line. Important changes make this sale imperative. Every article in my wareroom will be sold. I am furnishing handsome houses every day. Many are selling their old furniture and buying the more designs. It will you to call and compare prices. Everybody will receive polite treatment, whether they wish to buy or not. Come and see the handsomest assortment of neat, fine Furniture in the South. Remember also the second week of the great clearing out sale at P. H. SNOOK. T. C. F. H. I. G.

### RANCH LIFE

DEATH AS WELL

A Story of Persecution and Murder-The Story of a Handsome and Unfor-

BUENA VENTURA RANCH, Crocket County, Texas, December 26.—I was spending Christmas at Dos Hermanos sheep ranch in southern

It was a big and beautiful ranch in a beautiful country. Fine open valleys and draws, and cosey sheltered hollows, clothed with rich mesquite grass and the various little weeds that the dainty and fastidious sheep loves, were flanked and buttressed by low, conical, or humpy, flat-topped, Egyptian looking hills. The plains too were only a couple of miles to the northward, and looking from them toward these pyramidal hills, with the everlasting silence about, and the sunlight lying softly over all the landscape's face, with its brooding loveliness, its majestic serenity and repose, seemed to wear a significance, a smile of in-scrutable meaning, like that of Egypt, but

lacking the awe, the dread that Egypt inspires. The house-a large and comfertable one for two or three-roomed box-houses-was full and running over, and a half dozen young fellows were camped in a little hollow close by; the adjective superb; one day followed another, warm, soft, brilliant, the air dry, crisp and bracing, like the brightest and best of October

The boys had worked hard all day long on the 23d, when we arrived, rigging rings, making lances and arranging seats for a grand tournament on Christmas eve; everybody was tired, be ready for the next day's festivities.

luted, my eye was at once caught by two figures that came from a tent a little apart from the general camp in the draw.

was a big Saxon blonde, six feet two or three inches in height, with his fair skin burned to a uniform dark red, from which a pair of fine, honest eyes looked out with startling blueness. His features were of a singularly large and regular mould, with a throat and chin so beautiful, a mouth so heavy yet correct, and a nose so high between the eyes that it gave him a slightly bucolic look, like ancient Apollos. His proportions were more fine and just than ried his head and shoulders magnificently, and his bearing in the saddle was past crit-

was of ordinary size, slightly but strongly built, had a pale, clive face, great black eyes and clustering, dark hair. It was a face that somehow appealed to you. Although so full now of life and spirit, it had a suggestion of kean sensitiveness of hidden capacity for suffering. He was on an uncommonly fine and spirited black pony; his saddle was of superband constant Maximum workmarchin and a him spirited black pony; his saddle was of superb and ornate Mexican workmanship, and a big white sombrero, glittering with silver, shaded the splendid eyes. While they paused in front of us I saw him leok among the spectators as though seeking some one, then an electric smile passed over his face, he raised the big hat and touched a knot of red ribhon on the side of it. I looked up and saw Louie, the pretty seventeen-year-old daughter of the house, blushing and bowing, and I smiled to myelf.

on Live Oak, and the boy is his inseperable, a sort of protege, and a partner, I believe, in a small way.

"Mark used to drink and gamble, I think, and young Melton got hold of him, straightened him up, and has held on to him ever since. They are always together; you never without the other."

since. They are always together; you never see one without the other."
"Mark—I don't believe I ever knew his other name—carried off the most rings and rode up glowing with victory, to crown Louie queen of love and beauty.

As I looked away from the pretty picture, I saw the blonde giant standing near in a studiously unconcerned attitude, but with an expression of affectionate pride on his great, frank face. After this we had a general display of horsemanship and a great deal of skylarking.

arouses my enthusiasm and admiration more than fine riding. This is true of a single horseman, and the enthusiasm and enjoyment increases in a geometrical progression with the number of horsemen engaged.

Here there were twelve or fifteen, among the part riders. It have a reason to make the control of the set riders.

Here there were twelve or fifteen, among the bestriders I have ever seen, all mounted on fine and well-trained horses. It is very easy to talk about picking up handkerchiefs and quarters from the ground, leaping on and off a horse, or hanging on one side of him and firing under his neck, all the while going at full gallop, but there are not so many, even among thorough-going cow men, who can perform these feats, as is supposed. However, there were several in the party that could perform all these and many more to admiration, there was no poor or even mediocre work. Young Melton's riding was something magnificent: was no poor or even mediocre work. Young Melton's riding was something magnificent; he sat like a tower on his strong iron gray, and as he came sweeping down the track the impression of force and power was remendous, overwhelming—he was like an embodied thunderbolt. He bore down upon two fellows who were racing, ran the gray, between them, grasped right and left and went on with a man in each arm while the two horses sprang away with empty saddles. Everybody applauded loudly: "Melt's scooped the whole race. Hurrah for Melt?" "What 'd ye leave the horses for, Melt?"

the horses for, Melt?" "What 'd ye leave the horses for, Melt?" But the boy's was a very form for the eyes of young love to linger on. The spare young outline, the lithe, springing grace, the light alertness and vigor, and fearlessness! He seemed a glowing incarnation of youth and love and valor. Whether he bent forward or back, twisted sideways or sat erect, he seemed just poised in the saddle; every movement, every attitude charmed and satisfied the eye with its perfection of unstudied grace, like the someperfection of unstudied grace, like the some-thing ineffable in the slant of a bird's wing, the turn of its glossy head, or the glance of its

quick, bright eye.

The big fellow rode as finely as a man could The big fellow rode as finely as a man could ride, but there was something more than horse-manship in the boy's riding.

We danced that night to the peculiar and beautiful Mexican music. A harp, a viol and two violins, played by Mexicans who were musicians all the time and shearers in the season, comprised our orchestra. We had the Goloudrina, La Palonia and soft dreamy waltzes with their singular intervals piercing, sweetness and unexpected and tender accompanions.

ments.

I saw my boy waltzing with Louie. They came past me once and both young faces were flushed and bright with smiles. Presently they passed again—walking—and on Mark's face was the shadow that somehow I had felt a prescience of from the first. The light was gone from his eyes, the color and smile from his lips. Louie was chattering gayly and laughing up to him, but he looked past her, with a look of fierce pain in the great black eyes, at a young man, a new comer, on the

"O, David and —" "Goliath," I interrupted.
"No, indeed, David and Jonathan. The tall one is Paul Melton, a young sheep man over on Live Oak, and the boy is his inseperable, a pouring its flood of white radiance down Texas moon, rode almost up to mid-heaven, pouring its flood of white radiance down through the silent and crystal air. It was like the sublimation, the apotheosis of daylight; the beauty, lustrous effulgence, without the harsh or unlovely details. Almost simultane-ously with my opening the door two men rushed together just in front of me with knives in their hands, and the next instant the

towering form of young Melton dashed noise-lessly onto the porch. He plucked them apart as though they had been two kittens, held the stranger in his right hand, fairly shaking the knife from his grasp, and pushed Mark gently, but hastily, toward me, against me, and through the open door.

through the open doer.
"Don't, Melt, don't," said the boy, "one of us has got—"
"Wait with him till I come back," said young Melton, and away he went, carrying the other fellow, like a rat, by the back of the

neck.

Mark turned on me a look of agonized desperation, a face drawn and blanched and blackened almost beyond recognition, all the beauty and softness struck out of it; the great ustrous eyes blazing, the fine sensitive fea-

ures quivering fiercely.

I slipped my arm through his and we walked silently up and down the silent hallway. I could hear his heavy, gasping breath. I could be a silent hallway. count hear his heavy, gashing oreali. I count feel his heart leap and his frame tremble, and was still striving to think of some word to say that might soften the savage thrust it must have been that tore him so, when Melton came up, and with a grasp of his hand and a kindly look from his blue eyes, drew Mark away. "Hullo! Where's Jake Shackelford!" called someone, just as the pair went through the someone, just as the pair went through the

gate.
"O, I sent Lum home with him. He'd got too much and was noisy," I heard Melton rejoin in a lower key.

After they had left the crowd behind I saw

After they had left the crowd benind I saw Melton's great arm thrown across the boy's shoulders, and was sure I heard a choking sob. An hour later I saw them at supper, and I do not think the others found anything amiss; but to me there was visible a fleeting but frequent shadow on the boy's face, and a pathetic solicitude and concern in his big friend's manner.

manner.

The next day, which was Christmas, the men went bear-hunting up a very wild and rocky canyon, while such of us women folk as liked to ride and were fond of sport set off to find a certain wild cat that held forth in a low bluff some six or eight miles away across the plains. Mr. Melton was our guide and pro-tector, while Mark was dragged away by the

of scratches and glory, with a big cat skin and a tiny, snarling puff of a kitten as trophies, Mr. Melton and I got far ahead of the others, and this is the story of Mark's troubles, as he told it to me.

"His folks moved out to Esperanza, a couple of miles above my sheet care."

"His folks moved out to Esperanza, a couple of miles above my sheep camp, about four years ago. They were New England people. Everybody hated the old man on sight. He was a mean close-fisted, cold-bleoded, snaky sort of fellow. His wife was a warm-hearted woman, but she hadn't much sense. She ran the house, and him, too, though, when it came to the pinch.
"One day the old man who was abusing

not his mother. His own mother was a poor, pretty young servant girl she had had in the first years of her marriage, and whose ignorance and youth her husband had wronged. The girl had died and she had zaised and loved

had told some other people.

"I was awfully rushed with shearing, and before I knew it the boy was gone. He never was home again, but went up to Esperanza and got a place in a lumber yard.

"He made some awful had." "He made some awful bad plays, and no wonder. He got drunk and got to running with a gang of pretty tough men. But the old

finally went up to Esperanza, bought him an outfit and sent him over to east Texas to school. He was away two years. He hadn't been back a month, keeping books in Esperanza, when he saw Louie Flint, whom Jake Shackelford was crazy in love with. Anybody would love the boy; of course Louie preferred him, so Shackelford, like the low dog he is, went about tallim his tale, and the next I heard of Mark telling his tale, and the next I heard of Mark he was all broke up and drinking again. "I went up and got him to go down to my ranch with me. He's been with me ever since.

I've got a bunch of cattle and he has charge of them. He never drinks, nor gambles, nor "Can't he ride the prettiest you ever saw? That saddle and sombrero of his are both pre-

We were within half a mile of the house We were within half a mile of the house, with one or two rises and dips between it and ourselves. Suddenly a shot rang out on the still air, then another. My companion started, beckoned me, stuck spurs into his horse and launched forward like an avalanche. I followed as fast as I could, but I was fully five minutes behind him as I rode over the last rise.

the golden splendor all about and upon them. In the midst knelt young Melton beside Mark's motionless form. Mark's head was upon his arm. I rode up and dismounted. The big tears were running down his face as he tried to stainch the bleeding of a great wound in the

boy's breast.
"O, Mark! O, Mark!" he said. In a moment later the fathomless eyes un-closed and gazed long and calmly into the west; then turned suddenly toward Melton with a look in their lambent depths, which I

can never forget.
"Melt, I'm glad," he said; then after a pause, "I'ts better."
The look of yearning love and trust slowly faded from his eyes; then a mist clouded their splendor, he turned his cheek upon Melt's arm and breathed no more.

struggling with his sols.

"He turned and fired on us, and we shot him," said Mr. Plint. "Bennett's bringing his bedy in."

ALICE MacGOWAN.

I watched last night, the old year die,

Far to the east, I saw its ray—
A shaft of gold, that pierced the night,
And rose with beams, that arched their s Across the heavens, aglow with light And echo of an anthem ring:
"The old King's dead! let all men kneel,
And tribute pay, the New Year's King?"

A delightful incident of a trip to Florida is a visit to an orange grove. During the Ocala convention the trees were bending under the weight of the golden fruit and it was a sight to gladden the heart of the North Dakota delegates as they looked from the car windows. The contrast of the orange with the deep green of the leaves, make a peculiar impression upon the eye of a stranger. There is something bizarre and pictures que about it which leads the mind away from blizzards, wheat field, coal mines and iron furnaces to thoughts of an Eldorado, and the new comer has a vague idea that he is following in the tracks of De Soto. several hundred years behind time, but on a schedule so much faster that he is altogether

Mr. Albertus Vogt, who discovered the existence of phosphate deposits, whose discovery had been prophesied years before by Mr. Pratt, of Georgia, sold his fifteen acre farm for \$60,-000 on the strength of the good news and in vested \$21,500 of the proceeds in an orange grove, covering twenty-one and a half acres of ground. The trees were only eight years old and some of Mr. Vogt's friends thought he had paid a high price, but as he will sell the crop of 1890 for \$7,000 to \$8,000, he is satisfied with his investment and would like to make some more as good.

likely to make up for lost time.

The newspaper correspondents, at Mr. Vogt's invitation, visited this grove and saw, and plucked the orange in the rich despotis where it bowed down the trees. To an average dian there are oranges and oranges. He will rattle off the names of more varieties than you thought the whole citrus tribe could musglove oranges, though smiling in pity at the man who would be satisfied with them when there are oranges of so much better flavor. A variety reckoned among the best is the Navel, a large orange of delightful flavor, which takes its name from a very clever imitation of that portion of the human anatomy which lingers as a reminder of the travail which ter of Eve. What an orange should be doing good people who know about such things tell us that nature does not fool away her time on useless innovations. The irresistible inference is, that some enterprising Jacob, of modern times, undertook to interfere with processes of nature and she, sighing through several gener-

ations of oranges, gave this sign of woe.

At the semi-tropical exposition, established at Ocala, by the farmer's alliance and such enthere are more branches of the citrus family than a man would dare try to remember. There are dwarfs no larger than a chestnut without a burr, and giants as big as a pump-kin. They are differentiated both as to exterior, and a lady may get an orange

rior and interior, and a lady may get an orange to match her costume, with meat pink or white and an exterior varying in color from the richest crauge to a pale green.

Ocala is in the heart of the orange belt and Mr. Clark, of that pince carries in his inside pocket statistics to prove that the county ships forty per cent of the whole orange crop of Photols. As the grop amounts to about two

shipping point for about two million dollars

She ships an immense quantity of cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes and strawberries. Her 500 cars of cabbage are worth \$300,000: her 300 cars of cucumbers, \$750,000; her 300 cars of tomatoes \$450.000 and her 40 carloads of strawherries \$144,000.

These estimates I get from the representa-tive of a Chicago fruit merchant who travels in the state but does not live there. There-The business of fruit buying is of such impormission merchants have organized an associa

The Florida fruit exchange at Jacksonville has long been in operation and has done ex-cellent work in marketing the crop. Crops of ation on the part of the producers in market. ing their products, and this need gave rise to fruit axchanges. There is now an auxilliars

exchage at Pensacola.

They make an orange wine which is said to asted some four year old orange wine said it was almost equal to champagne. This may be true but the new wine does not enjoy that re-

Near Mr. Vogt's grove is the Mead grove and nursery belonging to Boston people. It is said that this property, which is now covered with bearing trees, never cost the owners any outlay after the land was paid for, as the receipts from the nursery department more than paid the expense of cultivating the young grove up to the age of bearing. It is not to b ever, that orange trees will take care of themselves, for in the same vicinity is a grove which shows plainly the effects of neglect. A young tree requires constant care and fertilization, and a man who plants a grove and goes away to wait until it is ready to bear, will find himself in the attitude of Mark Twain's character, who sat down to wait on the bank of a river in Palestine till the voice of the turtle should be heard in the land.

But for a man who is rich enough to live like the birds of passage, at the north in sum-mer and in the tropics in winter, there is no more delightful occupation than orange growing in Florida. If he is a young man there is something pleasantly suggestive of the proba-tion of Jacob who waited seven years for a wife. You must wait seven years for your orange blossoms, and then about the usual period jealous old Laban. I suppose human nature is not greatly different there from its variegated self in other parts of the world, but if a man is willing to wait and watch for an orange grove there is nobody to put him off for seven years more when he has honestly won his prize.

I was taken sick with ulcers on the left lung. Doctors gave me up to die, but a friend got me some of Bull's Sarsaparilla and before I used one bottle I got better, and after using it two months I am at work again.—Wm. A. Brookins, Coldwater, Mich.

NEW YEAR'S DAY FINDS ATHENS FULL OF PROSPERITY.

A Splendid Showing for Improvements—Free Delivery Established—Her Educa-

tional Interests.

ATHENS, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—The first day of the New Year witnessed a city full of prosperity and happiness.

Athens, looking back over the year that has gone, has nothing to regret, and looking for-ward to the year just commenced, has every-

thing to expect. Last year was one of the greatest seasons of prosperity this city ever en-joyed. She started the year with seven fail-nres just behind her, she ends the year with

Her mercantile interests are on the very firmest of foundations, doing good business and standing well in the financial world, and it is ertion to make that Athens, in proportion to the amount of capital used, does ore business than any other city in the state. The year has been one of great improvement everything has been of a progressive nature. Real estate has advanced wonder fully, and investments are being made to large extent in Athens dirt. Many new manufactories have been erected and those she already had improved.

A new belt railroad has been built by enter prising citizens, and thus the transit from the Covington and Macon to the Georgia railroad has been rendered easy and effective.

A paint factory has been established, a new foundry put in thorough operation, and various small manufactories started on the road to

The amount of building done in Athens suring the past year has been something phenomenal, and yet there is not a vacant house in the city, and citizens are seeking homes avery day in our midst. The saw and hammer are making delightful music day by day from one end of the town to the other.

The morality of the city is at a high point.

The morality of the city is at a high point.
The records of the court show a marked decrease in crime, and Mayor Brown is to be congratulated on the able manner in which he conducts the affairs of the city.

Athers has manual on the conduction of the city. Athens has mapped out several important

projects for the coming year, and many of them are being materialized now. She is now having laid an excellent system of sewerage that will drain the city perfectly when finished.

The contract has been signed and will be

carried out during the present month, whereby the city will be given a first-class system of fire alarm boxes, and following upon this im-provement the city will establish a paid fire

The Georgia, Carolina and Southern railroad is doing considerable work in the city limits and will be running trains into Athens by A new hotel will surely be built in the city

during the present year, and an infirmary is also promised.

Athens has a great future is store, and our

#### citizens are bending themselves to their work in upbuilding her interests. THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

After the Holidays Will Resume Its Work

on Monday. ATHENS, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—The University of Georgia will resume work next Monday after the usual Christmas holidays. There are now enrolled in the university about 175 students, and enough new boys are expected at the opening on Monday to run the number to 200. The university was never in a better condition than at present and its curriculum has been wonderfully improved.

The boys in attendance are of a very high intellectual and moral character. The Area

intellectual and moral character. The At-lanta boys all are doing remarkably well and are taking high rank in their respective classes. friends Professor Charles M. Strahan will be delighted to learn of his arrival in Athens, after a very danger-ous illness in the old world during the

#### LUCY COBB REOPENS

After the Christmas Holidays With an Increased Attendance.

Increased Attendance.

ATHENS, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—Lucy
Cobb institute has reopened, after a short recess, for Christmas holidays with an increased
attendance and every indication of a most prosperous term. This institution of learning has
acquired a national reputation, and among its
students are young ladies from various states
in the union. The course of study is of a high in the union. The course of study is of a high nature, and is carried into effect by the most experienced teachers. Miss Rutherford, the efficient principal, has reasons to be proud of her school, for it is a prominent factor in female education in the south.

#### Athens Free Delivery.

Athens, Ga. January 3.—[Special.]—The free delivery system went into effect in this city yesterday, pursuant to an order of the government. The city is covered by four mail carriers, who have one ward each under their care. This city has long needed such a service, and her citizens will be greatly relieved by its institution. In addition to this system being inaugurated, the postoffice will be enlarged, as its present unartage. enlarged, as its present quarters are en-

#### PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

Few readers of the present generation are

amiliar with a quartette of poems that were once generally read and admired. The first of this series was entitled "The Pleasures of the Imagination," by Mark Akenside; the second was called "The Pleasures of Hope," by Thomas Campbell; the third was named "The Pleasures of Memory," by Samuel Rogers, and the fourth and poorest of the lot was, as I now remember, written by a Dr. McHenry, a second-rate American rhymester, and called "The Pleasures of Friendship." In our youth we saw this whole series embraced in a single handsomely printed vol-ume. There are in all of these several poems flashes of faucy and touches of sentiment flashes of taken the most ungentle critic.

Mesides, in the first three in the order we have named them, there order we have named them, there are occasional lines and even stanzas that thrill and uplift the heart of the appreciative reader. All of them are characterized by a high moral tone, and for that reason will repay the trouble of perusal. But none of these bards soar to "the highest heaven of invention," unless we make an exception of rention," unless we make an exception of Akenside, the oldest of the quartette, and he only on Dædalian wings that will not bear the stress of sustained effort.

And yet, in the interests of And yet, in the interests of virtue, we would gladly place a copy of them all in every family library.

A late writer has placed a number of English poets in, what he aptly styles, the "single-speech Hamilton" class of litterateurs.

He designates, as of this number, Wolfe, the author of "Lines on the Burial of Sir John Moore;" Francis Scott Key, of Baltimore, who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," and others less known to fame. This list might be readily swollen to several score. We are disposed to think that the writer in question lays undue stress on freaks of inspiration. There are, it is true, fortunate hours in every man's intellectual history when

writer in question lays undue stress on freaks of inspiration. There are, it is true, fortunate hours in every man's intellectual history when he reaches his high water mark. At such times he achieves his grandest success, but it is an error to think or teach that really great things are to be accomplished by sudden flights or occasional spurts of endeavor.

Goethe's "Faust" was the production of a half century of thought and toil. Not continuous it may be, but all shrough these checkered years he seldom lost sight of this supreme purpose of his life. Meanwhile, he struck off at a white heat "Sorrows of Werther" and "Wilhelm Meister," enough to make the fortune and just renown of a dozen lesser lights, but quite insufficient to satisfy his own lofty poetic ideal.

single issue of personal identity. Many years ago a fast youth, one Jesse Bunkley, left his home in middle Georgia and went to the wild west, where in some respects he led the wayward life of the produgal in our Savior's parable. For years he was lost sight of by his sorrowing kindred. After he had been absent for years, a man, one Lige Barber, appeared in Bunkley's old neighborhood claiming to be that erring boy.

in Bunkley's old neighborhood claiming to be that erring boy.

He very soon filed suit for a handsome estate of which Jesse Bunkley was the rightful heir. Bunkley's relatives prosecuted him as a swindler. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years. But the singular fact was that the likeness between this impostor and the the lost heir was so close that quite a number of Jesse Bunkley's near relatives testified that Barber was the veritable heir of the estate. Some familiar with all the facts were never convinced that he was not the real Bunkley.

I heard the other day a distinguished citizen, who served one or more terms in congress with Abraham Lincoln, say that Dr. Ander-

with Abraham Lincoln, say that Dr. Ander-son, pastor of the First Methodist church, has a very marked resemblance to Mr. Lincoln. son, pastor of the First Methodist church, has a very marked resemblance to Mr. Lincoln. He has, besides, said the ex-congressman, a full share of Lincoln's directness and originality. This is no mere fancy, as will be seen by a comparison of their respective photographs. We are free to say, however, that between Grady's "Typical American" and Atlanta's new pastor there are strong points of dissimilarity. Lincoln was a jokist, even to the verge of waggery. On the other hand, while Dr. Anderson has a keen relish for a joke, he is neither a jokist nor a talkist in any pronounced neither a jokist nor a talkist in any pronounced degree. He said once to this writer that while before the war he talked a great deal, his the war he talked a great deal, his

four years' war experience cured him of that infirmity. May it not be that after all these numerous cases of close personal resemblance suggested the Roman superstition that every man had an "alter ego" that followed him like his own

This fact may furnish us likewise with some insight into the mystery of what the psychologists call the "veridical ghost." A very difgists call the "veridical ghost." A very dif-ferent personality from those grotesque images that a fertile fancy forms out of a patch of moonshine in some "banquet hall deserted" or in the vicinity of a lonely churchyard. There are few people, indeed, unless utterly devoid of intuitions, who have not witnessed weird sights and ghostly faces that would make a resights and gnostly laces that would make a respectable figure in a book on demonology. The inspiration of John Barleycorn may account for much of this, but Brutus was not drunk when he was confronted by his evil genius at Philippi, nor was Socrates a lunatic part of the beauty of the presence of his when he was conscious of the presence of his demon. There are, forsooth, more things than are dreamed of in that matter-of-fact philosophy whose basis is the five senses.

There is just now a panicky feeling not only in Wall street, but throughout the country. Various causes are assigned for the existing stringency in the money market. Some of is due to the McKinley bill and other partiss legislation. But the efficient cause over-trading by all classes and entire the control of the contr v in the money market. Some of it orbitant investments in railroads and in mining industries. In a word, we are moving at a too rapid rate in many directions. It is

A glance at the pages of The Atlantic Monthly or The Andover Review reveals the fact that Puritanism is on its last legs.

New England theology has indeed been reconstructed from top to bottom since Jonathan Edwards preached at Northampton his notable sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God." Tradition says that on that occasion the sturdy freeholders were as wild with alarm as though eternal indurment was instantly imthe sturdy freeholders were as wild with alarm as though eternal judgment was instantly im-pending. The current faith in that quarter is better expressed in the writings of Bush-neil and his disciples than in the sterner degmatism of that great metaphysician. With the younger generation of divines, there is no wholesome dread of Sinaitic thunders is no wholesome dread of Sinattle futures and no lively apprehension of a burning lake of fire and brimstone. According to the present teaching, the divine being is a benevolent personage, very much after the likeness of Uncle Toby or the amiable Mr. Pickwick. In like measure, the anthropology of that storm-beaten section is out of harmony with the older creeds. Man was then regarded as thoroughly deprayed, so much so that he needed to be born, not only again, but to be born from above. Sin was reckoned not merely

as an evil habit, but as the fruit of a corrupt nature. The fleshly mind about which St. Paul reasoned and the old-fashioned Puritan divines de-claimed with great fervor and force is now voted a slanderous superstition. The truth is that, as the scriptural Jeshurun 'waxed fat and kicked,' so these latter Jeshuruns hav-ing grown plethoric on the profits of pro-tected codfisheries and cotton mills have squarely repudiated the old-time prophets and preschors. It iberal Christianity we think preachers. Liberal Christianity, we think they call it, is now entrenched at Harvard and Andover. The money barons and the advanced thinkers greatly affect the new doctrines. We are not here set for the defense of either theory and have both to stand or fall on their merits.

Whether public or private morality will be bettered by this rediced the set in the contract of the contra

bettered by his radical change in Christian dogma experience must determine. The in-ventive genius of the yankee is not limited to ventive genius of the yankee is not limited to modern nutmegs or Boston chips, or other table delicacies. He now and then develops a sewing machine and a phonograph. Moreover he has shown in the past a faculty for originating new religions. Millerism and Mormonism are of New England origin. Joe Smith was born in sight of the Green mountains, although he did not launch his crazy religious craft until he became a mercantile brankrunt in central New. became a mercantile brankrupt in central New York. Whatever of merit, however, may belong to Second Adventism or spiritual wifehood, is the rightful inheritance of New Engiand. To us outsiders who dwell in these ends of the earth it appears neither good nor wise to forsake the "old paths," in which, as the old hymn expresses it, "our fathers trod." We of the south are happily content with the faith once delivered to the saints. ecame a mercantile brankrupt in central New

There is an urgent need at the present day for the services of a first-class iconoclast. Not so much to smash graven images and like trumpery of religious superstition, but to smash some myths of American history which are still taught in the public schools. We refer especially to the statement that the Puritan founders of New England fled to this country to escape religious persecution. The fer especially to the statement that the Puritan founders of New England fied to this country to escape religious persecution. The facts were simply and briefly these. For years these pilgrim fathers had been established in Holland, where they were treated not only with forbearance, but with the utmost kindness. Without molestation, they were suffered to enjoy the editying ministry of their venerable pastor, Mr. Robinson. But the bulk of the congregation became dissatisfied possibly because amongst those phlegmatic Dutch people there was or chance to kick up either a political row on a religious "rousement." In this restless mood they projected the Mayflower adventure which some Bostonians esteem as only second to the expedition of Jason and his fellow Argonauts.

The reasons that moved them thereto were manifold. First of all was that migrator; instinct which still inheres in their descendants. Besides with all their unworldliness they had angeye to gain as well as godliness. They had heard the story of El Dorado and its marvelous riches, and they were attracted by the prospect of cheap lands and abundance of gold and other precious metals.

They intended to settle in the Virginia colony, but bad seamanship and contrary winds ultimately landed them at Plymouth. Here they found plenty of Indians, and a most inhospitable climate. The former in due time they exterminated with faggot and sword, the latter they have werestled against for nearly three centuries with the inborn hardihood of their race.

The other myth, about their zeal for religious freedom, is amply refuted by their persistent persecution of Quakers, Baptists and Catholics. It is but authentic history to say that they were less tolerant of religious differences than Archbishop Land, and might have learned lessons of Christian charity from Torquemads, the inquisitor general of Spain. This expose may spoil some of the third-rate poetry of Mrs. Sigourney, and may even take the oratorical starch out of some recent utterances at the New England banquet at Philadelphia. But let it hit whom it may, it is surely high time that the ponderous platitudes of these anniversary occasions were laid aside.

#### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

BILL ARP SAYS THERE IS A GREAT

Naming Boys After Great Men, Leads Them to Study the Men's Characters-Jones and Richardson

Sam Paul and Simon Peter, or, if we put age before beauty, it is Simon Peter and Sam Paul. Their fathers must have been good, old-fashioned scripture men, who loved and honored the prophets and the apostles. Names have a good deal to do with the forming of character. Of course, it is not an infallibl rule, but most all notable men had notable names—historical names, heroic names, When a boy is old enough to realize that he was named for a great man he naturally ponders on that man's character, and becomes impressed with it. I was ruminating over this, and my thoughts turned to those with scripture names, like Isaac Newton, John Milton, Samuel Johnson, Abraham Lin-coln, Jonathan Edwards, John Wesley, John Adams, Andrew Jackson, Ben Franklin, Nathaniel Macon, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun. Then there were the great historic names of Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Stephens, Hannibal Hamilin, Ulysses Grant and Jefferson Davis and a host of others too tedious to mention. I know three broth ers named Shadrach, Meschack and Abednego, but they were overloaded and dident come to much, for the boys called them Shade, Shack and Bedny and that was enough to keep anybody down. I went to school with a boy named Jeremiah and he cried so easy and so often the boys called him Lamentations, and he never recovered from it. There was a brave soldier in our brigade whose name wa brave soldier in our brigade whose name was Coward, and he always signed his name A. Coward. His first name was Adam, but he wouldent sign it. He said A. Coward was bad enough but A-dam Coward was werse. Sam Paul Jones and Simon Peter Richard-

son met at the postoffice the other day and I was introduced to the venerable spostle. He was introduced to the venerable specific. He is a heavy set man of large frame orignally, but is now going through the shinkage that makes his overcoat seem comfortably loose and easy to put on and put off. His manners and his conversation are as easy as his coat. "You have been writing about me, Bill Arp, "as if the conference sent me here to help Brother Sam Jones maul the grace into Cartersville sinners. I dident suppose there was much mauling to do, and I anticipated a good rest, but I understand there is to ice here tonight-a german, or some such furrin performance.

"It was last night," said Sam. "They have one had it." "Done had it, you say? Is it possible? And what kind of a thing was it?"
"I don't know," said Sam. "I wasent

there. I don't know whether it was a boy or a girl. Twins I reckon—a boy and a girl."

By this time a little crowd of listeners had gathered, and as the laughter echoed around, the crowd increased. Sam Jones was merry, but the old man was solemn and solid, and his

sentences felt like rocks a falling.

"Are there many of these furriners in this town of Cartersville," said he.

"A good many," said Sam. "I understand there were about sixty out last night." Simon

there were about sixty out last night." Simon Peter gave a grunt and cleared his throat.

"None of them are decent, respectable people I don't suppose," said he. "Just the lower classes—the scum and scurf of your society. Every town has its scum—uneducated, ignorant folks who don't know any better—folks who never read or study or think—folks who are not fit for anything else and are hardly responsible for their conduct."

"Just so" said Sam Jones, as he winked his "Just so," said Sam Jones, as he winked his

off eye at the crowd.
"I have always thought," continued Simon "I have always thought," continued Simon Peter, "that it was not very much sin for a poor, ignorant creature to dance. I used to let my negroes dance at the corn shuckings. They didn't know any better. We had a big old-fashioned cook woman who would put on a hoop skirt as big round as a hogshead and skeedaddle around the room and kiek up his heals as good as a German. neau and skeedaddie around the room and kick up his heels as good as a German, but I don't suppose that any respectable darkey would be caught a dancing new.

"Brother Sam, I will have to get you and Bill Arp to help me run these dancing furringers out of town."

You need't rely on Bill," said Sam. "Why not?" asked Uncle Simon Peter.

"His feelings are all right," said Sam, "but he has lost his influence."
Simon Peter looked at him searchingly and remarked: "And I'm afraid you have lost yours. What have you been doing lo these many years; living and preaching here in Cartersvills and this thing going on right under your nose? I never did believe you was much of a lasting preacher nohow."
Sam winked again and said: "Why you bragged down at Griffin that I learned bragged down at Griffin that I learned how to preach from you. You claimed to be my daddy in the business but a Griffin man heard me preach after you left there and he said the son could beat his daddy all hollow." Of course every body laughed but the old man. He shook up his coat a little, and said: "You preached down at Greensboro once, and I asked a friend what he thought of you and he said you were a very remarkable. you, and he said you were a very remarkable man—that you could draw a more tremendous

crowd than any other man, considering the stuff you fed 'em on. He said you were doing a very large business on a very small capital." Sam enjoyed that as much as anybody, and old Father Richardson continued his broken

remarks:

"If there is any stagnation of religion or of morals in this town, I know how to wake up the people. I found stagnation at Griffin, and I went to Brother McCall, the Baptist minister, and told him I was going to preach a sermon against baptism by immersion, and against close communion, and I should skin 'em from head to heels, and the next Sunday he must preach one against and I should skin 'em from head to heels, and the next Sunday he must preach one against the Methodists and give them fits, and we would wake up the people. And we did. There never was such lively congregations in that town before. They turned out en mass to hear us abuse one another, and the Baptist sisters wouldent speak to me on the sidewalks, but we got our people out and began to work on 'em in the good old way. The cook book tells you how to cook a rabbit, and says the first thing to do is to catch the rabbit."

Simon Peter is a fearless old-fashioned man, and has force of character and convictions and dares to maintain them. He believes in a next

dares to maintain them. He believes in a personal devil and a burning hell and a satanic kingdom and sinners in everlasting torment. He has no half way compromises to make with moderh skepticism. He is holding the fort. I asked a Calvinistic friend if he had heard him preach. "Yes," said he, "I heard him last night, and he preached a very solemn sermon." "What was his text?" said I. "I don't remember his text," he replied, but his subject was the solitudes of hell, and he used burning words, I tell you." Sam Jones couldent help being bright and cheerful and witty even under affliction. If that personal devil was here going to and fro in the earth Sam would have his fun out of him while fighting him. He can't help it. It is amusing to hear him relate his own discomfitures. He says that once he was preaching in a western town and had got wrought up in his feelings, and was going along tender and pathetic in his appeal to sinners, when an old man got up and stretched forth his hand and said: "Brother Jones, Brother Jones, stop a minute—jast a minute—jast a dares to maintain them. He believes in a per-sonal devil and a burning hell and a satanic stretched forth his hand and said: "Brother Jones, Brother Jones, stop a minute—just a minute. I just want to shout a little and say bless God I'm happy on the way. Yes, I'm happy on the way. Yes, I'm happy on the way. Yes, happy on the way. I lived in sin for fifty-odd years, but now I'm happy on the way. Yes, happy on the way." And he sat down thaking and sobbing with joy.

Sam paused for the affecting scene to lend its influence to his preaching, and then said to the old man: "Well, my brother, don't you feel now like you had lost that fifty-odd years of your life that you spent in sin?"

The old man rose up again and said: "Well, no; Brother Jones, not exactly. I can't say that; I was ent as happy as I am now, but I did have a power of fun."

On another occasion while a revival was go-

On another occasion while a revival was going on, Sam observed an old man in the altar who seemed to be much affected, and going to him, he asked if he felt that his sins were all forgives. The old man wiped his eyes with a red bandana, and murmured, "Not all, Brother Jones, not all; but I think a majority of an "It takes a variety of

wept, some pursuaded and some threatened. A century or so ago Whitfield and Wesley preached love and pity, while Jonathan Edwards scared the sinners so bad they clung to the braces of the church for fear of falling into hell. A tear and a kiss is enough for one child, but it takes the rod to reform another. So let the preachers work out their own way. If it doesent suit me, maybe it suits somebody else. It is hard to find one who is not a better man than I am—better in heart and nearer to God—and I'm not fitten to pick at them. There is a sign over the door, and it says: "Touch not mine anointed and do my prophets no harm."

BILL ARP.

SOME CONSTITUTION MEN.

What Mrs. Colquitt Says of Several Newspaper Workers.

Mrs. Mel R. Colquitt, in her "Bright Young

Men of the Southern Press" in Christmas Dixie, writes of some Constitution workers Clark Howell, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

the youngest managing editor of a great paper in America, is twenty-seven years of age. He re ceived his training on leading papers in New York and Philadelphia. His first position on THE CONSTITUTION was that of night editor. In 1887 Mr. Grady appointed him assistant managing editor. Immediately after Mr. Grady's death, Mr. itor. Immediately after Mr. Grady s. Mr. Howell was made managing editor. One of his associates says of him: "He is a splendid newspasses great tact and good, paper man, possesses great tact and good, sound judgment." The most striking and impressive piece of work he has done was his in-terview with Samuel J. Tilden, printed broad-cast over the country, which definitely settled the question of Mr. Tilden's candidacy for the presidency. Mr. Howell's mind is both solid and brilliant. He is warmly liked by his daily associates. He has been a member of the legislature and was elected speaker of the house for the present legislature—the youngest man in Georgia who ever filled that honored place.

who ever filled that honored place.

Wallace P. Reed is one of the foremost writers of the south. Not only can he do incomparably well all the minor work on a newspaper, but his sessays, critiques, war memories, are unsurpassed. One essay of his, "The Old Colonel," has passed into a classic for all time. His history of Atlanta is a faithful and comprehensive work. It goes without saying that Wallace Reed is the best writer of short stories in this country. He can put as much power and freshness in a one-column story as most writers can into 200 pages. He sometimes out-Haggards Haggard, with this difference, that he makes his impossible stories so probable that the reader is led to say, "Strange, but why not?" He is the Edgar A. Foe of today with some graces of intellect all his own. The resemblance is physical as well as mental; the same high, pure brow, the same deep, dreamy blue eyes, black hair, a slender figure and a low, penetrating voice.

figure and a low, penetrating voice.

The leading poet in the south today, the snew cessor of Lanier and Hayne, is F. L. Stanton, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. He first came into notice as a paragrapher of quaint humor, writing for the Smithville, Ga., News. His short cuts were full of quips and quirks of genuine originality. He left Smithville a few years ago to become a member of the staff of the Rome Tribune. He has been with THE CONSTITUTION for about two years. Mr. Stanton is a Georgian under thirty years of age and already has a national reputation. No sweeter lyrics have been sung in this century than some of Stanton's songs of love and longing. His versification is melody itself, "as smooth as streamlets rolled o'er sands of gold."

of gold."

Joe K. Ohl, of THE CONSTITUTION, came to Atlanta four or five years ago from Ohio, where he was already favorably known as a newspaper writer. His post as city editor of a large daily calls for tact, executive force and brains, and Mr. Ohl combines these qualifications. One of his coworkers says of him: "He has the pleasantest and yet the strongest way of governing the people under him, and they all like him and take pleasure in doing as he wishes." He writes well on a wide variety of subjects. He is capable of writing an essay on the Pyschic wave and of reporting a base hall match on the same day. He is at his best in dramatic criticisms, where his earnest mind and cultivated taste have full sway. In addition to his work on his paper he corresponds for a number of large dailies. He is the soul of refinement and a charming companion. He has been married, for about two years, to Maud Annulet Andrews, the foremost newspaper woman in the south.

Edward C. Bruffey, of THE CONSTITUTION, the Archibald Forbes of the southern press, is a native of Virginia. When he is in search of news nothing of Virginia. When he is in search of news nothing in the heavens above, in the earth beneath or in the waters under the earth can stay or daunt him. Are mountains to be scaled?—he scales them—are caves to be sounded?—he fathous them—are floods to be breasted?—he breasts them. If he scented a sensation he would not ask ten himutes? notice to swing himself into the parachute of a balloon for an ether trip, or jump into a diver's suit and be lowered to the bottom of the sea. The value of such a man to a live paper is simply incalculable, and he is without a superior in this country. With brains, endurance and an electric perception of what news is, he is unconquerable.

Montgomery M. Folsom is versatile and prolific. Montgomery M. Folsom is versatile and prolific. He is an unequal writer, but his most careless work always contains the germ of merit. His press connections have been with The American Recorder, a Cedartown paper, and The Constitution. His range is limitless, he writes everything from a police report to a love song. His sketches in dialect are good, and his humor is broad and contagious. Some of his poems are of the highest order. His long poem, "St. Augustine" is so exquisite as to have earned a place with the fine single poems that have given enduring fame to their authors, and it will be treasured as dearly as Wilde's "Summer Rose," or William Byrd's "My Mind to a Me Kingom Is."

SPECIMEN CHINESE JUSTICE. A Mandarin Who Destroyed a Railroad

Compelled to Rebuild It. From The London Truth From The London Truth.

In many respects the Chinese are a most rational and practical race. Here is a case in point. During a recent anti-foreign-devil riot at some place between Tong-tu and Kalping, the mob, by way of emphasizing its patriotic sentiments, destroyed a good length of the railway that has recently been carried through the district. The local mandarin, instead of using the forces under him to quell the riot, sent his soldiers to assist in the pious work. The embankments were leveled for some distance, and the rails thrown into the river, and an attempt was made to destroy the ind an attempt was made to destroy

Mr. Kinder, the head engineer of the line, laid the state of the case before the toatoi of Tientsin, who is the head director of the undertaking. The toatoi sent for the mandarin, and addressed him thus:

Tientsin, who is the head director of the undertaking. The toatoi sent for the mandarin, and addressed him thus:

"To please yourself and friends you have destroyed the railway track. To please me you will put it back just as it was before. It, one month from today, the trains are not running the same as before, you lose your head, and your family and ancestors are disgraced. Mr. Kinder estimates the damage and loss by non-running of trains at 50,000 taels (about \$62,500), which sum you will have to pay out of your own funds to the company. For labor, all your officials, soldiers and the townsfolk will work as you direct, receiving no money for their labor; and all salaries are stopped till the repairs are complete. I shall appoint a board of punishment to return with you, with power to torture and imprison any one who makes the least disturbance or trouble."

The mandarin begged for mercy on the plea that, as the country was all under water, he could not possibly get mud and stones wherewith to build the embankments. The toatoi saw the force of this plea, and said he would give him a chance. He could pull down any of his forts he likedin order to provide material for the repair of the railway, and he would give him three months after the railway was completed to rebuild his forts at his (the mandarin's) own expense. In rather under three weeks the trains were running again, and they are now rebuilding the forts. How long would it have taken to bring about the same results in England?

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Knew Him Without Looking Up.

Judge.
presented himself at the editor's door, He presented himself at the empore the presented himself at the empore the first ing: "Sir, I am the great American reformer. Do you want an interview with me?"

"Yes; wipe your feet, take off your hat, stop chewing that tobacco and sit down."

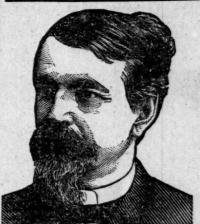
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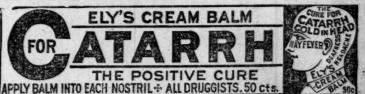
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9 57 a m Leave McDonough via G. M. & G. R. R. Arrive Griffin via G. M. & G. nough via G. M. &

He can' The good o. Ca

"It's a

THE POOR CRACKER BOY.

BY PAUL GRANT.

He was not at all an interesting patient; on ne contrary, he was an ugly, dull, young

e had lost his leg above the knee, for he was ne of the wounded from the battle of Chicka-

He was the youngest patient in the hospital-

wded to overflowing with the wounded,

angled and maimed in every conceivable

ay-and for this reason Kate was much

Kate was the matron's little orphan niece

atron, was one of a band of wealthy south-

adopted daughter, and Mrs. Stanley, the

women who had undertaken the charge of

They took a general supervision of

confederate hospital at the little town of

rything, and supplied many necessary com

So, owing to his lack of years and his lack of leg, Kate's sympathies were greatly aroused

the young soldier, and she tried in every she could to amuse him and distract his e from his aching wound. Poor Tommy llins had very little mind to distract, owing

but as he began to recover she fell upon the lan of telling him stories, and Tommy's saden mind was roused. The soul of this oung rustic was ravished by the adventures ("Jack, the Giant Killer," and "Jack and the Bean-Stalk." He could never hear them

ten enough. "Tell me," said he, drawling through his

But, Tommy, they are not lies, they are

ies or stories, hit's all the same, kase

ain't no truth in er feller crawlin' up er

tivine tell be gits in tother kaintry.",
ti's a fairy tale," said Kate, "so of course
it true. Nobody ever thought that; 'tis

she told "hit agin." coming herself tired of the two Jacks, she

exers, unlike negroes, have no imagina-

they do not take fire, as the darkey does, tales of heaps of diamonds and pearls. are no more to them than brickbats.

have never seen them, and they can't

"Why, Tommy, what is the matter?"
"My leg," sobbed the boy, "my leg hurts

th, the doctor gave him an opiate and put

out his leg. "Hit aches! Hit aches!" he aned. "En hit aches so! Ef I could only

oratch hit, Kaze!"
One night Tommy fell asleep and dreamed that some one handed him his amputated leg; he reached out to get it, but the person drew back, the itching was intolerable,

drew back, the itching was intolerable, and in desperation Tommy leaped after his tormentor, fell flat on the floor, and awoke in great agony. His cries aroused the nurses, who ran to him and lifted him back in bed. The doctor was summoned, for Tommy's wounded leg was bleeding profusely. Dr. Morris looked grave and bandaged it up afresh. "It's a bad business," he said to the wardmaster; "he burst the whole thing loose, and it was healing so nicely."

Poor Tommy now grew worse; the pain of

Poor Tommy now grew worse; the pain of the stump now drove the imaginary pain out of his mind. As he grew sicker he clung more and more to his little playmate.

Don't leave me, Kate," he would cry. "Hit is like ef you should leave me, 'pears like perish."

won't go," said Kate.
Fell me," cried Tommy, between his parsms of pain, "tell me 'bout thet thar old
ck feller en his lemp. Ef he could only
bet me off whar I'd feel no pain!" moaned
he sufferer.

"He can't, but there is One more powerful

I'm it such misery."
"Perhaps, my poor boy, He is going to take you to Him, rather than come to you. Don't you know that you can't last much

"Parson," cried Tommy, stretching his light

"You are very sick, and you know that a good soldier prepares for retreat as well as advance. Can't you prepare to march at a min-nie's notice."

'Hurts where?"

Below the knee."

e effect on him of the "Sleeping and "Aladdin and His Wonderful

Nell, tell hit agin."

"tell me them lies 'bout them two

acted toward him.

ts at their own expense.

ow; but he was almost a child in years, and

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VES & CO.,

have never seen them, and they can beive what people want with them.
les of kings and princes, which the aristoc Ethiope rolls as a sweet morsel under
longue, the cracker scorne. "What air,
is en princes! They's no better an' me.
lez good ez anybody." In his rigid repubanism he is leveling and odious, or at
sst unattractive. Iteanism he is leveling and odious, or at least unattractive.

Tommy Mullins was a fair type of his class.

Kate at last abandoned the king and queens and took refuge behind the genie and his lamp. Temmy had never before heard of this creation of eastern fancy. There was no char here of treading on his leveler's toos lamp. Temmy had never before heard of this creation of eastern fancy. There was no char here of treading on his leveler's toes, so he allowed himself to be pleased. He was never weary of hearing about the "old chep en his lemp." Like Lamartine's fisher girl, he was being slowly cultivated.

One morning when Kate entered the ward she found her protege, who was much better, sitting up in his bunk and weeping bitterly. As he was of rather a cold and lumpish nature. One morning when Kate entered the ward she found her protege, who was much better, sitting up in his bunk and weeping bitterly. As he was of rather a cold and lumpish nature, this surprised her,

'Kate in terror explained the cause of Tommy's tears.

"Ah, yes," said the doctor, "that is very common, Tom will have to nerve himself to stand it. "Twill wear off by and by."

"But hit hurts now doctor, now, clar to the very toes!" cried the boy in an agony of pain and terror, "en I know hit's cut off. Hit war cut off et the field hospitile, fer I seed hit that alyin' on the ground.

"You only imagine it hurts," said the doctor, "it don't really ache, you know."

"But hit does," cried Tommy, "en thet that toe, pointing to the corresponding one on the toe, pointing to the corresponding one on the other foot, hit aches powerful." And he wept bitterly. Finding that Tommy could not be reasoned m to sleep;
But day after day Tommy fretted and cried y Street, N. Y.

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School . Atlanta.

AND ANTA, GA.

good soldier prepares for retreat as well as advance. Can't you prepare to march at a minute's notice?"

"I don't know how," moaned the boy. "I'm afeard to die—en, ch, hit's so lonesome ter be shet up in the grave!"

"But you won't be there," said the chaplain; you will be gone to another world. And it is for that world I wish to prepare you. Can't you go to Jesus?"

"I don't know how," groaned the boy; "I don't know how," groaned the boy; "I don't know nuthin' bout Him—I can't see Him. Oh, my leg! my leg!"

"If you get to heaven you will suffer no more pain; You have read that in your Bible?"

"No," moaned Tommy; "I can't read; I'm GULF R. R. 1880.—On and Mo. 52,

> ward on the appearance of the chaplain, and she now stood by Mrs. Stanley, who was writshe now stood by Mrs. Stanley, who was writing a letter for a sick man.
>
> "Kate," said the matron, "don't ever tell that poor boy another fairy tale. He has gone crazy on the subject of that genie."
>
> "Whar's Kate?" repeated Tommy. "Why don't she come to me?"
>
> Kate, at this, unwillingly advanced; the change coming over Tommy filled her with indefinable alarm. She had formerly viewed him with a mixture of pity and contempt—pity for his sufferings, and contempt for his extreme ignorance and arrogance. Mrs. Stanley had been acquatomed to excuse his conduct by stating that he was "an ignorant cracker,"

"No," meaned Tommy; "I can't read; I'm

Kate had crept away to the other end of the

ard, en I ain't got no Bible, en I dunno hat you air a-talkin' bout. Oh, my leg! my g! Whar's Kate? Tell her to come

this she seemed to think entirely covered the ground. Kate's sentiments toward him accordingly were expressed in the appellation she usually bestowed on him of, "the poor cracker boy."

But the poor cracker boy was now changing;

But the poor cracker boy was now changing; child as she was she felt it, and also vaguely realized that it was caused by the near approach of that shadowy something we call death. Already the great leveler had made his presence felt. Kate no longer viewed the "cracker boy" with contempt. But, being a hearty, healthy child, she approached him with considerable awe.

healthy child, she approached him with considerable awe.

"Kate," said he, gazing at her with his sunken eyes. "Oh, Kate," I'm a-going somewhar, en I don't know whar hit is!"

Kate stood awe-struck.

"Can't you help him?" asked the chaplain. The child shook her head.

"Sing for him little daughter. Don't you know a pretty hymn?"

"I know "The Sweet Fields of Eden," said the child. And standing by the bed she began to sing.

began to sing.

As Kate's clear, childish voice rang out, the noise in the ward ceased. Even Paxton, the captious patient, forgot his querulous cry. Mr. Seely, the wardmaster, holding a candle in his hand, came and joined the group. All through the dimly lighted ward the pale faces turned toward the child, as, standing in a little circle of light, she sang:

In the sweet fields of Eden There is rest forevermore.

The little singer's notes died away. A ray of feeling lit up Tommy's dull face, a gleam of expression shone in his sunken eyes. Emoto taplesson sinhel in its sunten eyes. Emotions that were new to the poor boy struggled in his breast, but his untutored language was inadequate to express them. At last his pentup feelings found vent.

"Thet is powerful good," he said, "Now I low the doctor's stuff I took will make me go the sleep.

ter sleep."
Under the influence of the opiate he fell into a doze. nto a doze.

By morning Tommy had rallied a little, he greeted Kate eagerly when she came into the

greeted Kate eagerly when she came into the ward.

"I 'low praps I'll git better," he said in answer to her inquiry. "Tell me agin 'bout the old bleck chep ea his lemp."

"Oh, no, my boor boy, don't think of that foolish tale any more," said the chaplain, who, unperceived, had joined them. "Try and think of your soul and of heaven."

"I dune how," said the boy, stolidly.
"Can't you think of it as the home of the Savior and the redeemed?" asked the old minister, who could not realize the utter ignorance of the boy.

"See yer, parson," Tommy burst out, trying hard to express his feelings. "All you say is so thin en ghostly-like, I can't understand yo. Now, if you could make hit plain, like them that green fields that Kate seng 'bout—I could jes a see 'em!" cried the young materialist. "ise like the water fields that

them thar green fields that Kate seng 'bout—I could jes a-see 'em!" cried the young materialist, "jes like the wheat fields at home, a-wavin' round pap's house—which I'll never see agin!" cried Tommy, suddenly bursting into tears of homesickness.

"I wouldn't talk to him any more now, Mr. Briggs," said the surgeon. "He must be kept quiet. Lie still and go to sleep Tommy." It's a useless waste of breath, he thought, as the chaplain and Kate moyed off.

"If I only knew how to approach him," said good Mr. Briggs in real distress, as he stood talking to Mrs. Stanley in the hospital yard. "But he seemes hedged in, lost in a dense fog of ignorance or stupidity."

"Both," said Mrs. Stanley. "I expect we will bave so leave him to Providence, Mr. Briggs."

Briggs." Perhaps we might make use of the child,

"Parhaps we might make use of the child, as an humble instrument; he seems fond of her. Has she had any religious instruction?"
"Certainly. I think that a good idea. Katy, daughter," sail Mrs. Stanley, beckoning her up, "don't you know some Bible stories you could tell poor Tommy?,"
"Oh yes, Aunty!" cried Kate. "I know about Moses in the bull rushes, and Jonah and the whale." "Why, what can be the matter?" said Kate, mtly rubbing it.
"Not thet one," cried the patient, "not thet one." "Mercy!" ejaculated the chaplain, in a hor-

"They are Bible stories," said Kate defiantly,
"and so is David and Goliath."
"Oh, my! Oh, my!" cried Mr. Briggs. "She

one, tother one."

"The cut-off one!" cried Kate, shrinking back aghast. "How can it?"

"I don't know. Thet's what I mind 'bout hit. But hit hurts clar down to the toes!"

"What is the matter Tommy?" asked the surgeon, coming up.

Kate in terror explained the cause of Tommy's tears." will not answer."
"Never mind, daughter," said Mrs. Stanley, At last Tommy sent for her. He seemed better, so Kate was not afraid of him as she had been the night before. He immediately began with his usual request.
"Tell me a tale."

"Tell me a tale."

Kate was in a quandary. She had been forbidden to tell him fairy tales, and her orthodox Bible stories the chaplain had scouted. After thinking awhile she remembered a story her mother had often told her Sunday evenings, as she held her on her lap. It was a "Child's Dream," one of the sweetest fancies ever created by the great novelist.

"There was once a brother and sister," said the child, "who lived together and played to.

the child, "who lived together and played together and slept together, for they were very little things. And they told each other all their thoughts about things. The buds said they were the children of the flowers; the brooks were the children of the rivers; and the little stars were the children of the big ones. And there was one star that used to come out first of evenings and shine bright and big. And every evening they would stand to-gether and look at it, and the one that saw it

first would cry out, 'I see the star.'"
"Why, what good did that do 'em?" asked
the practical cracker, "hit war nuthin' but the
evenin' star."
"Wei't and you'll hear." said Kota. Wait and you'll hear," said Kate. "After

"Wait and you'll hear," said Kate. "After awhile the little sister got sick, and as she lay on the bed, her little brother would stand at the window and watch to find the star for her, and when he did, she was glad. At last, she died, and the angels carried her away, and the little brother stood by the window alone, looking at the star through his tears. And when he went to his lonely bed, the star shone on him, and he thought of his sister till his heart ached. So when he fell asleep, he dreamed that the star opened, and it was full of angels in long rows, when a band of them came in, holding in their arms souls just from this holding in their arms souls just from this world. At the door of the star stood his little sister, now a little angel, and she came to meet them, saying:
"'Has my brother come?'

"And the angels said 'Not yet.'
"Then the little boy cried out, 'Oh, my sister, take me!' ond he stretched out his arms. Then he waked sitting up in bed, and the star was shining on him." was shining on him."
"Hit's a good thing," said Tommy, "thet he didn't fall out ez I did. But, Kate, tell me,

"He can't, but there is One more powerful than any genie, who can," said the voice of good Mr. Briggs, the chaplain.
"Who is He?" asked the wounded boy.
"The Lord Jesus," said the chaplain.
"Ask Him," he groaned, "fer I suffers powerfully. Oh, I suffers! I suffers!"
The good chaplain prayed, but the poor cresture heard but little. "He don't come!" he moaned, "He don't come! En I can't wait, I'm in such misery."
"Perhass. my poor boy. He is going to whar is heaven?"
"In the sky," said Kate, promptly, with the boldness of ignorance.
"But thet tale of yourn sez hit's in the

"But thet tale of yourn sez hit's in the star."

"I used to think," said Kate, "when I was a little child, that the stars were the cracks in heaven's floor, that the glory shown through; and maybe that big star was a great big crack that heaven burst through so the little boy could see all the angels."

"Well, now, praps thet's hit," said Tommy, his dull face lightening up. "Go on Kate."

"So from that time the little brother looked upon the star as the place where he was to go to join his sister. And when he looked at the star he felt as if he was near her. and that heaven was not so far off. Then, after a while his little baby brother died, and he dreamed again he saw the star open, and the band of angels, with the little baby's soul, came in. And the sister met the leader of the angels and said:

"Has my brother geone"

And the sister her the that and said:

"Has my brother come?"

"And he said, 'Not he, but a little one.'

Then she took the baby angel in her arms, and the brother cried out:

"Ch, sister, I am here; take me!"

"Then she turned and smiled on him, and

"Oh, sister, I am here; take me!"
"Then she turned and smiled on him, and he awoke and found it was all a dream, but the star was shining on him.

Then when his mother died the brother saw her go into the star with the band of angels, and the sister met them, and again asked if he had come. And the angels said, 'Not he, but thy mother.' And oh, such a cry of joy went up in the jstar that the brother woke up, crying out, 'Sister, take me.' ing out, 'Sister, take me.'
"But at last he died too, and the angels came

and carried his soul away to the star. And it opened wide, and his sister and his mother came to meet him, and he went in among the shining ones. And he is there now, 'concluded the child gravely.

"En 1—I wanter go to the star too!" cried

"En 1—I wanter go to the star too!" cried Tommy, much excited; "now I've found out whar heaven is." And he burst into tears, to Kate's great consternation.
"What is the matter?" asked the surgeon, stopping on his rounds.
"He's crying because he wants to go to the star," said Kate, with quivering lipe.
"I wouldn't talk to him any how here."

said the doctor. "Lie still and think about it,

Tommy."

In the evening, when Kate brought him his tea, the boy whispered feebly: "I've been athinkin' bout thet that star all day. See, that hit is, Kate."

Tommy's bed faced the west, and just above the horizon shone the evening star in its full splendor.
"That's whar I wanter go," said the wounded boy, "ef heaven's thar, how kin I git thar, Kate?" "You must say your prayers," said she,

promptly.
"I dunno none."
"What!" cried Kate, aghast at such

"What!" cried Kate, aghast at such beathenism.
"Do you?" he asked.
"Of course; I say mine every night."
"What do ye say?"
"Now I lay me.' I will teach it to you."
Gravely she repeated the old prayer, and feebly he tried to follow.
"You must be sure to say, 'For Jesus' sake,' if you want to get there," said Kate, condensing the Christian religion into one line.
He feebly went over it again, but very haltingly.

haltingly.
"Now, my dear," said the wardmaster, "it's time Tom went to sleep. You had better leave

him."
"I'll hev the star fer company," he whispered, and fell asleep, gazing at it.

All the next day Tom was slowly sinking.
He lay most of the time in a stupor, but occasionly he roused up and muttered something about the star. Toward evening he rallied, and asked for his little playmate.

"I see the star." he whiterened "on Kate I." "I see the star," he whispered, "en Kate, I think I'm a-goin' thar."
"What stars?" asked the chaplain.

"What stars?" asked the chaplain.
"Thet thar star, thet Kate sez is a creck in
the floor of heaven, whar the planks busted
loose, en the glory's a-shining out. En Kate,
I'll wait for you thar, en whenever the cap'en
of the angels comes, I'll say, 'Hez Kate The child was silent, she trembled violently

and clung to the chaplain.

"Kate," continued Tommy, feebly, "I've forgot all the little prar thet ye told me, cepnin' the lest line; en ye said I couldn't get thar 'thout sayin' hit. I can't think er nuthin' but 'fer Jesus' sake.'" but 'fer Jesus' sake.''"
"That is enough," said the old chaplain;
"that will take you safe."
"Yes," said the dying soldier, "hit's the

ountersign."
And clinging to that one line of the old, old prayer the "cracker boy's" soul launched out seek its heaven.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

The holiday season is doubtless a beautiful eason. For the past week the rotunda of the Kimbail house has been echoing and re-echoing with loud-voiced wishes of prosperity for the coming year and with congratulations for the successes of the past twelve months. The real estate men have, however, come to the conclusion that to talk property to a man who has been browsing for several days on plum puddings and mince pies, is not a startling success. The comparatively few men who could be persuaded to renounce their minds from the pleasures of the Xmas tide to consider real estate, could by no means be persuaded to go and look at even the most gilt-edged property, and the consequence January had slipped by, and had joined the past and gone New Year's Days the real estate men made few sales, and their hilarity was therefor somewhat tempered, although the very excellent year which had just closed was surely sufficient cause for joy unbounded.

In spite of the holidays one sale was effected last week which has given perfect delight to all the real estate men who knew about it. Some weeks ago a portly gentleman of distin-guished appearance arrived from the west. He gaissied appearance arrived from the west. He visited all the real estate men in the city and said that he had come from his northwestern home to invest his surplus cash in Atlanta real estate. The dealers in reality took their real estate. The dealers in reality took their turns at him. He was shown every good thing in the city and near the city, but still he remained unsatisfied. At last the agents became convinced that he wanted a great deal for very little, and was, in fact, "laying for snaps." There was one feature of the business which seemed especially to trouble the westwhich seemed especially to trouble the west-ern capitalist. The idea of paying a commis-sion to the men who advertised the and devoted their time to showing him about appeared to him perfectly ridiculous. His ambition was to deal directly with the owner, and so save the commission.

He was finally successful. Last Monday the northwestern capitalist saw a piece of property which he considered gilt-edged, then through an unwary agent he discovered the owner. Straightway he went to the owner, and finally, without the interpretage of the account of the product of the consideration without the intervention of an agent, he made the purchase for \$11,000. The same piece of property was on the books of every real estate house in the city, and he could have purchased it from any one of them for \$8,500, including the commissions. The moral is that the fel-lows who know too much and want it all for themselves sometimes get left.

The banquet which the real estate men will The banquet which the real estate men will give on the 29th is being thoroughly discussed every day about the rotunda. That it will be a good thing everybody agrees, though there are differences of opinions as to the way it will benefit Atlanta real estate. The liberality and whole-souled hospitality which Captain Hendrix has shown in wishing to invite the real estate men from other cities, has not met with the support which he expected. I have heard the question discussed several times, and it seems to be the general opinion that to extend such an invitation would be a mistake. It is claimed that to opinion that to extend such an invitation would be a mistake. It is claimed that to invite real estate men here to blow up their own towns at the expense of Atlanta would be a foolish thing to do. As a rule real estate men are not shy, and if they were invited to the feast, there is not much doubt as to the direction their arguments would take. Captain Hendrix claims that he wants to invite them to join in the eating and drinking part of the festivity, but not in the speech-making part. The boys claim that such action would be the height of incivility. To ask a lot of men here and force them to sit still and hear a rival town boomed at the expense of theirown little villages and refuse them a chance to reply villages and refuse them a chance to reply does seem a trifle hard. One thing is certain however, whether the visiting real estate come or not the banquet is to be the biggest thing on record.

The way property is assessed and the number of tax receivers that property owners are forced to interview before they can consider themselves square with the world is giving rise to many complaints. I heard one real estate man lawing a little kick all by himself in the hall of the Kimball house. Although he was very eloquent and delivered a really first-class oration his hearers did not appear to give him the attention he deserved. He said that he had received a letter from a client in New York asking him to pay the taxes on a certain piece of property. First he went to the county and state tax receiver and there he could find no record that any taxes were due. As he was not anxious to there he could find no record that any taxes were due. As he was not anxious to pay out money unless it was necessary he felt happy, and with a confident smile stepped across the street to the city tax receiver's office. After several books had been examined, he found that not only was the property taxed, but it had been sold for taxes. When he paid the sum required he received a receipt which stated that so much had been paid for taxes on a certain piece of land, but the receipt failed to state where the property was located. The orator thought that a radical change was needed. He advocated the combination of all the tax receivers under one head and also that the property should be made responsible for the taxes instead of the owners. Another cause for complaint was the made responsible for the taxes instead of the owners. Another cause for complaint was the reckless way in which plats of property are made and not registered. He called attention to a deed which described the land as per plat, and there had not been one of the plats in existence for ten years. Some men always find something to kick about but there seemed to be some method in this man's madness.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., March, 1881.—Deas Sir: Sanodine acts like a charm; it is the best remedy for scratches of mnd poison I have ever used. Please send me another package at once. Respectfully M. E. Dell.

PARIS MAN MILLINER.

A GLIMPSE OF WORTH'S MELODRA-MATIC METHODS

The Coliseum and Catacombs at Rome-A Glorious Bit of Swiss Landscape. Great St. Gothard.

HOTEL BELLEVUE, 37 AVENUE DE L'OPERA Paris, December 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—I wish to note some matters that I omitted. The country around Naples is of volcanie formation, very poor, and peopled by the worst of Italians. They are the unclean-liest race in the world and the laziest, and treacherous. The banditti of old have taken to hotel-keeping, and find it an easier way to rob the traveler.

THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

The coliseum is the finest ruin in the world. It stands as it did when the gladiators fought lions and tigers for the amuse ment of cruel emperors, with its enormous capacity of 150,000 people. The cages which held the lions are still there in good preservation. The catacombs extend for miles beneath the ground, built by extend for miles seneath the ground, but yet he Christians that they might worship God. One of the Catholic fete days was at hand, and in this uncampy hole, with its thousand of grinning skeletons, the barefooted monks were making garlands of flowers. These queer monks wear only leather sandals. We visited the ruins of the Casar palace, the Forum, the Caracalla bath and the temple of the Vestal

THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

We left Milan, passing through Switzerland in the daytime. The scenery was royal. The train ran by the beautiful little lake of Como train ran by the beautiful little lake of Como for nearly an hour. Looking out one window you would see the clear, blue waters of the lake, while from the other side of the car could be seen the tall peaks of the Alps, dazzlingly brilliant, wrapped in their cold dress of pure white snow, with an occasional mountain stream, looking like a line of silver running down the crevices of the mountain side. After this, we passed through tunnel after tunnel every time coming out a few feet higher than we were. I suppose we descended and ascended a dozen different peaks, and finally reaching the highest, the scene that met our view was gorgeous. We seemed right among clouds, and when you looked below at the surrounding mountains that encircled us, clothed in their sunny raiment of glistening white, and farther still down a small river rushing madly farther still down a small river rushing madly along between the peaks, the grandeur of the scene is scarcely imaginable. ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

We stopped twenty minutes on the road and got quite a nice little dinner, wine included, for the sum of 5 francs a person. About 3 o'clock we feached St. Gothardtunnel. This noted structure is composed of fifty small tunnels, and then the main tunnel, which is about ten wills long. The accent is by means. nels, and then the main tunnel, which is about ten miles long. The arcent is by means of curved tunnels, piercing the sides of the valleys, until you begin to cross the highest peak, when the real St. Gothard begins. As I said, its length is about ten miles, and it took eighteen minutes to pass through it. The highest point that has ever been reached by railway is in the middle of this tunnel, 3,787 feet above the level of the sea. It took ten years to build this tunnel and cost 238,000,000 francs, \$47,000,000, and was only finished in 1882. After passing out of the tunnel we stopped a few minutey at a fittle Swiss village and purchased a few little

only finished in 1882. After passing out of the tunnel we stopped a few minutey at a little Swiss village and purchased a few little souvenirs of St. Gothard.

We saw the great dogs that are sent to discover people that have been buried in a snow storm, and we saw the quaint sheds that are used there. The villages in that country are very curiously built, extremely small and many miles apart. We arrived at Lucerne about dusk, in time to catch a view of Mont Blanc in the far distance.

IN PARIS AGAIN. The longer we stay in Paris the more completely charmed we are with it. It is a city that grows on one. I do not like to think of leaving it so soon. It is true, I do not much like the Freich people, as a class; but Paris is, beyond doubt, the most attractive city in the world. It is beautiful. It is clean. It is so different from other cities, always something to interest you, always something here that you see in no other place. We poor Americans have a very wrong idea of Paris and Parisans anyway, and especially the way they dress. In the first place, Parisian ladies do not wear fancy colors; they dress beautifully, but very quietly, nothing loud, and then the Paris lady wears nothing but black shoes and slippers. Occasionally she may vary it by putting on a bronze slipper. I am not speaking of ballroom costumes. The longer we stay in Paris the more comam not speaking of ballroom

We are sorry we could not see Colonel Goode's daughters in Switzerland. The weather was bitterly cold and everything covered with A NOTED ARTIST.

By the way, I forgot to speak of a distinguished painter we met in Venice, a Mr. Dyre, a celebrated artist. He was kind enough to show us quite a number of his pictures, which are beautiful. He painted a picture a few months ago for Vanderbit and is now finishing a second. He has quite a reputation in Venice and Paris.

ing a second. He has quite a reputation in Venice and Paris.

Worth's Fashionry.

Worth's Fashionry.

Well, we have visited Worth's establishment, with its dreams of tea gowns, dinner and evening dresses, etc. There is one delusive idea, though, that we Americans have, that is entirely wrong. Worth does not make riding habits, and never has. His clerks are all ladies, and he dresses them magnificently—some in tea gowns, some in evening dresses, etc., and when you enter the drawing rooms you are somewhat bewildered by the scene. It is really like a ballroom, with these women, some so perfectly beautiful, with their faultless Worth's dresses on, some Sweeping so gracefully across the waxed floors with their trains rustling, some reclining gracefully on divans of colored velvet, and some standing in groups talking in low tones. Poor — was quite dazed, and insisted that we had better leave immediately, we had gotten into some palace. It was needless to say we came out without purchasing the establishment. But it was certainly a treat to even be allowed to catch a glimpse of some of the beautiful garments that Worth creates. Worth himself is still living, but they say quite an old man, or so one of his fashion plates, as — calls his clerks, told us.

Atlanta Acquaintances.

ATLANTA ACQUAINTANCES.

Whom do you think we ran upon last evening?
There was a party of us went out on a merry jaunt to one of the enjoyable places, when we ran into Mamie and Lilly Goldsmith, of Atlanta, Ga. They are spending a year abroad. They lunched with us today. We have quite a delightful party here now, and we shall prob-ably remain in Paris until after Christmas. The weather is cold and bright, so cold as to

The weather is cold and bright, so cold as to leave all the fountains one block of ice, frozen hard. We took a walk on the fashionable boulevard of Paris. It is the street promenade, drive, everything, of Paris. It is twice the width of Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, D. C., and reaches several miles in length. The triumphal arch of Napoleon is about in the center, and is also one of the highest points in the city. This boulevard begins with the gardens of the Taileries, and ends in the beautiful park just outside the gates of Paris called Bois du Boulogne, which is itself an exquisite little world of avenues, drives, lakes, and even a racing track in one corner.

I saw The Constitution on the 10th for the first time. We wish you all a merry Christmas. I'We sail on the Etruria for America on the 4th of January. We have not had any trouble from not speaking the language, and we manage to understand with a very little French and a great deal of English, and in stores or restaurants got what we want. It would take us but a short time to speak French. We have been on a hunt for a small black dog to take back with us. I forget the kind. We have everybody at the hotel on this hunt. Every one here has a dog, and there seems to be a sort of black poodle craze prevailing. The kindin fashion is quite expensive, 300 or 300 francs, that is \$40 and \$60.

MAY AVERY WILKINS. LEBANON, Ky., April 2, 1890.—Radiam's Microbe Killer Compuny, Nashville, Tenu,—Gentlemen: I have used a part of three jugs for indigestion and general debility, and am now in my usual nealth. Used it with my little daughter for itserhef the stoussel, and if for sentirely relieved STILSON.

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A. J. WEST & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Auction Sale!

Valuable property in Fulton county will be sold at 11 o'clock on the first Tuesday, 6th January, 1891, before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, to highest bidder for cash. The entire tract contains 216 acres,

Lot A contains 100 acres in land lot 168; 30 acres in timber, balance cleared. On this are two tenement houses, with good rock chimneys, barn, stable, etc.; fine garden, spiendid well and several

bold springs.

Lot B contains 90 acres adjoining the above, and is in land lot 171; 23 acres in timber, balance cleared; one tenement house, and well watered. Gold has been found on this lot, and a few years ago a prominent man, now living in Atlanta, of-fered \$5,000 for this place. Lot C contains 26 acres adjoining both the above tracts, and is in land lot 172; 10 acres cleared, bal-

ance in timber; an abundance of water.
These tracts will be sold separately.
This property will be sold absolutely to the highest bidder for cash. The whole tract is 13% highest bidder for cash. The whole tract is 13½ miles from Atlanta by the Peachtree road and known as the John S. Heard land. Overlooks the Chattahoochee river and affords one of the finest views in Georgia. From one point the river can be seen for a distance of six miles.

It is about four miles from Dunwoody, on the Roswell railroad, and about three miles from Melvers on the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Ivers, on the Western and Atlantic railroad Heard's ferry crossing the Chattahoochee on the road from Marietta to Canton, is at this property. This is very fine property, and if you will keep an eye on this sale and be at the courthouse promptly at the time, you can get a bargain.
Plats are now ready at our office.

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ROME, GEORGIA,

men amo to sir law; law. Mi nette good along that tails

## M. RICH & BROS.'

After taking stock January 1, 1891, we findthanks to a generous pub- Consists of forty pieces or lic-that we make a good about 2,000 yards of showing for our past year's work; but we also find that some of our departments are overstocked. Three weeks ago we had \$10,000 worth of Cloaks, Wraps and Jackets, which we offered to close out at less than half cost. The result is that we now have only \$2,000 worth left. This remnant stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks we now offer at 25 cents on the dollar, until the last one is sold. Don't stop to think about Half-price. it, but go to Rich's and get one before it is too Dinner or Evening Wear morrow (Monday) mornlate. Our

All the new shades included, at

These goods were sold on our bargain counters last year at \$1.25.

Come and get a Silk Dress before these elegant goods are all sold. All of our

Now is your time to buya Silk Dress for Street, tunity, but come early toat almost a song.

## HAVE BEEN

Notwithstanding the McKinley bill, we offer you a stock of \$40,000 worth of Silks at prices never heard of before in the United States.

We offer

COLORED

Have been reduced to Some lengths will make week at a full dress.

Don't miss this opporing and get a Silk Dress.

# Silks Special Bargains in Carpets, Window Shades and Chair

Don't fail to call on us when in need of Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Mattin Bric-a-Brac, Art Novelties, Furniture, Draperies, Etc. We are the leaders these departments, and distance all competitors.

We offer this week Special Bargains in

# CLOSE

1.000 Window Shades at 35 cents each. 1,000 Curtain Poles, with brass or wood trimmings, at 25 cents each.

10 Misfit Brussels Carpets at \$25; worth \$35. We will close out the remainder of our stock of Carpets on hand at le

We have 500 choice Chairs left, having sold out all of our immense f At just one-half their cost. stock of Furniture. We offer these handsome Chairs to close them out

Call early and secure some of these extraordinary bargains.

#### RICH & BROS.,

54 and 56 Whitehall Street, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 East Hunter Street, the Largest Dry Goods, Carpet and Furniture House in Atlant

#### THE FAGENDOF THE FUED.

J. K. Breckenridge in Analostan Maga Cross by the Long Bridge from Washington to the Virginia side, follow the shore of the Potomac until you come to the four oaks beyond the old ford, go westward then a league and a half, and when you see a crumbling brick chimney standing back a few yards from the road you may know where it was that I overtook the tall young man who told me about the fued.

"How far do you journey?" I asked, for their was room behind my saddle, and I did not object to company along the lonely way. "No far," he answered; "I ain't a-goin' whar; I'm jest a-walkin' up an' down hyar

I smiled and told him he did not look like a very hateful fellow.
"Don't know how I look," said he. "but I don' guess you never sot eyes onto a hateful-

The seriousness of his manner did not square with his youthful appearance, and the sadly gentle blue eyes which he turned upon me was a bad match for the cloudy remark he had just

"Anything gone wrang!" I asked. "Anything gone wrong?" he repeated in tone that meant that everything had gone wrong. "Anything gone wrong? W'y stranger, I'm Zeb Adkins, I be."

If by this time I began to think that Zeb Adkins was one of the things that had gone wrong, nobody, perhaps, will blame me.
"Reckon you didn' know I was Zeb Adkins,

"To be perfectly candid with you, Zeb, I did not," I said. "It is one of my short comings not to be able to guess a man's name from a cursory examination of his personal appearance. Indeed, that is one of our family traits. ance. Indeed, that is one of our family traits. I had a long line of ancestors who fell short at There was never a one of them that could look at a stranger in a strange place and come anywhere near guessing his name, and I inherit this unfortunate stupidity in a

marked degree." I flattered myself that I had ground the irony into his soul, and was about to resume my journey when he came close to my horse looked, imploringly, I thought, into my

"Say, stranger," said he, "be you in a tearing hurry?" I was not.

'Then I wish you'd lay off a bit an' lemme git erquainted 'th you."

Here was as good a place as any to eat my lunch, and he was company that might serve as sauce. I dismounted, picketed my horse in a grove, and, with my haversack in hand,

sought a clean, shady place where Zeb and l might sit upon the ground and eat. .
"So you had some ancestors, heh?" he asked when he had prepared for the meal by taking an appetizing swig from my flask.
"Yes; I had my share of ancestor, such as

"An' some of 'em was sort o' queer like, did

you say?"
"I don't remember saying they were queer, but I suppose they did have some characteristics of their own, if that is what you mean."
"That's what I mean," said he with increasing interest which, in turn, increased mine.

"An' you've got some o' them same charic-istics yourself, didn' you say?"
"I suppose I have Zeb."
"Stranger," said he reaching out a big, ony hand, "put your paw right squar' into

hev you say. Would you mind sayin' that agin, stranger?"
"Why, I said only that we inherit many characteristics from our ancestors. Everybody knows that, Zeb."

"No they don't. Thur aint nobody but me around these parts that knows it. I reckon you don't know what a ign'r'nt lot o' critters they is around here. Say, pardner, lemme 'a' hold o' your hand agin."

Of course I was pleased at being the object of such distinguished consideration, but I was quite willing to forego the honor of shaking hands with him every few minutes. So, in order that I might avoid saying what would meet with his enthusiastic approval, I led him to do most of the talking.

"Tell me all about yourself," I said.
"Didn' you never hear o' Zeb Adkins?"
I explained that I had been so busy all my life trying to collect a just and reasonable claim against the government that really I knew but little of what was going on in the

great world outside of the capital.
"Waal," he said, "I'm nothin' 't all but the fag end of the fued. 'Course you've heerd all about the fued." I begged to assure him that I had never heard any part of his story, and to tell it from

I begged to assure him that I had never heard any part of his story, and to tell it from beginning to end.

"Waal, then," he began, "ole Abe Vanfleet an' Lem Swartout come into these parts a right smart spell ago an' settled down on them two j'inin' farms acrost the road that. Them two men was that good friends that you'd' a' reckoned they was own brothers, an' as for their fam'blies, w'y, you couldn' 'a' give one o' their their fam'blies, w'y, you couldn' 'a' give one o' their wives snuff 'thout makin' t'other one sneeze. Waal Abe an' Lem 'lowed they'd save money an' make it comf'tabler all around ef they built one house for 'em both! so Abe he goes off somewhur an' buys the brick fer a chimbley, and Lem he sets a-choppin' logs fer the house. Abe bein' sort o' handy with bricks, he built the chimbley just as you see it stand'in' over thar now, and Lem he went ahead an' hitched a house onto it. Abe got through his job fust and was a-goin' right on to he'p Lem' this in, but Lem wouldn't listen to it no-how.

how.

"'No, sir,' says Lem; 'you done your sheer a-buildin' the chimbley, an' I'm a-goin' to do mine a-buildin' the house.'

"That's the way they was; 'peared like they was both afeerd t'other one 'd do more 'n his

"Waal, bimeby they got the house already wasi, timeby they got the house already to move into, an' then come the question o' how they'd divide it up atwixt their fam'blies, fer they said that, bein's the rooms was plenty big enough fer two beds, and 'twa'n't jest exac'tly aristycratic fer two hull fam'blies to bunk together, one of 'em'd take one end an' t'other t'other.
"'Which end do you want. Lem?' save

Which end do you want, Lem?' says "'I want the end you don't want, Abe,' says Lem. "Waal, that's the end I want, too,' says

"So thar they stood argyfyin' about it, and both of them a-swearin' they didn't want to take the end they wanted, but wanted to take the end t'other one didn' want. A'ter awhile Lem says, says'e:

"Abe, you take the end nighest to the chimbley; its a-goin' to be cold over by the

chimbley; its a-goin' to be cold over by the winduh.

"That jest the reason I ain't a-goin' to poke you an' 'Mandy an' the chillun off into that end, Lem,' says Abe.
"So when they'd argied and argied the thing a huil lot they left it to the women folks. But it was jest the same 'th them. Missus Vanfleet said she couldn' never rest easy a-knowin' that Missus Swartout was a ketchin' rheumatizer suthin' wuss next to the winduh, an' Missus Swartout said she'd durned ef she'd take the best end of the room an' chuck Missus Vanfleet off in the cold to ketch her death. So the huil question come back to the men, an' they had to settle it some how. Fin'ly Abe says, says 'e:

"Lem, what's the use o' fiddlin' around about this thing any longer? You're a-goin' to take the end by the chimbley, and that's all that is to it."

"Yaas. That is, you b'leeve folks is sert o' borned a good deal like their ancisters?"

"Oh! I see. Why, yes; certainly we inherit many characteristics from our ancestors."

"That't it. That's what I was achin' to hev you say. Would you mind sayin' that agin stranger?"

"Yo you gay. Would you mind sayin' that agin stranger?"

"Yo you don't' says Lem, luggin' in a big jag o' straw an' dropping it under the winduh, an' I'm a sping stranger?"

"Do you mean that you were the result of that union?" I asked, amazed at hearing him speak thus of his parents.

"Yaas; I was their fust an only chillun.

"Yaas; I was their fust an only chillun. "' No, you don't,' says Abe, kicking the straw back over towards the chimbley.
"'Yes, I do, too,' says Lem, kicking it

back. "'Lem,' says Abe, 'you're a-making a pleggy fool o' yourself, and he hit the straw 'nuther kick. "'No, I ain't; it's you 't's doing that,' an' Lem up an' kicks it agin.
"Bimeby Lem gits red in the face, an' says

"'That' my straw, an' I'm a-goin' to put it

whur I dog-gon please.
""Taint no more your straw than mine, says Abe, and he hit it a kick and scattered it all over the room.
"That's how the hull thing begun," continued Zeb. "They both got a-growin hotter 'n' hotter an' a-kicking the straw back an'

fo'th, till fin'ly the straw was allgone, an' they went a-kicking each other's shins. Then they clinched an' begun a-rolling over on the flo an' a-pluggin' each other as fast as they cou git in the swipes tell they was both pretty night tuckered. All this time the women an' chillun was a-yelpin' an' a-screaming to the top o' their voices an' a tryin to haul the men off'n one ernother. Binneby Missus Vanfleet got down an' begun a-gnawing Len Swartout's arm an' Missus Swartout at that hit 'er a swat 'th a stick o' wood an' laid 'er out cold. Then Abe jumps up an' knocks Missus Swartout clean over into the fireplace, which same made Lem go dead crazy, an' he grabbed up a big butcher-knife an' made a lunge at Abe, cuttin' a sassy-looking gasht into his cheek. Abe got mad clean through then, an', yankin' his gun down off'n the kooks, let one barrel go square at Lem. But Lem somehow jumped out o' doors an' was a gitting around the corner o' the house when Abe biazed away 'th t'other barrel an' fetched 'im."

"Killed him?" I asked. git in the swipes tell they was both pretty nigh

"Killed him?" I asked. "No; didn' quite kill 'im. It 'd'a' been a right smart better fer me ef 'e hed. But Lem lugged off a big load o' buckshot in 'is car-

"That was the beginning o' the fued. Lem "That was the beginning o' the fued. Lem went off a-swearin' he'd come back, and Abe sot down a-sayin' he'd be tha right along an' allus ready for to entertain anybody that might come a-snoopin' around. It took a good many years, but Lem fin'ly got a crack at Abe an' snuffed 'im out. By this time Abe's boy hed growed up to be a pretty likely saplin', an' he laid for 'im and got 'im at last. Then one o' Lem's boys got 'im, an' so it went for three generations, all the chillun on both sides being eddycated to hate t'other fam'bly like p'ison. generations, all the chillun on both sides being eddycated to hate t'other fam'bly like p'ison. Ef you just spoke the word Swartout to one of the Vanifeets you'd see the hair on their necks begin to raise up, an' jes' the same t'other way. Wy, strsuger the way them two fam'-blies hated one ernother was wuss'n two tomcats tied together by the tail an' slung over a clo'es-line. Even when the gals got married an' got other names they went on a-raising chillun jes' so's they'd allus be somebody on earth to hate the other fam'bly. You can't ermagine nothin' wuss 'n the way them folks hated each other. An' it kep' a growin' wuss an, wuss; 'peared like every noo crop o' chillun' hated wuss'n their daddies an' mammies hed. That's how I come to know that folks ketches them kind o' things f'm their ancistors.

ketches them kind o' things I'm their ancistors.

"Waal, it was jest my luck that one o' them fam'blies sent a gal o' their'n off to work for some folks in Richmond. Her mame was Lizey Gill, an' it was jest my luck agin that t'other fam'ly let one o' their boys go off to earn his livin' away I'm home, an' that himeby he turned up in Richmond, too. His name was Ez Adkins. Then the wuss luck that ever could 'a' come to me was when Ez Adkins saw Lizey Gill an' got a-lovin' her. Ez was a drivin' a milk wagon, an' every time he come to the house whur Lizey was a-workin he ust to carry the milk inter the kitchin an stan' an' talk an talk 'th Lizey, tali one mornin' he ups an' kisses her, smack, an' then, of course, like a coupie of fools, they ups on 'gits married quicker' 'n' scat, 'thout sayin' a word erhout it to none of their folks. It jest makes me bilin' mad every time I think o' them two gittin' married 'thout either even takin' any pains to find out who tother one year a fame folks.

did."
"Do you mean that you were the result of that union?" I asked, amazed at hearing him speak thus of his parents.
"Yaas; I was their fust an only chillun. Whea they'd been married a little while they found out who they was, an' being raised for ginerations to hate each other, o' course they broke off right away an' both come home on their own hooks. When they got back hyar, the fued broke out wuss 'n ever. The two sides of it didn' do nothin' but hunt for two sides of it didn' do nothin' but hunt for

each other an' burn each other's houses, so that by the time I growed up dogged if I wasn't the only one o' either fam'bly that was erlive.'
"How did you manage to escape?" I asked.
"W'y, you see, I b'longed to both fam'blies, so nuther o' 'em wanted to kill me off."

so nuther o' 'em wanted to kill me off."

"That was fortunate for you."

"Fortunate!" he exclaimed, "Stranger, it's easy to see you don't know much erbout sech things. Ef I'd'a' b' longed to one fam'bly or t'other I'd'a' been all right, but being's I was jest betwixt an' between 'em both I wasn't nobody 't'all. I couldn' be friends with one side 'cause I half b'longed to t'other, an' neither side couldn' hate me 'cause I half b'longed to them. Ef you was in that fix I don' guess you'd think you was lucky."

"But now that all the rest are gone, you are relieved from that embarrassment."

"But now that all the rest are gone, you are relieved from that embarrassment."
"It's wuss'n ever now," said Zeb. "Before the others was killed off I wa'n't nobody, but now I'm everybody. I'm all they is o' both sides, you see. I've been eddycated fer ginerations an' ginerations to hate both ways, an' now thur ain't nobody fer me to hate only me."

"But you have a gloribus opportunity to bring about a reconcilation of the two families; why don't you make up with yourself and

"Make up!" His eyes looked like balls of fire. "Make up! The Vanileets and the Swartouts make up! Waal, stranger I don' guess you know what sort o' folks mine was. W'y, ef I sh'd do anything like that I'd expect all my ancisters or both sides to git out o' their graves an' han't me tell the end o' the

"Well, then. if it is impossible to bring abou your trouble.
"How's that, stranger?"

"How's that, stranger?"
"You might kill yourseif."
"Wish I could, but I can't. Oh, Iv'e thought this hull thing over a right smart heap, stranger. Don' you see ef I sh'd kill myself what a disgrate that'd be to both o' my fam'lies? W'y iu'd look like I was afeerd o' somep'n. No, sir, I've got to stan' my groun', an', by ginger, I'm a-goin' to to it," he said proudly.
"We'l, then, Zeb, I don't see that I can do anything for you; I'll shave to bid you good by."

I put forth my hand and he took it in both I put forth my hand of this own.

"Cain't you think o' nothin' you can do fer me?" he asked, and his eyes were moist.

"Ain't there nothin' on your mind that you could do fer me? You see what a fix I'm in. I can't kill myse'f, stranger. You can see that. An'thar ain't according to 'preclate my perthat's got sense enough to 'preclate my per-

that. An' thar ain't acbody in these parts that's got sense enough to 'preciate my persition. I thought niebby you might be friend enough to think of somep'n you could do fer me." me."

The pleading eye and beseching tone touched my heart. I would have helped the fellow if I had known how. But everything I suggested was met by his disapproval.
"I am sorry for you. Zob." I said, "and I will reflect upon your case. If I think of anything I can to for you.I will do it when I come back."

back."

"Will you, stranger, will you?" he asked cagarly as I mounted my he rse. "Will you try to put yourse'f in my place an' think what you' like to hev somebody do fer you?"

"I will, "jeb."

As I rods away he walked beside my horse saving:

As I turned a little bend in the road I heard him cry after me:
"'F I sh'd be asleep hyar when you com
"'F I sh'd be asleep hyar when you com

THE NEW SOUTH.

"Methinks I see a noble and puisant nat rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, a shaking her invincible locks."—Milton.

Behold the South, new-risen up, Shorn of her feudal bands, Awake to her intrinsic worth,

And all that wealth comm She hids the woodman swing the ax. The farmer swing the flail While musical the echos rin

O'er mountain height and dale. No longer wrapt in lethargy Unconscious doth she lie, But up to meet the golden dawn

The century to come. Where to true sons shall point in pride
When earth's last coil is run! Where once the Indian roved at will

Where once the Indian roved at will
Now farms are being tilled,
And where his rude wigwams he built
Our cities now we build;
Where ran his trails are railroads now,
And o'er the waters blue
Huge steamboats bear their tons of freight,
Where once sped his cance!

Beneath a sky's transparent gaze, Beneath a smiling sun; Arisen from the sepulcher Of the dead past and gone, Behold the South, fair/dark-eyed queen!

Ruling a trusty race, Whose noble deeds in days to come Honor's bright page shall grace!
—Sydney Warben Mase.

Catarrh.

Catarrh is a most disgusting ailment, and yet many unnecessarily suffer with the disease. They will try local applications, which do no good whatever, but fail to try such constitutional treatment as is afforded by a use of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), which removes the mucous poison in the blood and thus eradicates the cause of the disease.

N. C. Edwards, Lampassas Springs, Tex., writes: "I was greatly annoyed with catarrh, which impaired my general health. The discharge from my nose was very offensive, and I used various advertised remedies without benefit until finally the use of B. B. B. entirely cured me. I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative virtue." Catarrh.

B. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "We induced a neighbor to try B. B. B. for catarrh, which he thought incurable, as it had resisted all treatment. It delighted him and continuing its use he was cured sound and well." sun wed fri

Tiddledy Winks NOTICE

NOTICE

To All Parties Who Contemplate Going to Louisiana or Texas.

The Queen and Crescent route is the shortest, quickest, cheapest and best line to all points west. I do not ask you to look at our map to prove to you that our line is the shortest. You can take the map of all other lines leading to Texas and you will see that they give us almost an air-line from Atlanta to Fort Worth, Tex., passing through Birmingham, Meridian, Vicksburg and Shreveport, or New Orleans. This line being the shortest, of course it is the quickest, and it being the quickest, you know it is the cheapest, and being the cheapest it is the best line.

Why, just think of this, only two changes of cars Atlanta to Fort Worth, Tex., on all of our regular trains. The Queen and Crescent route, makes special low rates to all emigrants moving west. Emigrants going this line are put in first-class coaches, baggage checked through to destination. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage checked free with each whole ticket; seventy-five pounds to each insif ticket. Agents of this line will meet emigrants at the nearest railroad station with through tickets and through check, and will accompany them to Atlanta and see that they are put on the fast limited train for the west. Partles desiring information, such as maps, books and time cards, also county maps of Arkansas and Texas, and all other information, can obtain same by writing to or calling on S. C. Ray.

The American Inv ment Company will handsomely from start. Read its char and see the advantage

THE

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No other organs in the human - eco form a more important function than

The blood cannot be kept pure

Stuart's Gin and

Is a true Kidney Tonic, and acts promptly Kidneys, Bladder and whole Urinary traci Thousands of testimonials can be f "After having tried various patent me" and also several doctors, I commenced the STUARET'S GIN AND BUCBU, and it has given results than any other remedy I have ever. "I cheerfully recommend it to those in a a reliable Kidney, Bladder and Urinary r I consider it the best diuretic combination."

Sold by all druggists.

Become afflicted and remai suffering untold miseries fr sense of delicacy they cannot o

Bradfield's Female Regulat by stimulating and arousing to health; all her organs,

ACTS AS A SPECIFIC. It causes health to bloom on the cheek joy to reign throughout the frame. It is fails to cure.

"My wife has been under treatment of physicians three years, without benefit-using three bottles of Bradfield's Franki ULATOR she can do her own cooking, milld washing."

N. S. BRYAN, Henderson. BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, G Sold by druggists at \$1 per bottle.

DIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FROD Until February 1st., 1891, for an 229,000 worth of Terrellicounty, Georgia house bonds, issued under special act of lature 1889-90, and approved October 24th

# the leaders nts each. on hand at le them out use in Atlan merican Inv ompany will from Read its cha the advantag T. B. Rie NDS OF WOL

afflicted and remaintold miseries fre licacy they cannot Female Regul and arousing to healt! AS A SPECIFIC. E RECEIVED FROM

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Inneed in demonitue

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THE WEEK IN SOCIETY, charming hostess, and the evening was spent most delightfully by all present.

The N. S. dance given last week at the residence T HAS BEEN A GALA WEEK INDEED. of Mrs. N. B. Lowe was another charming occa-sion. Miss Bebie Lowe returns to New York to-morrow much to the regret of her many friends morrow much to the regret of her many friends here. Her visit home has been a genuine pleasure MERRY MASQUERS HELD THE FORT.

to all who knew her.

Mrs. Porter's Ball, the Fancy Dress Ball at

Mrs. Smith's and Other Delightful

Events -Gossip About People.

Everyone we meet is talking of Mrs. Porter's

ball, of Mrs. Porter's lovely gown, and of her charming grace as hostess, as well as her fine ability for managing and directing. A masquer-

ade ball is a wonderfully funny entertainment, and some of the situations it presents are ludicrous in the extreme. Every gentleman seems to consider it his duty to shake hands with you, and to say, sotto voce, that if he had not

caught sight of you in the assembly he would have retired from the ball long since.

It is no easy matter to prepare a masquerade

costume. It requires discrimination and a clear insight into the fitness of things.

Two of the pretriest costumes worn the other evening, and decidedly the most correct in detail, were those worn in representation of "Priscilla" and "Dorothy Fox." While there were very

many tollets which would strike you upon entering the room more forcibly by their brilliancy of color-ing and richness of design, there were none more

admirably fitted to the personality of their repective wearers as the two above mentioned.

Mrs. Carroll Payne looked wonderfully dainty in

the short-waisted gown of gray that she wore as

the Puritan maiden, and the pink rosebud upon

whit fresher looking than the sweet, bright face

that charming story by George Eliot, in which Dorothy Fox plays such a prominent part? A most

pleasing presentation of this character was given by Mrs. Joseph Thompson. Never did the ex-quisite beauty of this young woman shine to bet-ter advantage than when framed with the back-

ground of this soft-colored costume. It heightened the radiance of her eyes, the softness of com-plexion and contour, and the fluffy beauty of her

bright hair. In the person of Mrs. Thompson, Dorothy Fox became ideally beautiful.

Another lovely costume was the one worn by Mrs. Willis Ragan. She was a "Puchess Rose." and her costume was a beautiful conceit of pale rose-co ored green velvet. Roses of most beauti-

ful tint were festooned amid the bodice, and a very graceful arrangement of these formed a kind

Mrs. Howell Jackson appeared as a "Fisher

Maiden," and her costume of fish-net over pink satin, looped most gracefully and ornamented with Japanese fishes, was decidedly unique and successful. Mrs. Jackson appeared like some fair

oung debutante, and it was not until she un-asked that her true identity was discovered,

Miss Jennie Winter wore a very pretty costu

in representation of "Forget-Me-Not." It was of

with lace and the pale blue flowers.

Miss Annie Lou Winter, as "Marguerite," wore

a lovely gown of white and lace, and carried out

the conceit most daintily.

Miss Eva Winter delighted every one by her

spirited and charming presentation of a typical "Dolly Varden." She wore a China silk gown with large figures in pale tints, a large hat covered with roses, and carried an immense fan, which she need with deverty.

The costumes at the fancy dress ball, given in honor of Mr. Cuyler Smith, were noticeable for the taste displayed by the wearers and the elegance with which their ideas were worked out.

Among those I noticed especially was that of the

young host who represented a gondolier, and wore a costume of white flannel trimmed with red, a

white silk sash and sailor hat. This costume was

winte six san and san har.

very effective and becoming.

Miss Kittie Cox represented "Folly," and were a blue lace dress, trimmed with bellf over silk; she also were a bell-trimmed hat.

Miss Lillie Lochrane, as "Dottie Dimple," a

Greenaway figure, wore a lovely gown of blue, a lace-trimmed kerchief and a large hat literally covered with roses. This costume was unusually

pretty and becoming.

Miss Lulu Kingsberry, "Flower Girl," white lace velvet bodies. She carried a basket of flowers.

Mrs. Greene Oglesby made a very lovely picture as a "Flower Girl."

Miss Mable Drake, as "Imp," a costume of red

Miss Edith Stevens, "Gypsy Girl," wore a red,

white and black costume, and carried chains and

Miss Janie Stevens, a "Spanish Girl," yellow satin with over dress of black lace.

Miss Lula Belle Hemphill as "Butterfly," wore a yellow silk train, with gold and butterflies.

Miss Emma Lowry Howell, as "Evening Star,"

Miss Jodie Hoyle was beautiful as "Morning"

in pale pink satin, with lace overdress.

Miss Nellie Youngblood, a "Shepherd Girl," blue silk skirt, white bodice, large hat and staff.

Miss Bessie Kimball was "Little Tycoon" in a pretty Japanese costume. Miss Annie Ewing, "Morning Glory," in a pale

lavender silk and lace.

Miss Flora Shaw, "Baby Doll," a white silk-

Miss Leila Morris was a "Gypsy Fortune Teller,"

in red and white gypsy gown and cards.

Miss Lucy Peel as an "Oxford Gownsman," in a

black gown and cap, made a very effective preture.

Miss Clio Smith was "Gretchen" in pale blue
silk, with powdered hair.

Miss Lella Krouse, as "Undine." wore a pale

reen silk covered with lace, water lilies, ferns nd pearls. Miss Blanche Williams, "A Little Boy's Ideal

Miss Blanche Williams, "A Little Boy's Ideal Christmas," in white silk gown fringed with fire-crackers and dotted all over with bows of fire-works in miniature. A ribbon around her waist with a horn attached, a cornucopia stuck in hair and a lot of sky rockets completed the costume, which was unique and effective.

Miss Marian May as "Poppy," red tulle over red silk, draped with Sunches of poppies, red silk sash, hat of poppies and lace.

sash, hat of poppies and lace.

Miss Isabel Block was a "Bird Maiden," in blue
gown lined with blackbirds.

Miss Anabel Daniel, as "Night," wore black silk

Miss Anabel Daniel, as "Night," wore black silk and tulle, with silver stars.

Miss Lizzie Lovejoy was "Sub Rosa." She wore a gown of old rose silk and lace, a large hat covered with roses, and looked very pretty.

Miss Nellie Van Winkle, as "Queen of Hearts," wore black tulle covered with large silver and gold hearts over silk, and a crown of Rhine stones.

Miss Carabell Venable as "Frost," in white

velvet trimmed with ermine sprinkled with gold

Miss Lizzie Venable, as "Night" in a black lace

with silver stars.

Miss Louise Bigby, was a "Spanish Girl," in blue

silk, black jacket and a scarf of striped silk.

Miss Wyoline Lowe, "Queen of the Roses," in white silk garlanded with laces.

Miss Pauline Gray was a "Fairy," in white gauze

covered with spangles.

Miss Bebie Lowe was "Barbary Bell," a Green

away figure, in a long gown of white Swiss, with blue ribbon sash, rosettes, a row of turquoise lace, with a white umbrella and fan.

Miss Jennie English, a French maid, in red dress, with apron and cap.

Miss Emilie English, was "Maude Muller," in white dress and hat, and gold rake trimmed with

Among the boys were: Gillan Morrow, "Gen-tleman of Napoleon's Court;" Drayton Boylston. "English Jockey," in red and tan; G. W. Adair,

Jr., as "Gypsy Prince," wore black velvet with red satin; Gem Schmidt, "Spanish Bull Fighter;" Paul Goldsmith, "Monte Cristo;" Alf Prescott

as "Colonel Prescott, of Bunker Hill;" Ed Van Winkle, as "Little Sallie;" Howell Woodward, as

Winkle, as "Little Sallie;" Howell Woodward, as "Zouave Soldier;" Sam Williams, as "LaFayette," in a purple velvet suit; James Porter, Jr., in an evening suit; Walter Kirkpatrick, "Dick, My Darling Brother," in knee pants, white blouse waist and blue sash; Walter Nash, as "General;" Ed Lovejoy, as "Spartacus;" Mr. Jim Williams, as "Lord Dudley;" Fred Lewis, as "Papa of the Regiment;" John Kimball, as "Turkish Sultan," and very many others who looked exceedingly handsome.

and becoming, and no prettier sight can be inad than a ballroom full of these graceful fig.

gowned so prettily.

The party was undoubtedly one of the most elegant and most delightful Atlanta has ever known.

The dance given during the past week by Miss Morris, on Kimball street, was a thoroughly enclosuble, affair. Miss Morris proved herself a

white tireek dress.

in black lace and silver stars.

she used with dexterity.

e soft, blue stuff made dainty, and trimmed

queer, little old-fashioned bonnet was not one

Who has not read with the keenest pleasure

A very elightful reception is to be given on the evening of the 28th by Mrs. N. I. Evans. This will be a social event of much interest as Mrs. Evans is one of the most popular ladies in Atlanta.

Invitations will soon be out for the marriage of Miss Eva Winter to Dr. N. S. Nash, of Knoxville, Tenn. Dr. Nash is a young man of unusual bril-liancy and fine prospects, and in Miss Winter he will have a charming and accomplished wife. The wedding will occur at the First Methodist Episcopal church at 1:30 o'clock p. m. on ithe 28th of

Among the elaborate affairs of the holiday season was a New Year dinner given by Governor and Mrs. Bullock in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of Woonsocket, R. I. Among those present were Honorable Richard Chute and wife, of Minnesota; Captain and Mrs. Jacobs, of the army; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Porter, of this city; Mr. Hugh Bullock, who is at home on vacation from college in Massachusetts, and Mr. V. V. Bullock. The table decorations were elaborate, the ser-vice perfect, and the whole affair was in keeping with Mrs. Bullock's well-established fame as a

Mrs. Clark Howell returned last evening from Augusta, where she has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Barrett.

Atlanta is soon to be bereft of one of its fairest visitors. Miss Pollard, "a daughter of the gods divinely tall and most divinely fair," is to leave for her home, Montgomery, Ala., on Tuesuday morning, and there will be more than one disconsolate heart left behind. She is a fair represent-ative of all that is pure and dignified in southern womanhood, and is, besides, as beautiful a specimen of womanhood as one could well meet.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Clark, very elegant people from Rhode Island, have been spending the Christ-mas with their cousins, Governor and Mrs. Bul-lock, at their home on Peachtree street. Mr. and Mrs. Clark started for their home on Friday.

Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Eacon will be at home Tuesdays in January. Miss Norvell, of Staten Island, and Miss Holcombe, will be her guests.

Mrs. D. S. Roberson, of New York, will visit in Atlanta during the latter part of January.

Dr. and Mrs, Ridley left yesterday for New York city where they will spend the month of January

Miss Vaughn, from Danville, Ky., who has been risiting Mrs. Ridley, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dickey have gone to Tennes. e to visit the sick bed of Mr. Dickey's mother.

Mrs. Henry Jackson and Miss Jackson have returned from Athens, where they have been spending Christmas.

Friday evening Mrs. Jacob Eiseman, 26 Merritt's avenue, gave a most delightful birthday party to her brother, Mr. Sigmund Weil. Mrs. Ida Taylor's and Miss Echols's recitations were rare treats to all present, and Miss Ella Powell's beautiful sing-ing was never before heard to better advantage. At 9 o'clock refreshments were served, and nobody knows better what and how to serve than Mrs. Eiseman. Among those present were: Miss Ella Powell, Miss Echols, Miss Essie Haas, of Cincinnati; Miss Schlesinger, of New York; Miss Bertha Leseman, Miss Blanche Haas, Miss Lizzie Marks, Miss Rose Adler, Miss Ida Freitag, Miss Clara Freitag; Mr. and Mrs. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. M. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eiseman, Colonel Sam Weil, J. Straus, of New York; Albert Schouer, Leopold Haas, Morris Schlesinger and Sam Kahn. The party was a complete surprise to Mr. Weil, and therefore twice as enjoyable to him and all

Mr. James Allen Rice, of Canton, O., is in the

A very delightful tea was given last week by Mrs. Eugene Spalding in honor of a few friends.

Mrs. W. D. Grant entertained a few of her friends last week at a very delightful dinner party.

Mrs. W. C. King, the soprano in the choir at St Philip's church, has asked for a vacation, which has been granted her, and the vestry has elected Miss Nellie Knight, of Anniston, Ala., to the position of soprano during Mrs. King's absence of some months. Miss Knight sings at St. Philip's

Miss Leila Larendon, who has been visiting Miss

Miss Nellie Knight, of Anniston, Ala., is the guest of Miss Emma Hahr, of this city. Miss Knight is a very brilliant young woman, having a delightful voice and many accomplishments. She will be delightfully entertained by her no less

The many friends of Miss Nellie Hayden will be much pained to learn that she is quite ill with

A very pleasant reception was given on Friday evening by the Misses Foster.

Miss Dolshimer, of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting

Miss Dreifus, on Whitehall street. Miss Mamie Hendrix, who is attending Wesleyan

Female college, at Macon, has been spending a few days in the city. She came home to attend the marriage of her sister. Miss Mamie leaves Monday for Macon.

Miss Nellie Toland, after most pleasantly spending Christmas week with friends in Atlanta, has returned to her home near Jonesboro.

The german to have been given next Tuesday by the Young Ladies' German Club has been post-

Miss Bettie Tillman, of Columbus, is visiting

Miss Mamie Harris, a popular young lady of Sandersville, Ga., is in the city for a few weeks visiting her friend, Miss Jessie McLean, at No. 56 Capitol avenue. Miss Nellie W. Yantis, of Crab Orchard, Ky.

Miss Nellie W. Yantis, of Crab Orchard, Ky., a bright and handsome young lady who fully repre-sents the typical Kentucky girl, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. G. Daniel, at 37 East Mitchell street, Miss Yantis will visit the principal cities in Geor-gia before returning home. The First M. E. Church Choir.

The First Mcthodist church choir has been re-organized with the following members: Soptano Mrs. Edward Kendrick; alto, Mrs. Ida Kendrick Smith; tenor, Mr. Alex W. Smith; bass, Mr. Sam-uel M. Burbank; organist and director, Mrs. Ar-thur Richards.

thur Richards.
The choir will render today this programme:
Organ prelude—Meyer Helmund.
Choir voluntary—'Jerusalem''—Parker-Ress.
Offertory—'The Holy Child''—Shelley.
Anthem—'The Nativity''—Shelley.
Postude—Merkel.

How many times in your experience you WAITED

thinking next week or next month will be time enough to buy a watch, although you know that you are needing it every hour in the day? Do you wish to wait

UNTIL

you have missed a \$1,000 engagement be-fore you buy a \$50.00 watch? Perhaps you think you can guess at the exact time when your train is going to leave, but do not be

TOO sure of your accuracy in this direction; a good watch will save you a great deal of anxiety. Business men who study the economical disposition of their time cannot afford to be without a watch, for time is the equivolent of money. Better

LATE

### THE EVANGELIST.

A great crowd blocked the pavement and pressed to the middle of the trampled street where, upon a rude box which served the purpose of a stage, a young man stood, his pale features looking ghastly in the glare of the

"Make way here!" cried the rough police-man, prodding the people with his club. "Stand from the sidewalk."

But they did not seem to heed him. There was only a momentary jar and jostle in the crowd as the people craned their necks to catch a glimpse of that wan object between the lights, and hear the impassioned words that fell from the trembling lips.
"What does it mean? Who is that man?" I

"He's an evangelist. At least he's started out to be one. Don't you know him? Jim Allen -greatest sot in town! He was converted last night, and now he's turned out on his own hook. He's a good one, too. Just hear Never shall I forget his appearance—the slight form; the pale features; the dark hair blowing about his high and noble forehead; but

asked of a person at my side.

best of all, his ringing voice, his earnest eloquent words.
"People of Shelton," he said, "you that know me well; people with whom I have lived and sinned so long-I want to tell you all tonight that I am a saved, a redeemed man. It was only last night, as I sat in the valley of despair and desolation, that the Lord God opened a window in the blue heaven and sent an angel of mercy to minister to my soul. It was only last night that he lifted me out of the depths and placed my feet upon a rock-even the Rock Christ Jesus. And I come to you to-night to bear witness to his saving grace, for

great is that God who could reach out of heaven and save me! And now in his presence and he sustain me, and may you hold up my weak He paused a moment. Then with stream-

"There were ninety and nine that in safety lay In the shelter of the fold; But one was out on the hills away—
Far away from the gates of gold.
Away on the mountains wild and bare—

ng and uplifted eyes he sang:

Far away from the tender shepherd's care." He did not finish the song. The crowd surged forward and prevented him. Hands were stretched out and clasped in his and

many a kind "God bless you!" came from that I was strangely drawn towards the man, and felt that I must shake hands, too. So I went forward with the rest and tendered my congratulations. The crowd was now dispersing and the speaker had stepped from the pine box to the ground. He held my hand as he walked to the pavement and, strange enough, we con-

of the lingering spectators following us.

When I reached my hotel I said: "Well, I stop here. I won't ask you in, as I suppose your'e homeward bound. "Yes," he said, "I'm homeward bound-to

tinued together up the street, the curious eyes

that home"-pointing upward-"but I have no earthly home. I may as well stop here tonight as anywhere else." "Come in, then," I said, "I'd like to have a

talk with you." Poor Allen! How the loungers in the hotel twitted and ridiculed him for the brave step he had taken, and how bravely and resignedly

he bore it all. "I don't mind it," he said to me. "I've been a great sinner, and this is one of the crosses I must bear."

He did not think then that there were greater crosses still in store for him. I left on an early train for another city, and I did not see Allen until a year afterwards. But I heard from him often. The newspapers

rang with his fame. He had become a great worker in the cause of temperance. From city to city he went, working day and night charming the multitude with his eloquence and winning golden opinions from all. Great was my surprise when, reading a morn-

ing paper in Chicago, I saw a headline: "Falby the Wayside. Temperance Lecturer Ailen on a Spree!" The paper fell to the floor. I picked it up

and read the lines again. There it was in cold and merciless print:

Fallen by the Wayside He was in Chicago. Had gone there to deliver a lecture but—"fallen by the wayside!"
How the words rang in my ears and burned their way into my heart!

If he was in the city, and this terrible state ment was true, I would find him-I would do what I could for him. From hotel to hotel I went. No register

bore his name. Then I canvassed the sa-I found him there! I knew the slight form,

the pale face, in an instant. He was standing at the bar, his head bowed in his hands.

"Allen!" He started as I pronounced his name.

"My God!" he cried. "And is it you!"
Weak and exhausted as he was, he reelect

and would have fallen to the floor, but I caught him in my arms and supported him to a chair.

"May God forgive me!" he cried bitterly, but I could not help it! I have worked my self to death, and they have driven me to it.'

They? Whom do you mean?"
"They have hounded me down!" he cried wildly. "They have prophesied my downfall and reported me drunk when my lips had not asted liquor, when the struggle to keep away from it was killing me!"

"Fallen by the wayside!" I summoned a hack and we were soon rattling over the stony streets in the direction of the hotel where I was lodged. No one knew him there. I took him to my room and did my

best to cheer his drooping spirits.

It was hard work. But I at last obtained his consent to brave it out—to make another effort. The poor fellow had really worked himself out, and had fallen unawares. And they had "hounded him down," instead of "holding up his hands" as they had promised on that night when he spoke to them from the pine box in the streets of Shelton.

He made another effort. The next night he addressed one of the largest audiences ever assembled in a church. When the people saw and heard him they were amazed. And yet the newspapers had said he "had fallen by the

But when it was all over he said to me as we walked away. "It is too much. I cannot stand it. I am a dying man. But I want to go home—to Shelton—and die there among the people I love." And he did. A month afterwards I received

this message:

"The light is close at haud, dear friend. It is breaking even now through the cloudy, stormy skies. Will you not come to me?"

But he

I found the poor fellow dying. But he turned his eyes towards me and gave me his feeble hand in recognition. A woman was bending over him. "I can scarcely see you for the darkness," he said to me. "Come nearer."

I drew closer to him and clasped his hand in

"When I think of all your love for me," he said to the weeping woman, "and of the higher love that saved me—a poor, worthless fellow—I feel so thankful; so unworthy! But it's dark

dark——"
"Is it light in your soul, dear friend?"
"Yes, thank God. I have done what

then stole softly from the room.

FRANK L. STANTON.

### PUBLIC SAFETY DEMANDS

That only honest and reliable medicines should be placed upon the market. It cannot, therefore, be stated too emphatically, nor repeated too often, that all who are in need of a genuine Blood-purifier should be sure and ask for

### Ayer's

Sarsaparilla. Your life, or that of some one sarsparina. Four the, or that of some one near and dear to you, may depend on the use of this well-approved remedy in preference to any other preparation of similar name. It is compounded of Honduras sarsaparilla (the variety most rich in curative properties), stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, and the iodides. The process of mandrature is original skilful scrupplously. ufacture is original, skilful, scrupulously clean, and such as to secure the very best medicinal qualities of each ingredient. This medicine is not boiled nor heated, and is, therefore, not a decoction; but it is a compound extract, obtained by a method exclusively our own, of the best and most powerful alteratives, tonics, and diureties the best and constraints. own to pharmacy. For the last forty

### Sarsaparilla

has been the standard blood-purifier of the world-no other approaching it in popular confidence or universal demand. Its form-ula is approved by the leading physicians and druggists. Being pure and highly con-centrated, it is the most economical of any possible blood medicine. Every purchaser of Sarsaparilla should insist upon having this preparation and see that each bottle bears the well-known name of

#### J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mass.

In every quarter of the globe Ayer's Sar. saparilla is proved to be the best remedy for all diseases of the blood. Lowell druggists unite in testifying to the superior excellence of this medicine and to its great popularity in the city of its manufacture.

#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

It has been often demonstrated that small savings make large gains, so call at once and take stock in the American Investment Company. Only \$2 per share monthly. Jas. L. Logan, Jr., Secretary.

Tiddledy Winks at Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Chronic Diseases Cured. The worst forms of chronic diseases yield read-ily to the germ, or Bacterian mode of treatment, as practiced by Dr. W. C. Smith, No. 16½ North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Diseases peculiar to females a specialty. Call or write describing symp-toms. Cures guaranteed. dec27-d3m-sun wed fri

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK

## Real Estate and Loan Brokers,

15 Marietta, Cor. Peachtree. Telephone 116.

well, and is covered with a heavy oak grove easy terms. \$2,700 for the most valuable vacant central corner lot in the city, 55x80 feet to a wide alley. Mag-

nificent buildings will be erected this sprin in the immediate vicinity. A 5-story brick building on this lot would pay 8 per cent net on the investment, liberal terms. 250 to \$3000 each for beautifully shaded lots,50x200

feet, each, near Marietta street and Van Win-kle's; one-third cash, balance easy. Money to be made in this locality. \$1,000 per acre for beautifully located property on

the "Big Circle of the Fulton County Ele Car Line; heavy grove. The prettiest subu property to be had for the money.

\$1,000 for first-class Georgia avenue lot 50x150 feet to alley. Easy terms. \$1,000 for high, level and shady Capitol avenue lot, 50x250 feet, running through to other street making two fine lots; a bargain.

,000 for W. Fair street house of 4 rooms, on lot 50x100 feet; easy terms. mewood Park lots are offered to persons who

will build houses to cost not less than \$1,000, on the easiest and most liberal terms of any property on the market. We require a pay-ment of only \$100 and will give as long as five ment of only \$100 and will give as long as five years on the balance at 8 per cent interest. The lots are from one-half to three acres each in size and there is no more desirable subman property about the city. The dummy line runs through Ormewood park and we can give a lot fronting it if you wish. ts high, level and shady. antiful drive into the city. Call and get a plat and examine the property. It will pay you.

and examine the property. It will pay you. 87,250 for the choice of W. Peachtree street, 96x

250 for the choice of W. Peachtree street, 96x 190 feet, facing the beautiful Peters Park property. It lies high and is covered with beautiful oak grove, street paved, water and gas in front of lot. It is very choice. 200 for beautiful Spring street lot 54x180 feet to 10-foot alley. Street in front paved and has on it water, gas and sewer. No better neighborhood in the city, and electric cars only one bleet.

one block.

900 buys the cheapest central corner lot on the market. It is 102x100 feet to 10-foot alley. Lies well. All city improvements in front of it and paid for. Only one block from Feachtree and in just the locality where it would pay handsomely to improve for renting purposes. Liberal terms.

handsomely to improve for renting purposes, Liberal terms.

\$200 per acre fer beautiful 25-acre tract with front of 000 feet on Howell Mill road, four and one-quarter miles from the center of the city. All covered with heavy oak grove. Beautiful building site. First-class surroundings. Easy terms. A good investment.

Jones ave. 5- rottage, lot 50x112 feet, \$2,000.

\$1,500 per acre for choice building lot of about three acres on Peachtree road at the belt road and just beyond the junction of W. Peachtree. Fine road front and beautiful surroundings. There will be a great deal of development in this vicinity in early spring, and we predict a handsome profit for the purchaser of this tract at the price we now offer it. Property on all sides of it is owned by the best people in the city. Easy terms can be arranged.

\$5,500 buys a very choice home on the north side. New, well-built 8-room 2-story; hot and cold water, gas and every convenience to be found in a first-class modern home. Corner lot.

Liberal terms.

If acres, well located and directly in the line of great improvement in the near future. Lies well. Has on it some fine timber. Good.comfortable house of 5 rooms. Money in it at the price you can get it now.

We wish consignments of desirable suburban tracts. If you have such to offer, call at our office and we can make a speedy and satisfactory sale for you.

That lease gilt-edge purchase money notes for sale at a liberal discount.

## spirit passed from the pain of life into the peace of death, and from the darkness of this world to the light of the other. And the woman knew that he was dead, and bending down she touched his forehead with her lips and

A LARGE STOCK OF

## HEATING STOVES

FOR COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

### That Must Be Sold

January and February will be the Coldest months of the winter, and there is no reason why you should suffer from the cold when you can buy

### A HEATING STOVE

AT THE LOW PRICES.

They Are Being Sold At

## Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's.

THE SURPRISE STORE.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO. FIRST IN THE FIELD.

The Marvelous Sale of EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN UNDER-WEAR AND CORSETS,

Offered at Prices Unprecedented in the History of Atlanta.

Anticipating the great rise in the prices of Embroideries and Laces as a result of the expected revision of the tariff, we have for the past few months been gathering every available lot of Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Underwear, which cannot be duplicated. and which enables us to offer the same at prices unmatchable in this or any other city.

#### At 19c.

Ladies' Chemises, Drawers and this great sale, at 19c each.

At 29c.

Ladies' Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Corset Covers, made of good mus- Drawers and Corset Covers, with lin and trimmed with lace and em- tuck, lace and embroidered edges. broidery. We have 500 of these for These goods are worth 50c, for

## At 75 Cents!

Ladies' Chemises, Gowns, Skirts and Corset Covers! We stake our reputation on this line, All these goods are well made and elegantly \$300 for lot 50x120 feet, to ten-foot alley; close to Capitol avenue, and inside city limits. Lies trimmed, nothing like them ever before under \$1.25 or \$1.50; for this sale, 75c.

#### At 39c.

Just think of Ladies' Gowns,

At 48c.

Ladies' Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Cor- Drawers and Corset Covers, trimmed set Covers, trimmed with Em- with fine Embroidery, or deed broidery, for 39c, that are worth Torchon Lace. These are regular 75c goods.

## Clearing Sale on a Gigantic Scale!

Our entire winter stock of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks, Capes, Jackets and Wrappers virtually sacrificed with an utter disregard of real values or even cost. Prices halved and quartered to make this stock move quickly.

## REGENSTEIN & CO.,

40 Whitehall Street. A Man Out of Business.

I have long since quit the retail business, but I watch it just the same as if I was actively in the trade. There is one house in the city that is a conundrum to me. They have a regular house full all the time, and all the season they have been selling goods away down at the cold lead line, but selling goods away down at the cold lead line, but in order to reduce their stock they are now cutting prices to about one-third. Do you know I would pack up these goods and keep them until another season if they were mine? But they say they never pack goods, and if their trade keeps up like it is they will sell every dollar's worth of winter goods they have. I tell you, a man or woman will do well to go there and bay for next winter. for it certainly means over 100 per cent saved. Well, you are telling a mighty big tale. Don't ask you to take my word for it. Just go up to Dougherty & Co.'s, on Peachtree street, and if I ain't telling you the full truth I will pay the bill. I will go—yes, and tell all your friends to go.

Tiddledy Winks

Tiddledy Winks t John M. Miller's book store,31 Marietta street West End Academy exercises Monday, January 5, 1891. Secur f admission at once. For full informatio E. C. MERRY, Principal.

G. W. Adair Will Sell at Aucti On Tuesday, January 6th, at 11 o'clock, before the courthouse door, that valuable piece of property on Ivy street, near Peachtree. Call and get plat. sun mon tues

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE SCHOOL

Young Ladies and Little Girls.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT
LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILBOAD CO.,
the most direct line and best route to Montgomery,
New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in effect December 7, 1899;

SOUTH
No. 69.
BOUND.

No. 69.
Daily.
No. 59 Daily.
Sunday.
Daily.
Daily. TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT. Lv Mongomry 8 05 p m 7 15 a m . Ar Selma. ..... 10 00 p m 9 35 a m . NORTH BOUND. | No. 51. | No. 53. | No. 57\*

#### NACOOCHEE'S GEMS.

AREGION RICH IN RELICS OF UN KNOWN DAYS.

The Wenderful Collection of Indian Curiositles Collected by Captsin Nichols-Treasures Along Duke's Creek.

CLEVELAND, Ga., January 1 .- A county in Georgia without a Lover's Leap, from which e some Indian maiden sprang into the arms of death with her brave sweetheart, belonging to a rival tribe, would be considered a fit section to send a missionary to.

This section was certainly the favored resort of a very advanced tribe of Indians, and Nacoochee valley, their home and burial ground, as evidenced by the many curious and well-carved relics found here. Captain Nichols has a large cabinet of them all found in this valley, which is, perhaps, the finest collection in Georgia, except the one in possession of Colonel C. C. Jones. Some of them were found by the miners on Duke's creek, while others were taken from Indian graves that surround the mound in front of Captain Nichols's residence.

#### AN ABORIGINAL CEMETERY.

This aboriginal cemetery was accidentally discovered by the captain, and every grave he opened added to his store of relics. It seems that the ground around the mound was covered with rock piles, and Captain Nichols se his hands to work to remove them. Beneath each pile were found human bones, mixed with arrow heads, beads, battle-axes, pipes and other indescribable articles for sport, domestic use and war. But the most interesting relies taken from these graves were couch shells, evidently brought from the seashore, and a omahawk beaten from pure copper, in its natural state, and the nearest and only point on our continent where such copper is found is Lake Superior. Captain Nichols very reasonably argues that the Indians had communication and commercial relations with the tribes inhabiting both our northern and southern borders. Among the relies found in this valley was a bullet mound made of lead, in state. There is a tradition that the Indians here mined their own lead, but the place where they procured it has never been found, even if it exists. The only mineral discovered in the valley is gold, and the richest mines in the south are here.

A CURIOUS DEATH HEAD. On Duke's creek was found a small death bead formed of a hard black stone, with one eye made of an opal, beautifully worked, and the little trinket shows considerable artistic skill. This relic, together with others of a similar character, must have been imported by some one from Mexico. Captain Nichols ex-hibited to us and explained the use of numerhibited to us and explained the use of numerous Indian relics, that three quite a flood of light on the subject. For instance, these round and saucer-shaped stones of various sizes were used to play a game similar to queix, at which the Indians gambled. Instead of pitching the stones they rolled them at pegs. The wedge-shaped stones were employed to dress hides, while the small ones were used to work sinows with. Their tomahawks were of a separate shape, and heir axes, instead of having the handle pass throught them, were enclosed in a split stick, securely fastened with thongs. There was a separate make of tomahawk, used in a split stick, securely fastened with thongs. There was a separate make of tomahawk, used by the chiefs and worn at the bolt for display, that were sharpened at both sides and a hole partially drilled in the center. This was a valuable discovery, as it showed how the Indians worked this hard stone with only the rudest implements. We were shown by Captain Nichols several very fine specimens of pipes, including a piece of a pipe of peace.

An Elaborate PIPE of Prace.

One pipe, excavated on Duke's creek, was a very valuable rolle, and the government had a cast made of it, as Captain Nichols would not part with his treasure. It is carved out of a rock, and the bowl is made to represent the

not part with his treasure. It is carved out of a rock, and the bowl is made to represent the received of the whippoorwill, the beak of an eagle projecting over it. The ears of a fox and other figures are also chiseled on it. It is as fine a piece of sculpture as we have ever seen. But it would take columns to describe the many and rare Indian relies that Captain Nichols has collected in this vailey. He has several large cabinets of them. There are a number of graves around the mound not a yet opened. Captain Nichols says the mound in front of his house, and which he has planted in front of his house, and which he has planted yet opened. Capiain Nichois says the mound in front of his house, and which he has planted in flowers and ornamented with a summer house, is just as he found it when he bought the place. Its surface is flat, and from its summit a fine view of the upper portion of the summit a fine view of the upper posters walley can be had. No excavation has ever been made in this mound, as its shape and been made in this mound, as its shape and that it was built by a race ante-dating the Indians, and who did not make these mounds a storage place for their treasures. The tunuli in which relics are found were reared tumin in which relies are found were reared by Indians, and used as a tribal burying place. They would strip the flesh from the bones of their dead and burn it, and when a sufficient number of skeletons were collected would deposit them, together with the property of the skeleton when in life, on a suitable spot and erect one of the mounds over them. A BURIED VILLAGE.

In his historical collections of Georgia, White mentions the unearthing in 1832, by a party of gold miners, of a buried village of log cabins, on Duke's creek, near Mount Youah. These cabins were about thirty in number, made of hewn logs, and in one was found a willow basket, and in others earthen vessels. These houses were ten feet beneath the surface of the ground, and the large oaks growing upon them, and other evidences, showed that of the ground, and the large oaks growing upon them, and other evidences, showed that several centuries had clapsed since they were erected. We asked Captain Nichols about this discovery, and he says that it is true, and he has talked with old men who saw the cabins unearthed. His theory of the history of this buried town is a very plausible, and we believe the correct one. The captain says there is a story that DoSoto and his soldiers, in their march to the Mississippi, after reaching the headwaters of the Savannah river, struck across into this valley. Savannah river, struck across into this valley. This section then was occupied by two very fierce and warlake tribes of Indians, in conflict with each other, but when they heard of the white strangers marching into their country united their armies to resist the invasion. They succeeded in checking DeSoto, who was finally driven unon Yonah, where he fortified investigations. driven upon Yonah, where he fortified himself, and it was his soldiers who built these cabins as a protection against the winter. Captain Nichols says he has himself seen near the cabins, on this side of the mountain, a barricade formed of loose stones, and this is said to have been the work of the adventurous Spaniard and his men. To strengthen this theory, the onal-wed decir. venturous Spaniard and his men. Po streugthen this theory, the opal-eyed death-head was found near here, and it is too fine a trinket to have been the handiwork of In-dians.

Opposite the hotel in Nacochee valley stands one of three mounds, with sides so perfectly rounded as to create the impression on the casual observer that it is the work of men. The summit of this mound, for an acre or more, has been leveled off, perfectly flat and smooth, and the dirt that was removed banked on the sides. From these heights a splendid view of the valley and surrounding mountains can be had. The leveling of this mound was evidently the work of a race ante-dating the Indians, although these people used it as a favorite ball THREE STRANGE MOUNDS. although these people used it as a favorite ball ground. It is certainly a great curiosity.

#### Importunate.

From The Boston Traveller. He (kneeling at her foet)—Unly this one ques-tion say, will you be mine? -Oh, how sudden! Do give me a little ne to think!

He-Torture me no longer; I must have your de-She-But why this haste? He-I cannot stay any longer. I've a cab waiting at the door.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

Bleeks—I tell you, old man, you ought to walk down town in the morning. It would put new life into you. I walked twenty-six blocks this m.

A REPLY TO "LEX."

The North Georgia Agricultural College and Its Work. EDITOR CONSTITUTION: Your correspondent "Lex," whom you describe as a "distinguished ed-acator," whose letter on the subject of "branch colleges" appeared in your paper of the 19th in-stant, does very great injustice to the North Geor-gia college in failing to discriminate between it gia college in failing to discriminate between it and the other institutions so-called. Whether his statements of fact are true or not with regard to those other institutions, I do not know. But if he intendsthem to apply to the North Georgia college, as the leader has a right to infer, it is much to be regretted that he did not take some pains to ascertain whether they could be truthfully so applied before he committed them to print. In short, "not to put too fine a point upon it." all those statements of facts, so far as the North Georgia college is concerned, are wholly without foundation. A very little inquiry would have showed him that they are so. And if he is, as you say, "a distinguished educator," and, therefore, in a position to exert influence on public opinion, he is the more to blame for making such sweeping assertions nce on public opinion, he is the more to for making such sweeping assertion to all the colleges without exception at having first assured himself of their cor-

I repeat, that in this criticism of Lex's letter I refer only to the college at Dahlonega. I know nothing about the others, but I do know something about that. And I proceed to furnish to Lex and to the public some facts concerning it, which he could have obtained and ought to have obtained for himself before he wrote.

obtained for himself before he wrote.

1. The college at Dahlonega is not a mere local institution, that is, according to Mr. Lex's idea of a local institution. Its chief patronage does not come from its immediate vicinity. Exactly the contrary is the truth.

I have before me a copy of the last catalogue. It shows that, of the 135 male students in attendance last year, 45 only were from Lumpkin county.

do not consider the female students, because

I do not consider the female students, because the conditions are different.

I have also, before me, a copy of the university catalogue of 1888-9, the latest I can lay my hand on at the moment. And this shows that of 178 students at the university that year, thirty-six were from Clarke county. It would seem, according to Lex, that the proportion of students from 'the immediate vicinity'' which makes a college local is at least 50 per cent. If that is the limit, the college at Dahlonega is no more a "local institution" than the parent university is—each has a considerable number of students from its immediate-wicinity, but the great majority are from a distance. But that is a superficial view of the question. The truth is that in whatever town or county the buildings of such an institution are situated, a greater number of students may be expected to attend from that town or county than from any other one place. This number will vary from year to year, perhaps, but if it happens to be considerable, that does not make the institution local; nor, if it happens to be small, does that make it general. An institution is local if intended to meet the wants of one locality only, like a country academy. It is concerned in intended.

to be considerable, that does not make the institution local; nor, if it happens to be small, does that make it general. An institution is local if intended to meet the wants of one locality only. like a country academy. It is general if intended for all the people of the state, in whatever place it may be situated. In this correct sense of what makes a college local, and what general, the attendance of a number of students from its "immediate vicinity" is accidental only, not characteristic. And in this sense it is absurd to speak of the North Georgia college as a local institution. Its records show, and Lex could have known it if he had chosen to inquire, that the great body of its students have gone there from 100 counties of Georgia, not including Lumpkin, and from eighteen other states of the union.

It is not true that "a large number of the four of thirteen, two of diffeen, twelve of sixteen, sixteen of seventeen, diffeen of eligiteen sixteen of nimeteen, mineteen of twenty, eight of twenty-one, ten of twenty-two, mine of twenty-twe, eligit of twenty-four. Three of twenty-six and one of twenty-eight years. Thus, of the whole 135, only twelve were under sixteen years of age, and I am further informed that of those twelve, all but one were in the two preparatory classes which the college maintains as an annex to meet a special need of instruction of that grade. In the college proper there was but a single student under sixteen years of age.

3. Lex's third allegation is that the branch colleges are not really colleges that their division into classes is misleading—that they are not entitled to be called colleges, either by their curriculum or their charters, and that by these deceptive means students are induced to go there instead of to certain other institutions which he mentions.

Nothing of this is true as to the college at Dah-

lonega.

So far as the charter of the North Georgia college is concerned, it is sufficient to say that it is regularly incorporated by the state as a college, with authority to confer degrees. On this point, no more can be affirmed of any of the colleges named by Lex.
We have then only to consider the other list of

We have then only to consider the other list of character proposed by Lex, viz, the curriculum. In order to show whether this is of such a grade as to entitle the institution to rank as a college, and not as a mere high school, I have placed, in parallel columns, the curriculum of the college for each class side by side with that of the A. B. course at the university for the corresponding class. I selectibe university A. B. course for two reasons: I. Because the college, being unable on account of its poverty to procure sufficient apparatus and other aids medded for the thorough scientific instruction demanded by the times, cannot knowsty confor the thorough scientific instruction demanded by the times, cannot honestly confer the B. S. degree, which is the proper degree in an agricultural college, and therefore confines itself, for the present, to the A. B. degree. 2. Because the college, being a branch of the university, if it confers the A. B. degree, is bound, not only in good policy, but in honor and good faith, to make its curriculum conform, as nearly as its means will permit, to the corresponding curriculum of the university. I do not send these parallel columns with this paper, because they would occupy considerable space—more, I fear than you will be willing to accord me. But Lex, if he wishes to know the truth, or any one else, can easily make the comparison for himself. And whoever will take the trouble to do so will find that the two curricula do not differ very materially. In Latin and Greek, especially the latter, the college is not fully up with the university; in mathematics they are exactly equal; in what may be included under the general head of English studies, neither classical nor scientific, they are about the same. In scientific studies of all kinds the university has greatly the advantage, the college being without sufficient appliances in modern languages. German is not taught at the college, but only French

ical nor scientific, they are about the same. In scientific studies of all kinds the university has greatly the advantage, the college being without sufficient appliances in phodern languages. German is not taught at the college, but only French. Upon the whole, the A. B. curriculum at the university is somewhat the more comprehensive, and more thorough scientific instruction can be had there, for the reason before stated. I know nothing of the cirricula at Emory or Mercer, but have no idea that they are any better, if they are as good, as that of the university. But, if they are as good, the difference between any of them and the North Georgia college is not enough to justify a denial to the latter of the attributes and character of a college, or a charge that it uses deception, or practices a "fraud at the expense of higher education."

As to diplomas and degrees, they signify very little anywhere. They are given everywhere, in the same form of words, to the most and the least meritorious alike, provided only that the latter do not fall below a certain moderate standard of acquirement. They mean nothing but that the stadents receiving them have pursued, at the institution giving them, the appointed studies leading to them without falling below the prescribed standard.

With regard to the statement that the the form

dents receiving them have pursued, at the institution giving them, the appointed studies leading to them without falling below the prescribed standard.

With regard to the statement that the other so-called branch colleges draw students away from the institutions named by Lex. I know nothing, and have nothing to say. But I have had opportunity to know something of the students who resort to the college at Dahlonega. And from that knowledge I confidently aftern that there is not one in a 100, who would go to either of those institutions if that were not in existence. They are, with few exceptions, the sons of parents of extremely limted means, and very many of them maintain themselves there entirely by their own exertions. It is simply out of the question, as a matter of dollars and cents, for them to go to colleges at more pretentious and expensive places. For example: A student has been known to maintain himself at the Dahlonega college during the college year of nine and a half months for no greater sum than \$100! I do not suppose such a case often occurs. I do not know of this one of my own knowledge. I have only been told of it by others, but have no reason to doubt that it occurred. At any rate, it illustrates a statement often made, and which is undoubtedly true—that it is essentially a poor man's college. This does not make it a better college, but it is a circumstance which ought to strongly attract the benevolent nam's interest. And if Lex's accusations against the other branch colleges are true, since they are not true as to this, those members of the general assembly who refuse to sustain it will have the satisfaction of reflecting, not that they have destroyed it,—for that they earn to true as to this, those members of the general assembly who refuse to sustain it will have the satisfaction of reflecting, not that they have destroyed it,—for that they earn out true as to this, those members of the general assembly who refuse to sustain it will have the satisfaction of reflecting, not that they have education."

Certamly if these things are so, as they undoubtedly are, no friend of the university should regard it with unfavorable eyes. I am a university man myself, at least, to the extent of having graduated at Franklin college before it became the university, and would be as show as any one to advocate or favor anything which would injure it in the slightest degree. But the college at Dahloneya does no harm to the university. It is a branch of the university. As Dr. Mell, whom I can quote as well as I.ex, has said to me in so many words, it holds the same relation to the university as Franklin college itself. Its president is an officer of the university as Franklin college itself. Its president is an officer of the university, and appearance of the university as franklin college itself. Its president is an officer of the university, and appearance of the university and appearance of the university and appearance of the university, and appearance of the university and appearance of the univer

and is amenable to the trustees, who have the final right of legislation over it in all particulars.

The chancellor of the university conters its degrees and signs the diplomas of its graduates. In short, it is doing the work of the university in the name and on behalf of the aniversity, for a class of students whom, without its intermediation, the university would probably never reach. What does it matter in what locality the work is done? It is done in Georgia and for Georgia. Why should Georgians, who care anything for their country, obstruct it, or hesitate to aid and promote it?

promote it?

But I do not propose to argue the question of aid to the college at this time. My only object in writing was to show how greatly Lex is in jerror in his statements of the facts, so far as they apply to the college at Dahlonega.

NORTH GEORGIAN.

#### FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Commented On. EDITOR CONSTITUTION: After mature reflection uded that a short review and criticism of the views of our "Georgia congressmen" on the financial situation, recently published in The Constitution, probably would not be uninteresting as well as instructive. I believe they all agree upon the 'free coinage of silver." All praise to them for that little crumb of relief which they offer us—while we may differ a little as to the material of which the money is composed—let us ac-cept it in good faith and give it and them both credit for all of the virtues

which they possess.

That brings us to the review of the only two plans, in the man, as presented by Cungressmen Carleton and Candler.

Congressman Carleton's bill is but an increased repetition of the additional 10 per cent of the national banking system; in other words, instead of 90, 100 per cent, which, of all villainous schemes of robbery ever practiced upon any people, stands pre-eminent.

of 90, 100 per cent, which, of all villathous schemes of robbery ever practiced upon any people, stands pre-eminent.

While I agree with you that Congressman Candier was virtually the only one of our representatives that touched upon any of the great issues involved in the solution of this great problem, still, according to my understanding, I must say that facts and history will bear me out in the assertion that they are misleading and will only side-track us and perpetuate the despotism against which we are now battling.

At his first stroke he deals a death stroke to the greenback or treasury note, divesting it of its health-giving properties, and makes it the same as the old "continental money" which was specie redemption, making it corporate money—which caused the failure of every continental bill, which would have been redeemed had it not been for the specie amendment which Colonel Candier would adopt or tack upon it. No, sir, never cripple the curroncy, which not only has, but does challenge the admiration of the world, and makes kings, baukers and potentates bow and take off their hats to it, and spreads beneficence and plenty in its path, and challenges the world in all ages and climes to point to a single failure. A money backed by the whole resources of the nation, the people's money as advocated by Jefferson, Calhoun and Benton. A money which has never failed to pass at par with gold, or anything else, except when crippled by such dammable tacks ons as the "exception clause" specie redemption, and the like, to create a demand for shylocks gold, and so give to as par with goid, of anything else, except when crippled by such damnable tacks one as the "exception clause" specie redemption, and the like, to create a demand for shylocks gold, and to give to a certain class corporate control of it. Why, like the Babylonians, worship any longer at the shrine of the golden image? Let's quit our lidolarry and adopt a currency with which the great Bonaparte, ascending the throne of France, with her treasury in a bankrupt condition, replemished it, pad all debts, waged a giganic war against the combined powers of Europe and left France, financially, in a prosperous condition—and one day while musing over an interest table under the corporate control of money—hade use of the exclamation that the great wonder that the immense secrets which lay burried beneath that interest table "had not devoured the whole human race."

In regard to the \$100,000,000 of the gold reserve held to redeem the greenback, 'tis false, flotitions, held to redeem the greenback, 'tis talse, fictition on necessity for it, and done by a corporate gress to counteract one-third the dremation the greenback; for every dollar of the greenback or demand note re-encumbered by the "except the greenback or demand note re-encumbered by the "except the greenback or demand note re-encumbered by the "except the greenback or demand the greenback or demand the greenback or demand the greenback or demand the greenback of th statistics and facts under the most liberal one and safest of them, which was Conneticut, whether it was founded upon specie or state bonds deposited with the comptroller general, that it was but little better than our present system, that, upon a specie basis of \$500,000, you could issue \$13,500,000, and excess of \$13,000,000 above their \$500,000 specie, the \$13,000,000 only secured by the endorsed notes of the people—the borrowers of the money. So you see, as Calhoun said, the great rul is 'the little cost to them, and the dear rate at which they furnish it to the community, as well as compelling the very men who furnish the credit and security to pay interest, and allow other men to issue it and allow them to reap all the benefits accruing from it. Do you wonder at the immense palaces growing up under the shade of banking institutions to the detriment of labor and the productive industries of our country? If you will create them upon a democratic basis, with no special or chartered privileges, let them issue their currency upon a realty, and no more. To filustrate: The little island of Guernsey, in the English channel, several years ago wanted, and needed, a good market house. Ascertaming that it would cost them \$10,000, they concluded to issue that much of Jeffersom's currency, redeemable in taxes, which they did, having their market house as security for it, the currency

concluded to issue that much of Jefferson's cur-rency, redeemable in taxes, which they did, having their market house as security for it, the currency furnishing a medium of exchange in business, blessing the people, and, as every dollar of it was paid in, in taxes, to the corporation it was taken up, and in the course

blessing the people, and, as every dollar of it was paid in, in taxes, to the corporation it was taken up, and in the course of six or seven years every dollar of it was liquidated without one cent of interest and it was a leneficence and blessing to the people. Oh, how well I recollect another illustration of a case to the point, in our own dear beloved country, when during the panic of 1873, when during the "black Friday" the business interest of the country was paralized, through the base manipulations of our legislative conspirators, the cremation of the people's money by the "contraction act"—living in a section—(southwest Georgia), with a large cotton crop to move supplies to settle for, without almost a dollar in the world to accomplish it with, with ruin and consternation almost staring us in the face, a beacon light, not only a ray of hope, a reality, came to the rescue, "God bless them," in the form of that old democratic institution, the "Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company," and issued a currency upon this same basis, with which every bag of cotton was bought and every deot was liquidated, and the section was saved from disaster and ruin. It was denounced by the shylocks as fictitious and wildcat, but every dollar of it was redeemed without the discount or loss of a single cent. What basis or security had they for it." They had their property and its income. Did a perfidious government prosecute them for doing what they ought to have done them selves? History says that their guilty consciences would only let them exact the promise to not do so any more. This, Mr. Editor, is the only plan upon which you can carry on internal improvement by the government without detriment or injury to the people. As Patrick Henry says, if you attempt it by the bond system "you will wrest from us the last vestige of liberty which we possess."

The truth of the matter, Mr. Editor, is the only plan upon which you can carry on

Gainesville, Ga., January 1, 1891.

Head ache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Nervou ness, Spasms, Sieeplessness, St. Vitus dance cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists, by mail 10c. MILES MED. Co., ELRHART, IND.

#### The Envy of the Olf Maid.

From Judge.
When anybody asks an actress "What's the news?" she invariably replies, with a sweet surfle, "Well, I contemplate getting a new husband to-

Boker's Bitters, renowned since 1828. Finest to the palate, best for the stomach. Pure or mixed. Never be without it. L. Funke, Jr., Sole M. and Prop., New York. 9 28 1y sun

#### A Dramatic Tip.

From The Pitsburg Dispatch.

The perfection of a patent by which real lightning is produced on the stage leads to the expres-sion of a lively hope that the art of malism will eventually be pushed to the triumph of producing

Of all articles used to grace a table none imparts more brilliancy than Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. It is the richest cut glass in the world. Enquire for it of your dealer. Every piece has Dorflinger's trade-mark label.

Emin's Opportunity.

#### THE SOUTHERNERS

AND THEIR SOCIETY IN NEW YORK

e Object of the Society-Not Merely So-cial, But to Collect Southern Literature and Art.

NEW YORK, December 29 .- [Special Correpondence.]—A few years ago some half dozen outherners, who met occasionally to dine together, conceived the idea of forming a society for the purpose of promoting friendly relations between southern men—resident or visiting the city, and of cherishing and perpetuating the memories and traditions of the southern people. From this germ the New York Southern People. Society was evolved, the formal organization being effected November 9, 1886. The first dinner occurred on Weshington of the Southern People of the November 1886. on Washington's birthday, February, 22, 1877, and on Thursday of last week, Becember 18, 1890. The clubhouse, 18 West Twenty-fifth street, was crowded from 3 o'clock to 6

e'clock, the occasion being the first ladies' reception tendered by the association. southern man is nothing, however, if not chivalrous, and on the occasion of the annual banquet last season, when a number of prominent guests were present, the ladies were allowed to sit in the boxes and watch the proceedings. But all the former efforts of the society in the line of social entertainment were eclipsed by the reception of last week. The wives of the officers and other prominent society women had heen asked to assist the reception committee, and Mrs. Garden, Mrs. James Swann, Mrs. Roger Pryor, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. John Calhoun and others stood for hours receiving, presenting and shaking hands with the guests, who gradually filled every nook and corner and flowed out into the street. A few tired souls—among them a prominent cotton merchant of "The Exchange"—grew frightened and retired from the threshold without attempting to penetrate the crush. But brave spirits like to be one of a crowd. The continuous line of guests passing up and down the stairs, making their way slowly but very surely to the refreshment rooms, they would uthern man is nothing, however, if not chivstairs, making their way slowly but very surely to the refreshment rooms, they would not have had abated by one single individual. In the course of a natural life one must be subject to so much boring in society that when

a social entertainment is a success, and is positively enjoyable, it is almost a matter of surprise. On Thursday afternoon the officers of the Southern Society and their lady assistants covered themselves with glory, and proved that it is possible to entertain a great number of guests and yet make each individual feel that he is especially welcome. It was marvelous how Mesdames Garden and Calhoun, Swann and Pryor managed to remember so many faces, to recall so many names, and with what tact and grace they introduced strangers, and those in the city temporarily, to just the people they wished to meet.

A very bright young woman was recently heard to suggest that, for the formal receptions in vogue in certain circles of this city, the cards of invitations should read that, during certain hours on each and such a day, Mrs. So-and-So will be prepared to "freeze out" any acquaintances brave enough to call. These gentlemen either had not learned that the gentlemen ether had not learned that the "freeze-out" manner is the thing to affect or they were pleased not to follow the fashion. The refreshments were abundant and excellent, but the cordial, genial manner of the hosts furnished the sauce which the most accomplished caterer cannot include even with a "carte blanche" order; and the compliments and pleasant nothings which the vice presidents scattered profusely—a goodly proportion falling to the host of pretty girls present—gave rise to the insinuation that they owed their position to their latent foe "making themselves agreeable". It is not well perhaps to attach too much importance to this remark, however, as it emanated from a member who is not a vice president and who is an old bachelor. manner is the

is an old bachelor.

The New York Southern Society is not merely a social organization. The object is to collect literature, works of art and valuable data bearing upon southern life, to prontote social intercourse among the southerners resident in New York, and to proffer sympathy and a helping hand to deserving cases of misfortune and distress.

The Garden library numbers already some

The Garden library numbers already some 1.500 or 2,000 volumes. It is not permitted to trench upon controversial history or to enter into the discussion of sectional or political differences, but every effort is made to preserve and propagate the distintive features of southern life, manners and customs, and to demonstrate the distinctive features of southern life, manners and customs, and to demonstrate the distinctive features of southern life, manners and customs, and to demonstrate the distinctive features of southern life, manners and customs, and to demonstrate the distinctive features of southern life. ern life, manners and customs, and to demonstrate the influence of the southern element in the development of national character.

It were impossible that the society accom-

plish so much in so short a time, except that a few earnest men have expended time, energy and judgment in building up the organization, and in keeping well in mind the best ends in

view.

The first two presidents, the late Algernon
S. Sullivan and Mr. Francis Rives, will The first two presidents, the late Algernon S. Sullivan and Mr. Francis Rives, will always be held in affectionate remembrance as the pioneer officers, the two men who, by their executive ability and earnest fellowship and sympathy with the cause, carried the society safely through the initiatory, and prepared the way for the brilliant season under Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun.

The present president, Captain Hugh R. Garden, was first to fermulate the idea of a library, and enforced his views with the presentation of more than 1,000 volumes.

But to return to the "reception." The bachelors, of which the membership boasts a number, had evidently been instructed that the receipts "expected warrs min to do his days."

society "expected every man to do his duty."
They rallied to the work bravely, and their
success in securing unlimited supplies of lobster salad and boullion wakened the unbounded

ster salad and boullion wakened the unbounded admiration of those they served.

A stranger seeking information asked, "What elements does your society embrace?" And one of the vice presidents, Mr. James Swann, modestly replied, "The best of everything." We have not all of the 400," he continued. "because they are not all desirable, but each circle in the city contains the good, the bad and the indifferent. The Southern Society has been careful to go through all, gleaming only the good." "Who is your Ward Mc-?"

"Havn't any. Have no use for one."
The lambs are too innocent to need a shepherd. The members have individual convictions concerning the relative merits of roast pos-sum and stewed terrapin, and the greater num-ber know without being told, to choose tokay in preference to Carolma cider—if they have the opportunity.

in preference to Carolma cider—if they have the opportunity.

A young lady guest, when asked whom she had met at the reception, replied enthusiastically: "Oh, I met a million people, and such a nice ball-headed man."

There was a rumor afloat to the effect that the committee of arrangements had had a serious disagreement concerning the menu. It was proposed, so the story goes, to include, among other things, chicken croquettes; some of the young members, declared that the ruling of the haut noblesse had decided positively against croquettes for afternoon receptions and that if so flagrant a breach of "good form" was persisted in they would consider it due their position in the social world that they withdraw from the membership.

We think the matter very much exaggerated.

ated.

For a member of the committee and a former president, Mr. John C. Calhoun informed the writer with tears in his eyes that the proceedings had been marked by an unusual degree of unanimity. The only question of the chapman market with the light and the control of the chapman.

usual degree of unanimity. The only question of refreshment sprung—shall we have punch? being carried promptly by acclamation without a word of discussion.

To those present one of the pleasant memories of the season of '90 will be the first ladies' reception of the New York Southern Society. And with the greetings of the season thousands of friends voice the hope, "May the individual members live long and prosper," may the society exist to realize its best purpose and endeavor, may they be prompted to give a thousand such receptions and may we be there to see!

L. G. CROZIER.

A Ruthless Archer.

From The New York World.

William Archer's criticism of Mrs. Langtry's Cleopatra is everywhere pronounced to be the most severe on record. Here it is: "Purple

## A STARTER FOR 1891

and Overcoats sold during the Children's Suits sold heretofore at season at \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.50 \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

and \$15.00. You'll find here some Just the time to fit out the boys big values in stylish well-fitting in a nobby, serviceable suit at garments.

The choice of all our Men's Suits Is what we want for any of our

unusual prices. HIRSCH BROS.

## 42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET. SCIPLE SONS.

DSTE IS E

BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas

## THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'N'



Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools, WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Fitting and Brass Goods.

Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All sizes in Stock ATLANTA. GEORGIA.

HENRY POTTS POTTS & POTTS.

24 PEACHTREE ST. ATLANTA, GA, Wholesale dealers in fine Rye Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Rums, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, fine Wines, etc., and Sole agents for Jos. Schlitz Milwaukee "Pilsener" Bottled Beer. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. Telephone 175.

### Notice.

OFFICE AT LOUISVILLE, KY., OPEN TODAY.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY

Washburn •



Did you fail to give him a Christmas present? Then don't send a New Year's card. But with self-approval and the fullest trust as to its use you can give a suit of clothes, an overcoat, an umbrella, a cane, a scarf, a pair of gloves, some shirts, half a dozen cuffs and collars, a hat, a muffler, underwear.

The whole store is packed with mens' and boys' clothing and furnishings in such assortment as to admit of a selection at almost any price you name, the dependably cheap. How else to the reasonably expensive to could this store exist and maintain leadership except by having just what folks want at prices that are easy to pay?

Clothing is always timely always certain to command generous appreciation, and if you come to us you'll get such goods as will give unblemished remembrance to your gift. It will not have to be found fault with for the color turning ugly, or the cloth rubbing in places, or the sewing poorly done. We know all about our suits and overcoats from their inception to completion. We manufacture them for ourselves.

Our plan is to crowd into the next half week the ordinary amount of business done in a month, and every preparation has been made to meet the coming rush.

Look around before you buy. This is a daylight place and we help you to make whatever comparison you choose.

Get your thoughts well defined and see what we can do. The store's worth a visit if only for sugges-

tion gathering. Whatever is for sale here is sure to be satisfactory and the cost is under average rates always.

The approach of New Year with its series of receptions, balls, weddings and calls suggests Full Dress Suits. Our stock of such styles is well rounded and complete. Prices marvelously cheap.

Remember the special discount of 10 per cent is still allowed on all purchases.

# EISEMAN BROS., and 19 Whitehall Street.

Mattin

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## KEELY COMPANY.

JANUARY, 1891.

Stockings have been filled and emptied, the sweet old legends have done duty again and charmed childish imagination. The grand chorus of the carols has quivered and died away. Old resolutions have been bravely vowed a-new. The meeting of the years is over. "Good night" "good morning," "welcome," "go od bye." Since our last we all have touched the unseen line that divides the old year from the young. The impress of a new step is on the pathway of time—a new figure (1891) to greet us. The intenser tidal-wave of retail trade has spent its force and the usual even ebb and flow will go on.

The store emerges from the tumult of the Holiday business with strengthened alliances, potential evidences of universal public appreciation for the past and invigorated, glowing energies for the future. To tell of the Christmas sales is almost like attempting to describe the "muchness of the more." Every season they are much more than before. No exception this year. More merchandise and more customers, more purchases and more dollars. Every way bigger—and better.

We have frequently quoted figures to illustrate growth, and it is within our easy power to do so now. But we hate repetition, and to make statistics elequent is beyond us. There are two great, graceful writers in the English-speaking world who could, but they are not salaried to create our advertisements just now.

After the whirl and rush, rest? No, not exactly; a moments pause, a bit of aftermath, perhaps, an uncertain lull like "the rest of the tide between the elb and the flow, the rest of the wind between the flaws that blow!"

The traffic stream goes eddying on, the trade-winds roar, the engine of the store takes up its powerful motion again. Immediately our ann uncements will begin to thrill with emphatic Dry Goods interest. You'll read and, perforce, come.

After the New Year, what? Aspiration, Inspiration, Action: Thinking, planning, working, ceaselessly, courageously climbing; with "Excelsior" as a star-motto and an ardent, imperial ambition to reflect its fair, fervid radiance in the store.

A census of the store would be proper. The enumeration should be conscientious and intelligent. But to be valuable it would have to be made too voluminous. The number of people employed, the thousands of articles that are sold, the various interests involved. Even the capitalist who lives on what his tenants pay him has a deep concern in watching the store thermometer of the state of the times.

The state of the times! It is not nearly so dark or alarming as some would have you think. Things are not going to the bad after all. The sale sheets of the store show, by the number of daily transactions, that there are more buyers than ever before. More and more is the store in its broad, liberal reach of plan and execution becoming popular in this community. That is an incentive to fresh efforts.



To keep a good store we cannot afford to sell down the stock too closely. When the people come to us they must not be disappointed, and therefore as fast as articles are sold others must take their places. This advantage our customers always enjoy. You will now find all departments as complete and orderly as if the unprecedented business of the past days had not existed. No cry and shriek of "closing out" or "cleaning up" stock gives the theme, furnishes a subject or inspires a motive for the types. Organization touches all parts of the store. Accumulation and not exhaustion or depletion of Departments is our glory. The systems operate more easily than ever. Less confusion, less error. We can say that honestly and consistently. It is your trust in our plan that increases the number and the volume of the

Of course the prices must be right and the buying must be well done in selecting the qual ities and patterns. This is what we are here for-just this and nothing else.

The worst thing to happen would be to not do our part well. It scares us to think how soon the per would discover it and run away. To have the right thing at the right price, and serve our customers in the right way is the dream of a good merchant, sleeping or waking.

No railroad man on duty in a round-tower lookout scans more keenly the intricate network of tracks that he may safely direct the moving trains, than do those in charge here see to it that the prices are such as will protect the people and prosper the store.

Our business depends upon the fullest return of your confidence, and on giving over value rather than under value for the money spent here. Therefore we still cling to the principle on which we began to build so many days ago; by which we at least helped to revolutionize retailing when we declared that anything unright or untrue in value or quality must be returned and cashed cheerfully on sight. This looked to be in the interest of customers, but it is in our own

interest as well, and makes us, as Bill Arp would say, "a heap more self-respectin."

With all the wagon loads of goods that go out of the store these days—bundles in the hands of everybody, almost, and a good portion of all you see on Whitehall street, pouring out of our doors—it will puzzle any one to notice a dimunition in our assortment. Months of quiet preparation, involving large contracts and big investments, culminate in a stock of many thousand dollars, ready in the shelves, besides reserves to be called in as required.

Our post-New Year salutations imply the promise of generous impulse, new endeavor and higher achievement. All the past is tentative, experimental, at the best incomplete. The only genuine competition that confronts us is our own victories, and we also know no equal brightness for the future triumphs that we hope to wrest from the world of trade.



## KEELY COMPANY.

### THE RESULT:

A NET PROFIT OF \$199.50 AND YOUR LIFE SAVED!

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, LA GRIPPE, ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The growth of the American Investment Company has been phenome-nal. Over 400 shares were subscribed for in

How many men in Atlanta owe their fortunes watch the result.

Only a few cents daily saved will enable you to to small beginnings. Take a few shares of stock in the American Investment Company, which Company. Only \$2 per will grow to be something share each month, and handsome in a few years.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

### American Trust and Banking Company.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 2, 1801.

Capital Stock... Undivided Profits, Net. Individual Deposits... Due to Banks...



ABOVE ALL OTHERS ON EARTH

OUR CUSTOM SHOES

JOHN M. MOORE

Of the mercury reminds us that the prices on Winter Goods have dropped.

### A Splendid Line of Odd Pants.

And this is about the time your pair, bought early in the fall, is getting the worse for wear.

You Can Be

Pleased and Fitted.

Still a fair line of Overcoats, and you will need no argument to convince you that they are cheap. Boys' and Children's Overcoats and Suits

going at reduced prices.

George Muse & Co., CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

38 WHITEHALL STREET. PERFECT MANHOOD.

Cures assured to men of all ages.

WEAK Send for free illustrative treatise.

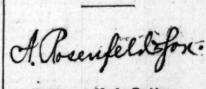
THE MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, NEW YORK. Wed fri sun wky Name this paper.



Overcoats, it is hardly desirable to keep them now. son is draw

ing to a close, and rather than carry over a single garment we shall relinquish all thought of profit thereon. And handsomer, better, or more stylish Overcoats are not to be found anywhere than we are willing to sell you now, at discounts averaging from 10 per cent to 30 per cent.

And so with Suits. You can purchase some excellent Clothing in Suits for about three-quarters to seven-eighths of their real value. You come and look at these goods; their superiority and attractive prices will do the rest,



Arbiters of Men's Fashions. Whitehall 24,

CORNER ALABAMA.

## OPERA HOUSE:

### THE DEAD HEART.

With a Specially Strong Company, Carloads of Historical and Elaborate Scenery, Thrilling Situations, Superb and Striking Scenes, Realistic Stage Effects.

—TUESDAY NIGHT—

### MONTE CRISTO

Wednesday and Thursday, | Matinee January 7 and 8. | Thursday at 2

DENMAN THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED PLAY,

Acknowledged by Clergy, Press and Public to be

THE-Best Domestic Play Every Written.

Presentented here with the same minuteness of detail which characterizes Mr. Thompson's pro-duction at the Academy of Music in New York city, where the play is now in its FOURTH season. No increase of prices. Reserved sents at Miller's.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MATINEE
January 9th and 10th, Saturday at 2 W. H. POWER'S COMPANY

## The Ivy Leaf

"A tribute to the worth and dignity of Irish character."

A GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION!
Introducing a Car Load of Scenery.

Best Irish Reel and Jig Dancers in America!
A GENUNE IRISH PIPER.

SEE THE EAGLE'S FLIGHT.
An Eagle carries a Live Child in its Talons.
HEAR THE FAMOUS IVY LEAF QUARTETTE,
In Choice Selections of Irish Melodies.
Usual prices. Reserved seats at Miller's. Uspal prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.

We call the attention of the Ladies of Atlanta and vicinity to our Large stock of Embroideries which we shall place on our counters

#### Monday Morning.

Anticipating the effect of the McKINLEY BILL, we purchased these goods before the RISE, and can give our customers the benefit of the advantage thus gained. We cordially invite your inspection, feeling sure our selection will please you. We are closing out our

**BLANKETS AND** HEAVY UNDERWEAR

And can offer some excellent bargains in those

American Notion Co., 28 Whitehall.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

## THE LOWRY BANKING COMPANY,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

At the close of business, December 31st, 1890.

RESOURCES.

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Loans and Discounts		995,872 67
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		31,470 63
Bonds and Stocks		13,425 00 25,343 04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	179,595 11	ZO,OSO VE
Due from other Banks	117,514 08	
	141,887 76	438,996 95
		1,505,088 29
[사일 : 10] 이번 아이를 가는 아내는 것은 사람들이 있는 사람들이 없는 사람들이 가득하게 하다.	不得的	
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock		350,000 00
Queeling	et.cetett.	70,600 00
Visited And Duckta Not	92,005 47	33,227 86
Bank Deposits	950,804 96	1,661,660 43
	The state of the s	

## RHODES & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPAN

The beginning of our monster closing out sale of FURNITURE and CARPETS this past week was a success beyond our most hopeful ideas. It shows the unflagging purpose of our promises and the wonderful confidence which the trading public places in our reliability.

Whilst frightened competitors were standing about bemoaning their tate, and trying to realize the situation, we were busy taking the orders from the dear people for our

## IRTH OF FURNITURE AND CARPETS IN SIX DAY

Of course, nothing was ever heard like it in Atlanta before. It SURPRISED US SOME, but it left us in glorious humor to gently "DO UP" competitors

this next week in our wonderful offering and unmatchable prices. To those chicken-hearted dealers who never have courage to do anything great themselves, and who think it smart when they can tell the public that other people's business is their business, and that they know all about such business, and that representations made will not be carried out, we say that we hereby publicly places that if there he can fell me and about such business, and that representations made will not be carried out, we say that we hereby publicly places that if there he can fell me and about such business, and that representations made will not be carried out, we say that we hereby publicly places that if there he can fell me and a such a such business. publicly pledge that if there be any failure on our part to open business promptly in the city of St. Louis on the date heretofore arranged, we WILL GIVE AND DONATE \$1,000 IN CASH to the GRADY HOSPITAL FUND.

On tomorrow, and following days, our colossal sale will still continue. Hundreds of the best articles yet remain unsold, and several cars of goods which

have been out on the road for some weeks are now being opened. These goods must all be sold.

Don't mind what other dealers may tell you. You must recollect that it is to their interest to decry us and our low prices. Your interest tells you to buy your goods now whilst the chance is offered you. Remember, it is only for a short time that this opportunity is offered you, and after we get away you will pay old prices for Furniture. There may be a combination on prices, a sort of a "McKINLEY BILL," as it were. Look to your interests and buy of us during this SPECIAL COST CLEARANCE SALE.

Odd pieces in Gold and White for Parlors.

Odd pieces in Mahogany for Parlors.

Odd pieces in Turkish Chairs.

Odd pieces in Divans.

Odd pieces in Corner Chairs.

Odd pieces in Window Chairs.

Odd Side and Corner Pieces. Turkish Parlor Suites. Five-frame Parlor Suites. Mahogany Parlor Suites. Parlor Suites in Broccatelle. Parlor Suites in Tapestry.

Hundreds of Odd Rare Pieces. Bed Room Suites in Oak. Bed Room Suites in Cherry. Bed Room Suites in Walnut. Bed Room Suites in Old English.

Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, China Cases, Desks, Cabinets, Chairs, etc. CARPETS.—Our stock of Carpets affords rich styles and rare bargains.

Every yard of Carpet has been reduced to cost. Buy your Carpets for spring now. 'Twill pay you to lay them away.

Rugs, Skins, Hassocks, Lace Curtains, Silk Draperies, Portieres, Screens, China Silks, Muslin Draperies and China Mattings. Over \$55.000 worth of goods remain upsold yet. Come carly this mach and make the condest remain upsold yet. goods remain unsold yet. Come early this week and make your selection.

# Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co. Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co. Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

McWATERS.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. James G. McWaters and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Arm strong are invited to attend the funeral of es G. McWaters from the residence of Joseph Armstrong, 103 West Harris street today at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Interment



MEETINGS. Attention, Horse Guards.

Every member is hereby commanded to appear at Armory Monday night, January 1st, at 7:36 p.m. Quarterly meeting. Full dress, Latigue cap, no saber. Fine for absence. By order of JOHN A. MILLER. Orderly Sergeant.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The stockholders' meeting of this company will be held in Savannah, Tuesday, December 23, 1810, at 10 o'clock a. m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the company's road from the 20th to 23d inclusive, and returning will be passed free from the 23d to 27th inclusive, upon presentation of their stock certificates to the conductors.

ductors.

The election for directors will be held on Mon-The election for directors will be heart of a solutary, January 5th, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Stockholders and their families will be passed free over the company's road to attend the election from the 3d to the 5th of January inclusive, and be passed free returning from the 5th to the 7th inclusive, upon presentation of their stock certificates to the conductors. T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

dec15-eod til jan5

Notice to Stockholders. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Company will be held at the company's office at the factory, on Tuesday, January 13, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.
T. J. JAMES. President.

J. B. ZACHEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

dec 31 jan 2 4

BUSINESS NOTICES,

All coupons due July 1st, 1890, to the first mortgage bonds of Alabama and Georgia Manufactur-ing Company, will be paid on presentation at the Atlanta National bank, Atlanta, Ga., by said bank, HUGULEY M'P'G. CO. D. JANNOPOULO, President.

A Card, or Notice. A Card, or Notice.

My patrons will hereafter find me at my old stand, No. 19 Peachtree street, my interest at No. 4 Whitehall street ctore having been sold to Mr. John D. Pioda, whom I fully recommend as the best of caterers and a competent gentleman. Thanking the public for their generous support in the past, with the assurance of renewed efforts to classes in the feature. I am year respectfully. ise in the future, I am, very respectfully, JOHN LAGOMARSMO, 19 Peachtree street. PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, pape hanger, house and sign painter, 27 E. Hunter. MR. JOHN H. GRAVES, who has been for ten years identified with the renting business, can now be found at the office of Colonel G. W. Adair, C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77. Turniture, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Two distinguished United States naval officers were in the city yesterday on business connected with the navy. Captain A. J. Whitaker, auditor of the mavy department at Washington, and Lieutenant R. M. L. Brown. The latter gentleman will be remembered as one of the United States officers in the Samoan wreck, when so much damage was done to German, American and English men-of-war.

It Does the Work.

Square Remedies and Dr. Flagg are curing hnn dreds every week of Stricture, Catarrh and Hay Fever without pain or loss of time from business. Call and be convinced, or write: P. O. Box 104 Atlanta, Ga.

rs. Heoper Alexander and W. W. Lambdin

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, CONSTITUTION OFFICES,
ATLANTA, January 3, 1891.
The new year opens with promise of active trade in securities, there being now a fair demand for all issues of well known stocks and bonds. That money has been stringent, no one in the attitude of a borrower recently will deny, but there is an easier condition just now, and all indications point to an increase in loans-ble funds. Prices of socurities are affected somewhat the times. Prices of securities are anected somewhat by higher rates of money, particularly bonds issued on new railroads, but we can say to the credit of these enterprises, in which there is local interest, that their January interest was promptly met. Savannah, Amercus and Montgomery and Georgia Southern and Flor-da railroad bonds have both been bought liberally by Georgia investors, and our information is that bot nies are in excellent financial condition with an companies are in excellent financial condition with an already profitable though growing traffic, and holders of their securities may not only be satisfied with present holdings, but can safely increase them. Financial men are of the opinion that rates for money will not descend to the unremunerative rates of the early part of last year, but that there will be plenty of money for all conceptative was and of the water which

of money for all conservative uses and at rates which borrowers can afford to pay. New railroad undertakings, except where made by some of the old and already established systems, will probably not meet with encouragement for some time to come, but industrial enterprises in which money requirements are not so large and prospective profits are great, will com-mand the attention of many who have heretofore sought other avenues of investment. Of late plosmand the attention of many who have heretofore sought other avenues of investment. Of late phosphate bearing properties in south Georgia and Florida have been attracting attention, and some handsome turns have been made by brokers and dealers in these properties. It is confidently claimed by present owners who are undertaking to work the phosphate deposits that net profits to be derived therefrom will, because of their extent and richness, be greater than any other character of mining now being carried on in the south.

the south.

The New York markets have been quiet during the holidays, but today trading has been of greater magnitude with prices strong, nearly the entire list showing an advance for the day. The bank statement is good too, legal reserve increasing nearly over \$1,000,000 while a decrease in this item was expected.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$1.50%, \$2.50 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY NONDS.

New Ga. 3/58 27

102)

Atlanta 78, 1896 110

Atlanta 88, 1902 122

Atlanta 78, 1892 110

Atlanta 78, 1892 110

Atlanta 88, 1902 122

Atlanta 78, 1892 110

Atlanta 78, 1892 110 ATLANTA BANK STOCKS. Lowry B'k Co...140
Atlanta Trust &
Banking Co...130
Am'n Banking
& Trust Co....102
South'n Bank'g
& Trust Co....105 Atlanta Nat'l...350 Atlanta B. Co...130 Ger. L'n & B. Co.105 Merch. Bank...150 Bank S. of Ga...150 125 

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock

Exchange. NEW YORK, January 3.—The bank statement was to many people, a surprise, as it was known that there had been a movement of currency out of the bank both to the interior and through the subtreasury; and therefore a moderate increase in the surplus reserved.

was not looked for.

Money should, however, from this time, return to this city and the money market grow easier. The market today responded to these conditions and displayed even greater strength than yesterday, investigated the state of the property of played even greater strength than yesterday, invest-iment and buying continuing to be the principal feat-ure. Houses which do a strictly investment flusiness, say that they find great difficulty in supplying the de-mand for good bonds and dividend paying stocks. Such scarcity of securities upon the street has not been known in fifteen years, and in consequence every attempt to buy for either side of the secount advances prices. News from the railroad work today was not of special importance, but Uslon Pacific and Book land difficulty cased, occasionated.

have little or no influence on other properties. Despite dullness in Wall street speculation during the greater portion of last year, it is expected that the railroad earnings for 1890 will show good comparative business with that of the previous year.

As yet, only Wheeling and Lake Erie, Milwaukee,
Lake Shore and Western, and Tolodo and Ohio Cen-

tral have made their December statements. The first named shows an increase of 14 per cent over the same month of 1889, and it is the only one which has as yet made its annual report, which shown an increase of 25 per cent. There was a heavy decrease in the earnings of Milwaultee. Lake Shore and Western for December. of Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western for Recembe but the Toledo and Ohio Central increased laper cent This morning bears were inclined to again test the strength of the late upward movement and were permitted with the aid of some foreign selling to open the most of the list at flight declines from the last evening's figures. Louisvill and Nashvilla was it or open the word has another than the strength of the last evening the grant bear and the strength of the last evening the grant bear and the strength and the strength was more than the strength of the last evening the strength and the strength of the last evening the clines from the last evening's figures. Louisville and Nashville was % per cent lower, but among the advances were some of % per cent. New buying, however, was too much for the pressure brought to bear, and the natural strength of the market sooi asserted itself, the most conspicuous example being Lackawanna, which was run up to 134%, a gain of 1% per cent. Some of the specialties schred material dvances, and almost overything traded in showed fractional gains. Rock Island was the only weak point in the list, and, eving no evidence of support it became the work and, giving no evidence of support, it became the prey of the bears, who sold it down to 1 per cent. Th was some reaction in the last hour on realizat for a renewal of the upward movement, and the bes prices were again reached, and in a few cases higher figures were attained. The close was fairly active and ngures were attained. The close was fairly active and strong at the highest points. The only material advances among active shares were Lackawanna and Colorado Coal, 1 per cent each. Sales listed stocks today aggregated 98,000 shares; unlisted, 6,000.

Exchange quiet but firm at 4803-60485.

Money casy at 364, closing offered at 3.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, \$148,488,000; currency, \$4,073,000.

rnments dull but steady; 4s121; 41/2s1031/2 bid.

Private Wire Telegram to Youngblood &

NEW YORK, January 3 .- The market has been dull but steady, advancing sharply in the last half hour on the publication of the bank statement showing an increase of over \$500,000, where a decrease had been increase of over \$300,000, where a decrease had been looked for. The improvement is pretty well distributed, but the features were the heavy buying of Northern Pacific preferred and St. Paul shares, in both of which a marked bullish feeling is noticeable. The miscellaneous bituminous coal shares such as Tennessee Coal and Iron, Colorado Coal and Iron, have been advancing during the past week on buying which is undoubtedly for inside account and at the money market becomes sufficiently easy to make it practicable to have these stocks carried on margia, we expect to see quite an advance in them. Bonds continue to gain strength day by day and an improved investment demand is already noticeable. It is in these that the most money will probably be made in the next six months, as they are certain for higher prices while stocks will, to a great extent, depend upon the progress made in forming the new railroad association.

Cann & Co.

Banks now hold \$8,577,125 in excess of the legal re-quirements of the 25 per cent rule. THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

RECEIPTS EXPORTS. STOCK. 1890 | 1889 | 1890 | 1889 | 1890 | 1889 36626 22585 16777 23951 893870 784799 The following are the closing quotation atton in New Orleans today: Closed steady; sales 39,700 bales. Local—Market steady; middling 9 1-16c. Total ..... 98,695 10,913

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, January 3.—[Special.]—To the bears the
market today has been a surprise, and even the bulls
admit that their expectations have been exceeded in
the advance established. At the opening there was an
interpretation provided the company of present the second control of the company ut the close was firm at the highest of the day in the expectation of a buoyant response from Liverpool on Monday. Should it fail of realization many of today's buyers here will doubtless be sellers again buyers here will doubtless be sellers again. Attention continues riveted on the crop movement. The issue is practically between a crop of 7,750,000 bales and 8,000,000 bales. The prevailing sentiment is that a crop not exceeding the former figure is hardly likely to prove much more than the world needs, in view of its reduced spinning value. A crop of 8,000,000 bales, it is thought, will leave a surplus sufficiently large to prove a constant weight upon the market. A careful analysis of the statistical position, as made up in this morning's Chronicle, affords the following comparisons: Interior receipts excess over last year 4,236 bales. supply excess over last year 197,725 bales. Of which American excess over last year 149,525 bales. Receipts at the ports today are about 37,000 bales, against 22,000 bales last year, but the interior movement is lighter than expected, and wide room is left for conjecture as to whether the amount of cotton coming in sight next week will justify the advance established during the past few days.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas. By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YOAK, January 3.—European markets being closed today and the moderate movement at the interior yesterday unquestionably caused a nervous feeling abroad, for all the commission houses here with foreign connection had large buying orders during the day, which served to advance prices at the opening with a rush, the rise covering a range of 8 to 15 points on the call; consequently the feeling became quieter and values sold a trifle lower, closing very steady, however. We have now experienced a good rally of nearly 1/2 cent. The same was due, and if Liverpool does not disappoint us, we may even do somewhat better on Monday. We think, however, it will do again to begin selling in a conservative way, as we do not believe the position

bales are American, against 3,233,181 and 2,789,781 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior town 134,862 bales. Receipts from plantations 238,912 bales By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 3—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 87 hales; middling uplands 9 5-16; Orleans 9%; net receipts 81; gross 6,08; stock —.

GALVESTON, January 3—Cotton firm; middling 9/4; net receipts 4,213 bales; gross 4,213; sales 274; stock 116,483; exports to Great Britain 10,504.

MOBILE, January 3—Cotton firm; middling 8 13-16; net receipts 2,143 bales; gross 2,143; sales 1,000; stock 47,939; exports coastwise 536.

CHARLESTON, January 3 — Cotton steady; mid-dling 9½; net receipts 1,485 bales; gross 1,484; sales 500; stock 67,596; exports coastwise 1,009.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Wheat opened at a decline of 160% to under the close of Friday. Everything had a bullish tone in the last half hour, under which the entire decline of yesterday and this morning was handsomely recovered.

a bullish tone in the last half hour, under which the entire decline of yesterday and this morning was handsomely recovered.

May corn opened at a decline of \( \frac{4}{2} \) from Friday's close. A feature of the day was trading during the first hour between 52 and 53\( \frac{4}{2} \).

May oats fluctuated a good deal, closing \( \frac{4}{2} \) eigher. January pork advanced from \$10.30 at the opening to \$10.50 at the close; May from \$11.02\( \frac{4}{2} \) to \$11.25. Lard, while advancing 7'\( \frac{4}{2} \) eight for May. Ribs also showed January reducing the difference between it and the latter delivery, the former closing at \$5.12\( \frac{4}{2} \) and the latter at \$5.62\( \frac{4}{2} \). the difference between it and the latter delivery, the former closing at \$5.12\% and the latter at \$5.62\%,

against \$5.02% and \$5.62%, respectively, yesterday.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today: Highest. 90 98 Private Wire Telegram to Youngh

cess this mornin very enthusiastic. Flushed with success this morning and with a little whiff of snow, which they seemed to think would provide a winter crop in a few days, they added to their lines freely at the opening; but holders, although somewhat discouraged at the decline, were not so free to dispose of their property as some of the more enthusiastic bears had anticipated. The result was that when the shorts attempted to cover offerings were light, and the market closed in a much healthier condition and at somewhat advanced prices. Farmers,

The Petroleum Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 3, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal,
NEW YORK, January 3—Flour, southern quiet and
steady; common to fair extra \$2.482.30; good to choice
\$3.506.23. Wheat, spot dail; No. 2 red 180; (301%) in
elevator; options very dull and a trific lower, closing
easy; No. 2 red January 100%; February 104%;
My clerator; options slow; closed
elevator; options slow; closed
elevator; options slow; closed
elevator; options slow; closed
elevator; options slow; closed

timothy, small baies, soc. 10. 1 Meal—Pisin Repol; No. 2 timothy, small baies, 75c. Meal—Pisin Repolited 70c. Wheat bran—Large sacks \$1.25. Cotton seed meal—\$1.30 pl cwt. Steam feed-\$1.35 pl cwt. Grits—Pearl \$3.85.

BALTIMORE, January 3—Flour active; Howard street and western superfine \$3.00@3.00; cxtrs \$3.00@4.00; family \$4.00@3.00; cxtrs \$3.00@4.00; family \$4.00@3.00; cxtrs \$5.00@5.13.

Wheat, southern firm; Fults &Gellot; longberry \$80, 102; western steady; No. 2 red winter spot and January \$4.00@3.00; cxtrs \$4.00@5.00; western steady; white \$60.00; yellow 

(242). CINCINNATI, January 3.—Flour dull and be family \$3.85@4.05; fancy \$4.35@4.60. Wheat scarce nominal; No. 2 red \$6@87. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed Oats in good demand; No. 2 mixed 44@45.

Grocerles.

ATLANTA, January 3—Coffee — Roasted — Arbuckie's 25% of 100 h cases; Levering's 25c. Green—Extra choice 25% of 100 h cases; Levering's 25c. Green—Extra choice 25% of 100 e 25% of 200 21% fair 20; common 18%19c. Sugar—Granulated 6%; off granulated 6 Groceries.

dull and wear,
5.65; options January 6.23 bid; February
ATLANTA, January 3.—Clear rib sides, bo
incurred bellies 7c. Sugar-curred hana 166124c
ing to brand and average; California 7c; c
shoulders 7½c; breakfast bacon 9c. Lard—Por ing to brand and average; California 7c; canvased shoulders 71%c; breakfast bacon 9c. Lard—Pure leaf 8c, leaf 1627%c; refined 8c. CHICAGO, January 3—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$10.50. Lard 5.87%c65.50. Short rib loose 4.8665.05. Dry salt shoulders boxed 4.2024.35 short clear sides boxed 5.30c5.35. CINCINNATI, January 3—Pork firm at \$10.00. Lard firm; current make 5.62%. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 5.00. Bacon firm; short clear 6.00.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, January 3.—Apples—Choice \$3.7

3.bil. Lemons—\$5.00@\$5.50. Oranges—Florida.

3.50. Coconuts—50. Pineapples—\$5.00@3.00. 3

Bananas—Selected \$2.00@2.50. Pigs 13@18. Ra

New California \$2.70; 's boxes \$1.75; 's boxes \$0c.

rants—15@28. Lephom circo—30@25c. Nu
monds 16c; pecans 12@15c; Brasil 15c; filberts
walnuts 16c. Pesanuts—Virginia, fancy hand5a7c; North Carolina 5a6c.

following week.

THE BILL WILL PASS.

Is the Lever by Which the Little Pigmy in

the White House Hopes to Pass

the Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 3 .- [Special.]-The

The struggle cannot last more than ten days

Today brought news that has seriously

pass the bill. A democratic senator, high in

the councils of the party, told me tonight that

his greatest fear all along had been the power and influence of the administration. Without

that, he said, we could have defeated the bill

long ago. But now he seriously feared the

PADDOCK BOUGHT UP.

In the first place he has brought Senator

Paddock, of Nebraska, into line, by appoint-

ing his cousin out in Nebraska as a govern-

ment director of the Union Pacific. While

Paddock will not be here, he has paired with

Senator Eastis, and has refused to allow

Eustis to vote either against the gag rule or

Jones, of Nevada, another senator who will

be absent, and has been considered against the

gag rule and force bill, has been induced to

pair and decline to break it. Then Quay,

Cameron, Farwell and Ingalls, all of whom

have announced against a gag rule, have been

whipped into line by the president. Ingalls will be here tomorrow to aid his party in the

The only republican senators now outspoken

against both the cloture rule and the force bill,

are Senators Stewart, Teller, Wolcott, Wash-

urn and Stanford. It would take three more

than these acting with the democrats to defeat

"The greatest danger now is," continued the

senator, "that Hear will so amend his bill that

Washburn and Stanford will fall in line with

their party. At present the only hope the democrats have is that by stubbornness and

shrewd parliamentary tactics, they can stave

THE LITTLE MAN'S EXISTENCE "Now," said the senator referred to above

"Harrison's political existence depends on the

passage of this outrageous bill. He is using

all the powers of the administration to pass it

The programme he and Hoar and the other

rs have agreed upon, is simply this:

"Tuesday they will commence a continuou

ession, day and night, without interval. But

they cannot tire us out by this. Neither do

they expect to. But after this has run on for

four or five days, then they will say to the

country that the democrats are filibustering,

and to stop that a gag or cloture rule is abso

"Then they will bring the rule out, and at

tempt to pass it. Whether they can do this or not, no one can tell. If they do change tho

rules, the force bill will pass, and our only

the above agreed with it in every particular,

but added that the democrats were prepared

The programme of the house republican

leaders for next week is to lav aside the

subsidy bill, and rush through appropriation

bills in the greatest haste. They want to have

a half dozen appropriation bills ready for the

senate to act upon, as soon as the force bill is

out of the way, in order that everything will

be cleared up by the 4th of March, and there

will be no necessity for an extra session. The

democrats of the house, however, are deter-

mined to prevent undue haste. If the senate

adopts a gag rule then the house democrats

in order to prevent the force bill being con-

sidered in the house. They will antagonize with appropriation bills, and force the repub-

partisan legislation. This means interesting

fighting all the time between now and the 4th

Mills to Retire.

Congressman Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, has

announced that he will not be a candidate tor

congress next time, and already the aspirants

Mr. Mills expects to come to the senate a

Senator Reagan's successor. Senator Reagan

is, however, a candidate for re-election, and the fight will, perhaps, be an interesting one.

If he should fail of election to the senate, of

which he, however, has no idea, he will retire

to private life. His ambition now is to taper

off his career of twenty years in the lower

house of congress by occupying the speaker's

Crisp or Mills.

4th of March has led to much talk

as to who will be speaker of the next house. Were it left to a vote

of the democrats of the present house Judge Crisp would get it by a two-third vote. In

the next house there are to be more than

100 new democratic members. A large ma-

ority of these come from the west, and per-

haps even they, themselves, do not know yet

for whow they will vote. However, it is now quite certain that the contest will eventually

narrow down between Crisp and Mills, with the chances in favor of Georgia's candidate.

Judge Crisp is recognized by everyone as

the best fitted man on the democratic side of

That's About It.

Senator Wolcott said yesterday that Hoar's

attitude on the force bill reminded him of the fellow who had hold of the bear's tail—he is

afraid to turn loose and he don't think his

An Atlanta Young Man.

Mr. L. J. Ellis, an Atlanta boy, who has

been in New York of late representing the

East Tennessee road, has been made general castern agent of the Norfolk and Western, and

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia rail-

reads, with headquarters at 303 Broadway,

New York. Few young men of the present

day occupy such responsible positions, and

there are none, young or old, better fitted for the duties of the position. Mr. Ellis is said to get more busi-

ness for the systems he has represented than

any other agent of southern railroads in the

east. General Passenger Agent B. W. Wrenn says he is the best railroad representative in

New York city, or anywhere in the east,

which is the highest compliment that could be paid him. He started at the bottom, but

has risen rapidly, and it will not be many years before one with his ability and energy

the house to occupy the speaker's chair.

strength will hold out.

The talk of an extra session just after the

chair next time.

in his district are fighting over the seat.

have a quorum of their own on all

The Course of the House,

wo other well informed senators who heard

lutely necessary.

hope will be in the house.'

to fight stubbornly to the end.

A SOP TO THE TIMID.

to what Harrison has already done.

ences. The cause of his fear was due

force bill will probably pass or be defeated during the coming week, or very early in the

s which

heat scarce and

Roasted — Ax 8 25c. Greeni; fair 20; comoff granulated ite extra 0 6e ans choice 486 folasses—Genu8630. TeasNutmegs 71
16612%c. All Rice—Choice 6d, Japan 66/2c.
Cheese—Full 86002.35; ddies—Parafins
108 42.00/22.35; ddies—Parafins
108 42.00/22.35; ddies—Parafins
108 42.00/22.35; ddies—Parafins
108 48.664(c) in 1846 12/6.
20; invitation 9c; cornhilis
18 64.664(c) invitation 9c; cornhilis
18 65.00; invitation 9c; cornhilis
18 65.00; invitation 18 600; invitation 18 600. Please 18 600. Please 18 1.00mile 18 600. Please 18 600.

trained \$1.3 ; hard \$1.3 dull at

must be among the first in the railroad world. E. W. B. Drops the Clemenceau Case. BOSTON, January 3.-Maurice Barrymore, at Fitchburg (Mass.) opera house, in the expurgated edition of "The Clemencean Case," announced at the cenclusion of the performance that he would give the piece up at once. He did not care for it anyway. There was nothing immoral about it, but the name which attached to it after its presentation in Boston had a tendency to tonch an actoral and the case of the history of the case of the case

FIGHTING THE FLAMES. THE VESTIBULED TRAIN BECAUSE THE REPUBLICANS HAVE INCIDENTS OF THE FIFTH AVENUE

THEATER FIRE. THE LOSSES OF THE OCCASION. THE CORRUPT USE OF PATRONAGE

> No Explanation of the Fire Can be Obtained Herman's Theater Not Badly Damaged.

NEW YORK, January 3 .- A careful estimate of the big fire here last night places the total loss at \$557,000, more than half of which falls upon the insurance companies. Never in the history of the fire department of this city were flames.

alarmed the democratic leaders, and they are not as hopeful as on yesterday. It would seem today the republicans have it in their power to So far, there is no positive explanation given of the origin of the blaze. There is a supposition, however, that a cigar thrown carelessly away while still burning was the Then, again, it is said that there was some smoke seen in the Fifth Avenue theater which could not be accounted for. But this Mr. Miner practically denies. Professor Hernann says the fire started in the "supes" room of the Fifth Avenue theater. When the fire was at its height, Hermann's theater was given up for lost, but now that the fury of the fiery fiend has exhausted itself, the building was not so badly damaged after all. But little fire entered it, and the greatest loss is by water. Professor Hermann says that the total damage will not exceed \$25,000. Repairs on the theater will be begun as soon as possible. A rumor was started to the effect that some lives were lost, but careful investigation by the police and firemen happily failed to con-

THE PROFESSOR IS ANGRY Because of Criticisms on His Medical Secret

-He Seeks a Conference. Copyright 1891 by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN. January 3 .- Professor Koch's first step on returning here yesterday was to seek a conference with Dr. von Gossler, minister of nedicinal affairs, etc., on the agitation of medical societies against the continued secrecy regarding the nature of the lymph, and the present method for its distribution. Profes Koch is in ill humor over the increasing severity of professional criticisms here and abroad, or he would disclose the mode of manufacturing the lymph. It is understood that he asked Dr. jvon Gossler to relieve him from his pledge to surrender to the state his rights to the discovery. Dr. von Gossler is opposed to publishing the composition of the remedy until foreign governments are communicated with as to precautions necessary to

ecure the production of genuine lymph.

When the landtag resumes its sittings, anofficial declaration will be made repudiating official declaration will be made repudiating the desire on the part of the government to re-tain any advantage through the production of the lymph, and expressing its readiness to communicate the process of manufacturing the lymph through other governments which are able to guarantee against the abuse of the patent chemical agent. In the meantime, the anger of medical circles, arising from privileged traffic in lymph is growing in leged traffic in lymph, is growing in warmth. Dr. Pettenkofer, a leading Bavarian physician, while declaring recently his belief in the success of Koch's method in the treatment of lupus and tuberculosis of the joints, added that it was a deployable blot more former spinore. lorable blot upon German science that some Berlin physicians abused Koch's discovery for pecuniary ends. He suggested that the state itx a regular price for each injection of lymph. The Tageblatt asserts that while many patients are awaiting treatment, a large quantity of the lymph remains unused in the Libbertz laboratory, and that Drs. Cornet, Dangel and Pfurh have a practical monopoly of the use of the lymph. Dr. Cornet, it says, besides his private clinic in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, will form a similar establishment in the center of the city for fourth place where injections are given and all four are under the control of Dr. Cornet. The Tageblatt's statement is somewhat exaggerated, and ignores the fact that of the daily increasing quantity of lymph sent out of Corney, and foreign beginning the Germany and foreign hospitals, the Libbertz laboratory is chiefly drawn upon for the supply. The Austrian government has forbidden the use of any lymph except that from the Libbertz laboratory, and has also ordered physicians to report every death that occurs from reaction, and hold a post-mortem examination in each case. hold a post-mortem examination in each case.

Dr. Cheyne, of London, has been here several weeks testing the efficacy of the remedy in cases of in cases of leprosy. He has been convinced of its value, and he will proceed to St. Petersburg, where he will inoculate lepers.
The lepers under the treatment of Professor
Neumann, of Vienna, show an improvement
in \*their condition. The tubercle nodules
flatten, and the desquamation is considerably under treatment. ably under treatment.

FATHER O'SHEA'S LETTER Defending Parnell-The Paris Confer-

Defending Paruell—The Paris Conference.

Dublin, January 3.—Father O'Shea has written a letter from the Franciscan convent at Drogheds. He says:

As to Captain O'Shea's nominator for the Galway election of 1886, I can throw light upon the foul calumnies uttered about Mr. Parnell and Captain O'Shea. From undoubted authorities present, it can be proved that no shadow of suspicion rests upon the political purity of the motive actuating Mr. Parnell when he decided on running Captain O'Shea for Galway. He hoped thereby to secure Captain O'Shea's influence and to induce a coalition of the eighty-six Irish members of parliament with the English liberal party. Mr. Parnell's anxiety was se great to obtain this result, that he carried Captain O'Shea forward against all opposition, and without exacting the usual political piedges. In spite of the fact that a few stones had been left unturned, to ruin Captain O'Shea's reputation and lessen his pocket, I believe him worthy of his friends' esteem for his kindheartedness and his right sense of great moral virtues.

In the event of another election in Galway, I should act in a similar manner to prove my belief in Mr. Parnell's honesty at that time. I could

In the event of another election in Galway, I should act in a similar manner to prove my belief in Mr. Parnell's honesty at that time. I could bear witness that the proceedings in the divorce court had no connection with the Galway matter, so far as Captain O'Shea was concerned.

WHAT THE OLD LADY SAYS.

PARIS, Jsanuary 3.—Mr. O'Brien will not resume his conference with Mr. Parnell, unless the proposed negotiations obtain such

less the proposed negotiations obtain such sanction from the leaders of the majority of the Irish party as will justify the hope of a reunion of the party. In the meantime Mr. O'Brien declines to state whether in communications passing between himself and Dillon and McCarthy and others, they promise their approval of further pagetiations. The

Dilion and McCarthy and others, they promise their approval of further negotiations. The opinion of the Irish group in this city is un-favorable to a resumption of the conference at Boulogne-sur-Mer. It is reported that Mr. Davitt has written a letter to Mr. O'Brien not to deal with Mr. Parnell, except as a medium to obtain a sur-render of the party's banking account in Paris.

Madame Raffaelovich, Mr. O'Brien's mother--law, says Mr. O'Brien will not return to Ireland to enter prison, leaving the party feud unsettled. While the rupture lasts, she says, he can better serve the cause here or in

The Ungrateful Turks. The Ungrateful Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 3.—A Japanese manof-war arrived off Constantinople with the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Ertogroul. The Turkish authorities were offonded, at the appearance of a foreign man-of-war, and informed the Japanese officers that while much obliged for their kindness to get out of Turkish waters as soon as possible. This the Japanese vessel did, but took the Turks with her. The Turkish authorities followed, apologized and landed the sur-

thorities followed, apologized and landed the sur-vivors at Constantinople. Suspended All of Them. LONDON, January 3.—A sensation was caused in postoffice circles here today by a wholesale suspension of clerks. Over 101 clerks employed in the postoffice savings bank were suspended from duty because they disobeyed an order of the secretary of the hank to remain on duty two hours over the usual time. The piaces of the suspended clerks will be promptly filled by new men.

An English Opinion.

LONDON, January 3.—The Chronicle says: listory will surely brand as infamous the resions of America towards the unhappy Inus. Honest Americans must be wanted.

WITH WASHINGTON. HOURS SHORTER TIME

WHICH IS TO CONNECT ATLANTA

In Making the Through Trip to New York-A Great Improvement in Rail-road Travel.

Washington, January 3 .- [Special.]-That vestibuled train, to run between Washington and Atlanta, which makes its trip from here on Sunday and its first from Atlanta on Mon day morning, is said, by the Pullman people to be the finest train in America or any other ountry.

It will make few stops and will reduce the time of travel between here and Atlanta five nours. The trip will now be made in nineteen hours. Allow six hours for the trip to New York from here, which provides for a half hour's delay here the entire trip from Atlanta to New York can now be made in twenty-five

The trains are perfect wheeled palaces, containing every appointment that the most fastidious or luxurious could suggest. They are just out of the Pullman shops, and consist of a postal car, a combination baggage and dining car, a sleeping car, and an observation car, in the order named. All these cars are vesti-

A TRAIN ON EXHIBITION. Gne of these trains was yesterday on exhibition in the Air-Line yards here. The postal car is of the latest invention. Next comes the baggage and dining car. There is a small compartment for the baggage in front. Then there is the kitchen. In it is a range for cooking, a steam table for keeping things warm, a cooler, ample space above for hot and cold water, and, indeed, things everything needed in a first-class kitchen. Two cooks will officiate here. Then there is a small pantry, and then the dining room. In the dining room is a handsome carved, oak sideboard, with chinaware and silver in exquisite designs of the remaissance style. The dining room itself is finished in antique oak. the upholstering is of white mohair beveled plate glass mirrors are set in every available portion of the wall space, the tables are of heavy oak, the carpet is a wilton, the ceiling is beautifully painted in arabesque designs, the silver contrasting with the light colors and producing fine effects.

The sleeping car, which constitutes the bedchamber of this traveling hotel, includes every improvement that has been made, and is fitted up with palatial richness. It is finished in mottled mahogany, and contains a drawing room and stateroom, in addition to twelve ordinary sections. It is upholstered in white mohair cloth, and has draperies of silk embossed. The stateroom, like the drawing room, is finished in satin-wood, and is as com plete as any hotel room, having not only a private lavatory, but a retiring room of its own, so that there is no occasion to leave it except for meals. All the washstands in the car are nickel-plated, are six in number, have both hot and cold water, and are of the latest

improved patterns. One feature to be added to these trains never provided on railway trains before, is a number of ladies' maids. There will be a colored woman in uniform, selected and trained for this service, and intended to assist ladies and children in their toilets and in other ways as they may be needed.

THE OBSERVATION CAR. The observation car is, however, the chief attraction of the train. It contains in front some sleeping berths, but the rear and a larger rtion is fitted up like a handsome perlor. It. has windows slightly bowed, odd things for a railroad car. These give a better view of the country. The rear is almost all of glass, to afford the best opportunity for seeing. platform outside is extended for open-air observation. The car is finished in mahogany and silk embossed plush, contains elegant movable easy chairs, solas and tables, and soft wilton carpets are under foot. There are two fine mahogany secretaries for writing, and all writing implements are at hand. There are portieres of silk plush embossed. There is a library of fiction, travel and adventure, and the leading newspapers will be furnished. There is a buffet, which will be in charge of an artist in the mixing line, and will furnish cigars and liquors of all kinds. This room is the lounging room for the whole train, and whether the passengers desire to read, see the country, talk or lounge, he will find an inviting place on some of the soft, rich cushions of

this palatial car.
Surrounded by such luxury, and looking out upon the romantic pictures which will be presented at every mile of his journey, it may e well surmised that a trip which may hith erto have been looked forward to as a necessary evil will become an occasion where one wil "rock the tedious time in a delightful dream," from which the arrival at one's destination will seem like a rude and unpleasant awaken-

There will be a small extra charge on these between here and Atlanta will be run as in the past, although there will be some chance in the schedules.

These cars will be lighted throughout by gas, and heated by steam.

Luke Short, the Desperado.

The killing of Luke Short, the notorious Texas desperado, the other day, led Colonel Bill Sterrett, the correspondent of the Galves chapters in this reckless gambler's life.

Some years ago Short was running gambling house in Fort Worth," said the "Jim Courtwright, another notoriou desperado, was at that time marshal of Fort Worth. He was levying blackmail on all the gambling houses in town, threatening to close them up, and it was not long after Luke Short started his house before Courtwright de-manded the usual tribute of him. Short refused to respond. That meant fight, for if Short was to be exempt Curtright's power over the other men would be gone. Both men were known to be 'dead game' and their friends knew shooting match would occur the first time they

collided. "Soon after they met. There were only few words when Courtwright drew his 'gun and bawled out: 'Luke, don't you pull you gun on me.'

"Courtwright intended to shoot Short down before the latter could draw his pistol, and his words were simply designed to set himse right with the law, for in those days, in Texas all that was needed for a jury to return verdict of justifiable homicide we lieved his life was in danger. Courtwrightly words were therefore uttered in orderithat the might serve that purpose at the coroner's in-

words were therefore uttered in orderithat they might serve that purpose at the coroner's inquest on Short's dead body. But Short was cunning and quick and before Courtwright could press the trigger, yelled out:

"What, me got a gun?"

"At the same time he threw his hands to his sides and lifted up his vest as if to show that he wore neither belt nor pistol. The movement was so sudden that it confused Courtwright and threw him off his guard. As Short drew up his vest he drew up his sishooter at the same time and shot Courtwright through the head. Courtwright staggered, but Short kept right on pumping the ballets into

The New Mayor of Fairbunn, Ga., January 3.—(Spec

THE INDIAN WAR.

THE SO-CALLED PRIENDLIES JOIN-ING THE HOSTILES. THEIR REASONS FOR THIS ACTION.

They say They Would Rather Die in Battle Movement of Troops.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—General Scho-field this morning received the following telegram from General Miles, dated Pine Ridge January 2d:

The telegrams last night should read 300 people instead of 400. There is a report from the Indian camp this morning that Red Cloud and Little Wound have determined to come in with their following. Their lives have been threatened by the hostiles who are determined to go to war. There is also a report from the source of an engagement between the Indians and cavalry, in which quite a number of soldiers were killed and some Indians. If this is correct it is probably on the line of White river. General Brooke now has command of that tine and will give the necessary directions.

General Schofield said to a reporter, after this telegram had been given out, that nothing additional had been received up to the presen

"I think that this dispatch throws a favor able light on the situation. We are still en coursging General Miles, and he is encourage ing us, and I still have hope that we shall ye be able to get the Indians into camp without a fight.

THE ARMY IN THE FIELD. The force now in the field under the com mand of General Miles is composed of the folowing regiments: First, Sixth, Seventh (eight companies), and Ninth Cavalry: one company of First Artillery, Company E; one company Fourth Artillery, Company F, and First, Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Infantry, making in all 151 companies. should mean an actual force of at least 10,000 officers and men, but it is possible that the ranks are not full and that the regular army inder General Miles does not exceed 8,000 mer at most.

BURNING THE SCHOOLHOUSES. Washington, January 3.—The commis-sioner of Indian affairs today received from Indian Agent Royer, the following telegram, dated Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., January 2: "Nos. 2 and 3 day school buildings and the Episcopal church, all located on White Clay

Episcopal church, all located on White Clay creek, a short distance from the agency, were burned by the hostile Indians."

Isaac Miller, a white man, and a farmer, an irregular employe on the beet herd, were killed by the hostile Indians, yesterday, ten miles north of the agency. About three thousand men, women and children are camped near the mouth of Grass creek, fifteen miles northeast of the agency, who are hostile and refused to come into the agency, as requested by the military. They are committing all kinds of depredations, living off of our agency's beef herd. Little Wound, Big Road, Red Cloud and their people are among them and it is reported that they want to come into the agency, but Two Strike, Short Bull, Kicking, Rear, and their people to come into the agency, but Two Strike, Short Bull, Kicking Bear and their people object and say they will kill the first one that starts to the agency.

THE INDIANS RECRUITING. St. Paul, January 3.-A Pioneer Press special from Pierre, S. D., says: It is reliably reported that hostile Indians sent out runners to Indian camps, notifying them of the battle and calling on them for aid. One of the runters has made his appearance up Bad river, and has been using every means to incite them into joining in the conflict.

The proper army officials have been notified and the proper death of the proper death.

and are no doubt on the lookout for the ras-cals. The principal Indian trader at Fort Berre, Mr. Ketchum, says he has sold more red paint to the Indians within the last few days than for years. The Indians are enga in carrying large quantities of supplies tween here and Fort Bennett.

HAVE JOINED THE HOSTILES. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., January 3 .- A special The Tribune from Mandan, S. D., says: Company H, Twenty-second infantry, ordered to Fort Yates from Cannon Ball, reported that the friendly bucks at Standing Rock have gone out to join the hostiles. They told Agent McLaughlin they would sooner be killed in war than slaughtered in peace.

OFF FOR OKLAHOMA The First Crowd of Mississippi Negroes on

the Way. CHICAGO, January 3.—A special from To-peka, Kans., says Rev. B. T. Foster, colored, who was a candidate for auditor of the state, who was a candidate for auditor of the state, in the people's party ticket, bas come from Kansas City with twenty families of colored people from Kemper county, Miss., en route to Hennessy, Oklahoma. These families number about 100 people. Mr. Foster says:

"This is but the beginning of a tremendous value of colored was in free the county."

sxodus of colored people from the south. Thousands will leave the southern states within the hext sixty days. We look upon Oklahoma as our peaceful haven where political ostracism is unknown, and where every man can cast a ballot of his choice without fear from any source. Many of the colored people of Missis-sippi are refusing to enter into new labor con-tracts, and those that have property are dispos-

Mr. Foster said further that the opening of the Cheyenne, Arapaloe and Kiowa Indian lands, which is to occur in February is attracting many of his people to that territory.

ATHENS, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—The raid made on the blind tigers a few days since proved very effective, and the city till will be somewhat enlarged thereby. Marie Spangle, the white woman arrested for having the ardent for the purpose of sale, was fined \$50 and costs on a piea of guilty, and given forty-eight hours to leave the city.

William Winkfield, a negro, plead guilty, but the mayor has not yet put the fine upon him. The other three will stand their trials. Mayor Brown has been thoroughly satisfied that a great many of these sightless beasts are at large in Athens, and has determined to bring them to bay. The Blind Tiger Fined.

A Bloody Feud in Tennessee KNOXVILLE, Tenn., January 3.-News comes KNOXYILLE, Tenn., January 3.—News comes from Wells Springs, an isolated village in Claybourne county, of a bloody battle there in which one man was killed and another badly injured. For sometime, James Claybourne and Sylvester Spangler have been quarreling about their land interests. Failing to settle their differences by words, they resorted to force Claybourne shot Sylvester through the breast, causing death in a few minutes. Sylvester, before dying cut off an arm of Claybourne and crashed his skull with an ax. The latter is reported dying. latter is reported dying.

There Was Poison in the Coffee There was rousen in the Coffee.

Newberne, N. C., January 3.—[Special.]—
This morning W. S. Watson and several members of his family became suddenly ill. A physician was called, and suspected poisor a. Upon an analysis of the coffee pot from why check they drank at breakfast, it was found to exptain arsenic. Watson, his wife and one chailed are now critically sick.

He Slew His Father. ELMIRA, N. Y., January 3.—On June 13th last, J. Frank Warren was shot and killed by his sixteen-year-old son Herbert, at their home is this city, about 2 o'clock in the morning, while f ather and mother were quarrelling. The son cit uned that he fired the shot in derings of his moths 2.

The Burglars Escape.

CUMMING, Ga., January 3.—Wilson and Henr.
Loper and Fayette Hawkins broke jail here) last tight and made good their escape. All of them tere charged with burglary.

JUST IN TIME

TO SAVE A MURDERER FROM A HOB-BIBLE DEATH.

To Thwart the Purpose of an Infurlated Mor of Miners to Burn a Negro to Death-The Bloody Crime of the Negro.

SHERIFF SMITH AND POSSE ON HAND

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 3 .- [Special Sheriff Smith and a strong posse of well-arms men reached Bessemer, twelve miles from the city, tonight, just in time to save a negro mu lerer from a horrible death at the hands of a mob. Two weeks ago Sam Arnold, a negr entered the tent of two white men employed the Bessemer Pipe works and beat their brain out with a club, took what money they ha and fled.

JUMPED FROM THE TRAIN. Yesterday Arnold was captured near Mer dian, Miss., and last night two men starte d with him to this city. He was bound har d and foot, and his guards fell asleep. When te n miles below Bessemer, and while the train we as running fifty miles an hour, the negro sue l-denly leaped through an open window. By the time the officers got back to the plat e where he jumped off, he was gone. The negro was badly hurt by the fall, however, and toda was captured within a mile of the place wher he made the daring 'eap.

IN THE HANDS OF A MOR. A mob was waiting at the depotin Besseme ast night to take him from the train, and whe he was brought there this afternoon it did no take long to get the same men together again The mob had received the mattress on whit h Arnold's victims lay when he murdered thei n They had saturated the mattress with oi

and were going to burn the negro alive.

Sheriff Smith had been sent for by the B er semer officers, and, with a strong posse, he ar the mob were unarmed, and deemed it prude ant not to attack the well-armed officers, most of whom had seen service in the defense of the jail in this city during the bloody Hawes 1101 in December, 1888.

FIRE IN BAMBERG.

A List of the Losses and of the Insurance. The Fire Accidental.

BAMBERG, S. C., January 3.—[Special.]—An accidental fire burned J. C. Copelan d's building, \$15,00; insured in the Rome Fire Insurance Company, \$4,000 on stock, \$2,000 in the Springfield Insurance Company, \$2,000 in Rochester German.

E. D. Smoak's frame store, \$700. No in-Mrs. Emma Bennett's frame store, \$600. No. insurance.

Miss Sallie Rice's millinery, \$2,000. Insured in the Home of New York.

Folks & Fowler's bakery, \$600. No insur-

ance.
Mrs. R. H. Johnson's brick hotel, insurance \$4,000; \$3,000 in the Rochester German, \$1,000 Mrs. 16. H. Jonnson's Orick hotel, insurance \$4,000; \$3,000 in the Rochester German, \$1,000: in the Knoxville Fire Insurance Company; \$5,000 damage. J. F. Folk's brick store, \$1,000; insurance in the Georgia Home; \$100 damage to the build-

ing.
Town hall, brick building, \$2,000; insured in the Georgia Home; \$35 damage to the building.
C. Brobham's brick store, \$2,000; insured in the Georgia Home; \$1,000 damage to the building.

The Sun's Cotton Review. NEW YORK, January 3.-Futures advanced, closing firm at ten to twelve points advance from yesterday's closing prices. The market again had a buoyant opening, but speculation was less active. A decline soon followed, and then there was some A decline soon followed, and then there was some show of strength in the latest dealings. The strength the market derived was mainly from our pleted figures for principal interior towns, shown not only a falling off in receipts as compared with last year, but a reduction in stocks from last wishowing much less increase in deliveries for plantations than receipts at the ports would to indicate. The decline resulted in the selling by room traders to realize profits, and there was some recovery in anticipation of a streport from Liverpool at the opening of the Monday.

The Chronicle's financial review estimates the crop at \$,000,000 bales. The outturn to January

crop at 8,000,000 bales. The outturn to 1st was 352,876 bales greater than the cr ing period last season. Spot cotton, dull uplands, 9 5-16; middling gults, 9½.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—T sday Judge Halsey B. Morse and George C. Me crick, of Denver, Col., called at the mint and professional desired a brick of silver, and demanded that it is second into the coined into the college of the co of silver, and demanded that it is noney for them. Colonel Baby tendent, refused to receive it for Mr. Merrick then presented a five myriting and asked Mr. Babysholf fying that they liad offered their age, and had been refused, so that he would be saved trouble in proving the whire they proposed to test the eroment to refuse buildon, compiled with the request which Messrs. Morse and Mr. manifithey claim is a constitutional one and dentitional one and dentitional one and dentitional one make "seign-sed his refusal on the which desses, morse and armount they claim is a consti-nies the right of the govern-lorage." Mr. Babyshel by act of congress of Februar rick and Morse will bring the case to the United

Another Tean ssee Assignment.

Another Team

NASHVILLE, Tenn.

J. C. Rodemer, of G
promi nent railroad
made an assignment
his creditors, Mes
George Rodemer
The total amount
but those named
S50,000. The av
is not k nown, or
nested to share the state notes and
accounts, stock s and bonds and contractor's
material.

EAGLE PAS s, Tex., January 3.—An accident occurred at Sowbo mine, seven miles from Mopine, Day ingo, Mexico, on Monday. Fifteen ingo, mexico, on Monday. Fifteen

def the powder house to get a weekly

giant powder. After each

are red his allowance, a miner,

prepared a stick for a cartridge, at
secure the cap of a defective fuse by

his teeth. The cap exploded and set off

explosive contents of the powder house,

ang was demolished and most of the

ere tern to pieces. Twelve were killed

and others cannot recover.

The Chess Championship. YORK, January 3.—Masters Steinitz, of ork, and Gunsberg of London, played the ith game of the match for the championship a world today, but it was abandoned as a after twenty-eight moves. The score now dis: Steinitz, 4; Gunsberg, 2; drawn, 5. The th game will be played on Monday.

Death of Walter Abell. BALTIMORE, January 3.—Walter Abell, son of the late A. S. Abell, one of the proprietors of The Sun, died unexpectedly today at his residence in this city, after a short illness of heart failure.

The Geneva Mills Burned. PROVIDENBE, R. I., January 3.—18. In graph and opering of the Geneva worsted mill owned and opering of the Geneva Worsted Company, was ated by the Geneva Worsted Company, burned this morning.

Pittseurg, Pa., January 3.—At the Edgar hompson steel works, owned by Andrew Carnegie, where the late riots occurred, all is quiet tonight, with 400 deputy sheriffs on guard.

All Quiet at the Mines.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Elwood. Ind.

Father Craft, who was wounded in the battle with the Indians, will likely recover.

The Oswego Falls tannery, at Fulton, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000. Charles Herzog & Bro., wholesale and retail stationers, Memphis, have made an assignment. The remains of the late General Spinner, who died recently in Jacksonville, Fla., arrived in Jersey City, N. J., yesterday.

The miners in Broad Top and East Broad Top bituminous coal fields, in Pennsylvania, went out on a strike yesserday.

JOHN THE BAPTIST

WAS A FULL-FLEDGED METH-

OF THE VERY LATEST TYPE According to the Testimony of Dr. Armited-Dr. Carswell Says He Was Mighty

Poor Seed if He Was.

Douglasville, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]— The joint debate has been suspended since Wednesday night, on account of the illness of Dr. Carswell, but Dr. Armistead continues to

thunder away on immersion. As soon as Dr. Carswell is able to come out, the joint debate will be resumed, but that will be several days, for he has catarrhal fever an his temperature tonight is 102. Yester it was 103, and Dr. Whitely thinks there is was 103, and Dr. whitely considerable improvement in the last twentyfour hours, but Dr. Carswell is m sick a man to engage in joint debate. Still he keeps up Armistead's argument, and ample notes are taken by faithful Baptist brethren, who report to their sick pastor after each lecture by

his antagonist. Tonight the room was crowded with brethren who gave the doctor an outline of the bristling argument which Dr. Armistead made tonight to prove that John the Baptist was a

Methodist preacher.
"Weil," said Dr. Carswell, when they got
through, "I will say this without going into
the argument. If John the Baptist was a Methodist, he was mighty poor seed, for it never appeared again for 1 700 years

DR. ARMISTEAD ON JOHN THE BAP CIST. In spite of the cold there was a lar re crowd at the Methodist church tonight, to hear Dr. Armistead preach John the Bapt' st into the Methodist church. He began by reading pas-sages in fortieth Isaiah, third I dalachai, and fortieth Mikaiah, to show John's commission, calling attention, incidentally, to the fact that in these passages the immut ability of God's law was twice referred to. By compari with New Testament refer onces, he showed that these Old Testament passages referred to John the Bapti st. These, with other passages, he qu' sted to show mission was the .t of prophet, a m John's enger, Elias and prie st. In commenting on emparison of John the Baptist with E which he showed ag ain in the transfigur cene, he told how B .iijah, single-handed, slew

400 priests of Baal. What did he kill those priests for?" said he. "Because the ey were teaching lies. John the Baptist fear ed not mitred nor crowned head, He hear ated not to arraign the wicked

Herod and his adulterous wife. "Tell me th at the man who takes no con of death w ould violate God's law," he exclaimed, "a od that the man who rushed upon the thick ' oosses of the shield of that great the thick ' posses of the shield of that g king intro duced an innovation.

"Our F, aptist friends say John the Baptist was an immersionist. I'd like to know where they go their information. I'll tell you, they manu' actured it. Do you know what the mear .s? It means that they put up a job Joh a! I don't intend to let them do it any ger. He has been walking around in w ch othes long enough. I am going to put his

To prove that John's baptism was not immersion, he said John was a circumcised may, and according to Paul's statement in Galatians, that made him a debtor to the whole law. Moreover, he was of the tribe of Levi, and inherited the Aaronic priesthood. In the eighth chapter of Numbers the Levites were commended to sprinkle the water of purifying. They were also commanded to annoing the head with oil by affusion, and to put the blood of an animal upon the ear. The wal represented water baptism, the oil was a symbol for the Holy Ghost, and the blood of the animal represented the blood of Christ. 3

being a priest, had sworn to keep the law and practice the ritual. If he changed the ritual by introducing a innovation he was a perjurer, and the I says perjurers have their part in hell. It Joh the Baptist practiced immersion he perju himself, and if there is a lower de he was consigned to it. If a perjurer ev

tracked the earth, he was one if he practiced dipping." Dr. Armistead said John's mission was to call sinners to repent
Dr. Carswell did not think so, but he gave the Baptist church credit for being orthodox the point. He said John the Baptist preach

just what Methodist preachers do.

"Here's his sermon," said he. "I'll read it
to you. 'Make his paths straight, that's the
necessity for holy life, not being dipped in water and going round saying you can do as you please. John preached, 'Bring forth fruits meet for repentance.' That is what we preach. He preached the baptising of the Holy Ghost. Ask Dr. Carswell it he believed in the baptism of the Holy Ghost. John preached hell fire and damnation, and if there is anything in the world the Methodist preaches it is hell fire and damnation. The Methodist preacher is known as old 'hell fire and damnation.' The Jows tion.' The Jews were preaching election What did John say about those who wer preaching that kind of doctrine? "Oh,

generation of vipers. Oh, ye children of As Dr. Armistead said this, he raised his oice to a high pitch, and it rang through little church like the trumpet of Gabriel.

Continuing, he said:
John preached, "Bring forth fruit; mer
for repentance." He didn't go round dippin people in the water, and saying, "You got a right to do what you please." "
which bringeth forth not good fruit, sha hewn down and cast into the fire."

Dr. Armistead called attention to the to eventh verse of the fourth Numbers, wh fixes the age for entering the price hood at thirty years, and said the both Christ and John began the

ministry at that age."
"Why was it?" said he, "that both Christ and John the Baptist waited till the were thirty years old before entering the mir try? Because they were tracking the old law that same grand old church which had existe for 4,000 years. I'll wring the last drop immersion out of you, or you'll have to give

up this book.
"The Methodist church don't teach be tism. When I was ordained I was asked if I would immerse a person desiring it. I stood square and said, "No, no! I would see a man in h-l before I would do it! Several persons took these words down, and Dr. Armistead exclaimed:

"Put that down strong; I want to make it "Put that down strong; I want to make strong. I repeat, I would see a man or wood damned before I would dip them for bapti because I know it is not right. I am told arraign the man that changes one jot or t found in this book. What is that immer clause kept in for? Simply through respect to old John Wesley."

This is a bare outline of the argument of the argument on immersion. The words just quoted in the subject of immersion are given veries.

Laying Sewers in Brun.
BRUNSWICK, Gs., January 3.—
attornal Sewerage and Sewage U
my, which has the contract for is

#### THE CONSTITUTION.

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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION \$2 A YEAR. SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 4, 1891.

The Bayonet Behind the Ballot. The wrongs that have been perpetrated on the people of the United States in the name of liberty will never be fully recorded

But the desperate republican leaders are now urging legislation that will, without doubt if they are successful, open the eyes of our people to some of these outrages upon the freedom of our people.

The force bill is ostensibly for the protection of the negro. There was never a more deceitful pretense since the devil misled Eve. Senator Hoar and Senator Hawley, and the men who are leading this fight for the force bill, have never answered the queries made by Senator Stewart when he asked why these men spoke and voted against the force bill In 1870. Compare what these men said then and what they say now on this subject, and the plainest kind of hypocrisy becomes apparent.

But, aside from this, "the bayonet behind the ballot" is no new thing in the south. From 1865 to 1870 there were but few elections held in the south where federal soldiers were not very handy. Can any man, north or south, call to mind a single instance where these bayonets were used on any person except the negro? We call to mind several occasions where bayonets were used in Georgia, notably so in the elections of 1868 and 1869, and while they were federal bayonets, in the hands of federal soldiers, it is a striking fact that among the dead and wounded after an encounter only negroes were to be found. Select any old negro politician in your knowledge and ask him what he thinks of federal soldiers at elections, and he will soon tell you the truth about it. This is so in the south that it is a part well ' of the history of reconstruction, and to say that Hoar and Hawley do not under-

stand it is to presume on their ignorance. We do not believe that, without some reason deeper than that given, the republican senators from New York, Illinois and Massachusetts would willingly jeopardize the business relations between the south and these states, especially when they were opposed to such measures before they were ever tried.

The motive that impels these republican leaders to shape such legislation goes to the foundation of their party. It is a part of the programme that is dear to the republican heart to centralize this government. That is what it means, nothing more nor less. Do these men make any answer when they are taunted by the people with the fact that they are impeding financial relief by pushing this measure to the exclusion of all attempts at other legislation? It is true, and so patent they cannot deny it, and hence do

not try to. When old man Hoar rushed frantically to the front in the senate when it assembled in December, after the wonderful defeat of the republican party in November, and made an earnest appeal to his party friends to pass his pet scheme, the country got a glimpse of what was at the bottom of this legislation. The bayonet behind the ballot that these men want is. not to protect the negro, but to rob the farmers of the south and west and the mechanics of the union.

What do these men care for a govern ment that will deprive them of the monopolistic power they have exercised for thirty years; to continue war taxes; to encourage robbery in banking; to exact unjust taxes from people already heavily burdened; to multiply subsidies for their benefit, and to lay out and apportion among their friends and families the public domain?

The senators from these three states, Massachusetts, New York and Illinois, represent the centers of the money power in this government. The illegitimate and improper exercise of this power has driven the republican party out of power in each one of these once strongly republican states, except as to a few offices. The senators are about all left to raise their voices against the people, and clamor for more power to get more spoils, and to do something desperate to bolster up their party. They feel the sand slipping from their feet, and hence they want a bayonet behind every ballot. With this force bill they hope to be able to buy plenty of help, like Pinkerton's men, to intimidate every mechanic who disobeys their mandates, and even assassination is not impossible for the workingman or farmer who denies their right to vote.

They hope with this same gold to get as many Johnny Davenports as they need manipulate politics in their interest, These are the potent influences behind this bill, and if it ever becomes a law it

Let our readers remember what we say Taking Care of the Veterans

happy effect upon the south-or one might say, the whole country.

It is somewhat surprising that northern newspapers should heartily approve this novement, which is now becoming general in the south, but it has been generally endorsed at the north, the only wonder being that it has been delayed so long.

The north takes care of her own, and has always done so, but, until recently, the south has been neglectful of the men who shed their blood in her defense-at least, such has been the case with many southern states. Of the work that Georgia has done for confederate soldiers the New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

At the end of the war, most of the southern states gave enough money to furnish the confederate veterans who had lost an arm or a leg with artificial limbs; but some did not go this far. Sev-eral have since established "camps" or "retreats" for these veterans, and in some cases annual appropriations have been made, thus assuring payment of small pensions to needy veterans.

A disposition is now shown to be more liberal eorgia has been one of the leaders in the new novement. A large sum was raised there by voluntary subscription for a confederate home, and a bill passed by the legislature for the relief of the widows of confederate veterans. This bill, passed by the legislature in pursuance of an amendment to the state constitution lately adopted, goes in effect next month, and will give a pension of \$100 This is by far the most liberal provision yet made for the veterans.

The Times-Democrat goes on to state that when the lottery revenue proposition is adopted Louisiana will give \$50,000 annually for the veterans, besides a liberal appropriation for the confederate home, and adds that Louisiana will set an example in this matter which every other southern state

will be likely to follow. Let the good work go on. It has been happily inaugurated in this state, and every southern state that sent a soldier to the wa should fall into line and follow Georgia's

Labor Lost.

A journalist advertises in a London pape for a pupil who will be "thoroughly trained for a literary career."

Similar advertisements occasionally appear in the New York and Boston papers. They are misleading, although they may be pub lished with the best intentions. It is about time, however, for the fact to be recognized that a writer is born and not made. gift, the bias, must be there from the start. Thorough training for a literary career will not make a man a writer. But if he is born with the natural gifts and faculties of a writer he will be one without training. Just as a bird yields to the impulse to sing, he will yield to the impulse to write. Without knowing anything about composition and rhetoric be will nevertheless write well. and men of inferior talent will pattern after him. The born writer unconsciously and speedily acquires a good style. The man who was never intended to be a writer may place himself under the training of a master for years, but his ideas will never fit his

words, or his words will never fit the sentences in which they are placed, or his sentences will not suit his subject. Training may make a man master of the sword, but it will never make him master of

Bungling and Blundering. The administration has bungled and blundered so systematically in the Behring sea matter that it is hard to predict the out-

that mightier weapon, the pen.

It will be a risky business for us to forcibly interfere with British vessels hunting seals in the Rehring sea. It is very doubtful whether we have the right to monopolize those waters in the interests of a few sealers,

and the uncertain temper of John Bull makes it dangerous. The St. Louis Republic says:

The west and south are fond enough of fighting after they are once in it, and after their first sses they would command the situation. They ould not be reached by invasion, and they would have only the ordinary discomfort of being robbed to a more extraordinary extent than usual by the plutocratic states as a result of the war. If the northeast should desire peace after the capture of New York and Boston, the west and south would e rendered so indignant by the wrongs of the northeast that they would avenge them against England, no matter how the northeast felt about Moved by a common war spirit, the west and south would be brought together, the south being fully rehabilitated. The only "peace party" would be in the northeast, and that section would be as horoughly discredited as it was in the war of 812. The west and south would get the bets t, and before they were through with it, would so rrange the currency and taxation as to get out of he northeast all it has extorted from the u in the last quarter of a century. The "war party" would be the democratic party and the Farmers' Alli-ance. The peace party of the capitalists and speculators who started the row might get some fat stealing out of it at first, but the west and south have a first-rate idea of how these things re done now, and the plutocratic states would be well and legally plucked before the end of it.

This is a reasonable view of the situation The south and west are not belligerent, bu if they are forced into a war with England they propose to come out of it in good shape, no matter what it may cost the northeastern

A Business Attack on the South. We print elsewhere a strong editorial from The New York Herald on "The South and the Force Bill." The Herald is at last inclined to look at the matter from the standpoint of THE CONSTITUTION, and it resents the purpose of the republican wreckers in a manner vigorous enough to attract the attention of the business and conservative men of the north, whose best nterests are bound up in the prosperity of the south.

There is no question that the force bill is aimed at the prosperity of the south. The vicious partisans who have it in charge cannot loot this section by force of arms, but they are striving to kill out competition and rivalry to special interests by putting a sudden end to that wonderful industrial devel opment that has challenged the adminis tration of the world.

The Herald's article, we trust, will have the effect of arousing the people of the north to the real danger of force legislation,

Coming to the South. Southern immigration is a live question in

the west at this time—one that is giving the newspapers considerable anxiety. This is not the result of "booming," as it is called. The south has not flooded the country with flaring advertisements and offered fabrilous inducements to settlers. It has merely extended a polite invitation, which they have readily accepted.

Of course, the work of the various industrial and immigration conventions which have been held in the south has had its effect; but the south has had its greatest sonally investigated its resources and have carried the story to their hor

and west. In regard to southern immigration, a St Louis paper candidly confesses that "for the great majority of men, with families or with-out, there is no part of the world today that offers better opportunities than the south.

Continuing, this western paper says:

A recent issue of an agricultural paper printer in Atlanta contains testimony from a score of cor in Atlanta contains testimony from a score of cor-respondents as to the thrifty condition of farmers in the cotton belt, who give close attention to their business and employ negro labor only when and in such quantities as it is needed. The intensive system of farming, too, is found wonderfully profitable by those who pursue it intelligently. On Georgia uplands, not notably rich, but thoroughly and liberally enriched with nearly a bale and a half of cotton was made by a farmer near LaGrange, who more than a congressman's income out of which ten years ago was probably worth

present annual profit.

Thus is the south being advertised. Paries from the far west are now in Georgia investigating for themselves, and Ohio farmers and capitalists have organized a large party, and will visit Georgia early in February, many of whom will come to remain.

Many of the western papers are warning the people to keep away from the south; but the warning is not heeded. In the expressive language of the period, "they know a good thing when they see it," and are dermined to "see for themselves."

The Vestibuled Train. The putting on of a vestibuled train ser-

vice between Atlanta and Washington is an event of great moment in that it establishes Atlanta as the center of an improval raiload service.

The example set by the Richmond and Danville company cannot fail to inspire the other railroad centers in Atlanta to do like-

Great credit is due the management of the Richmond and Danville for this new departure, which, it is to be hoped, will be appreciated by the traveling public with iberal patronage.

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT says, "This is to be a oull year." It is gratifying to know that our comtemporary's imagination has its limitation. He might have gone further and said it was going to be a bull yearling, or something

THE SPURLOCK boom is creating quite ensation in literary circles at the Uncle Hiram Spurlock, of Murray county, writes us that he now has ready for shipmen the buckeyes "ordered by Jim Allen George Hibbard," We presume this has something to do with the Spurlock boom.

Some of the western republicans believe that the democratic party of New York is in danger of going to pieces. We should be glad to see these these western republicans hold their various and several breaths until this event takes place.

THE DEMOCRATIC majority in Texas was 204,000. Mr. Flannigan may well inquire what he was there for.

THERE IS a movement in the west to read the St. Louis Globe-Democrat out of the republican party. And yet, the Globe-Der crat is in favor of the gag rule.

Ir is said that the republicans want to make McKinley governor of Ohio in order that he may never be heard of again. It is sad but true, that Mr. McKinley will exactly fit the hole once occupied by J. B. Foraker.

A Strong Institution.

The annual report of the American Trust and Banking Company, one of Atlanta's strongest institutions, will be very gratifying concerned. The president of the company, Captain J. the vice president, Mr. W. J. Van Dyke; the cashier, Mr. Edward S. Pratt, and the other officials, command such general esteem and nfidence, that their ficient vouchers for any enterprise, and especially when it can make especially when the showing that is made in the America Trust and Banking Company's report. This bank is doing a world of good for Atlanta's business interests, and its large capital and resources will enable it to accomplish much

more in future. The great success of the bank will be apparent when it is recollected that it only started business on the 2d of April, last. The admirable management of Captain English, and the confidence which the people have in his financial ability, have conspired to bring about this result. No man stands higher in the public

estimation than Captain English.

Thirty Years Old. The splendid exhibit made by the Lowry Banking Company, in its annual report, recalls to mind the fact that this solid and popular financial institution is thirty years old. It was established in 1861 and incorporated in 1887. The president, R. J. Lowry, the vice president, Thomas D. Meador, and the ca Joseph T. Orme, are three of the brightest and cleverest men in Atlanta, and, with the directors of the company, stand in the front rank of our progressive and public-spirited citizens. The old bank, started here at the beginning of the war, has developed into one of the city's most important and beneficial financial and business factors. It begins the new year with ncreased facilities for making itself and others more prosperous than ever.

SUNDAY IN THE SANCTUM.

The Toiler. Heavy the heart and weary the brain But write, my pen, O, write! For rest from labor will come again, With a kiss from her lips at night.

Sonnet and story-trace them well, In beautiful lines and bright: But the tenderest thought in my heart will dwe On the kiss from her lips at night. and the world may frown on the

And its splendors veil from sight: bear the cross, for I gain the crown With a kiss from her lips at night! -FRANK L. STANTON.

The holiday week of the Georgia editors is at an end, and the business of the new year will begin tomorrow. Editor Christian, of The Douglasville New South, was not a candidate for the mayoralty

at the recent municipal election in Do ville. The votes given him were entirely complimentary, as he had refused to enter the ace. The regulation committee of the Georgia Weekly Press Association should

The Alpharetta Free Press announces that the editor and publisher will do all the typesetting on that paper during the year, and they promise to do it in style. With last week's issue The Gordon Press

closed its sixteenth volume. The paper will be enlarged to eight pages next month. It is said that an alliance paper will soon be stablished at Jefferson.

A great many of the Georgia edi ed to note that the stringency in the marketis dying out." This means that linguest subscriber turned over move GROWING, GROWING!

THE OUTLOOK OF ATLANTA FOR

Architects, Draughtsmen and Contractol With Their Hands Already Full, Are Getting Ready for a Big Year. Growing, growing, growing!

That is the refrain that is heard in the blast of every steam whistle, the roar of every fur-nace and the hum of every wheel in and around Atlanta.

And the sunbeams of 1891 are reflected on

thought of a year ago.

Perhaps in no other business or profession is the evidence of this growth more confirming than that of the architects. Atlanta is blessed with a number of the most

skilled men in this profession that are to be found in the country, and they are rapidly filling this city and neighboring cities beautiful homes and public buildings. cities with Just at this time of the year the architects' books usually show a falling off, but dur-

ninution in the work, and the tap of the hammer and the ring of the trowel rang out the nd rang in the new year right merrily. Most of the architects have really more con racts on hand than they know what to do with, and are kept in a rush to meet the demands on their skill and resources. As to what they will do when spring opens and business begins in dead earnest, as it always does

with the rising of the sap, nobody can even Some of the architects claim that there is a scarcity of good, reliable contractors to carry out their plans and designs. This deficiency is a serious one, and as there are plenty of go workmen, as is proven by the promptitude with which they respond to every advertisement, the lack of first-class men should not

long be a hindrance.

The past year has been one of unexampled rosperity in the history of the city, and more buildings have gone up than ever before in he same length of time.

But the coming year promises to surpass even the shining record of the past year, and n addition to the large number of local orders now on their books, architects are figuring on number of handsome buildings outside the

Bruce & Morgan. "We are in a regular winter rush," was the nswer given by Messers. Bruce & Morgan in breath, "and we have orders enough on our books to keep us busy for six months, and

more coming in every day.
"Our biggest contract just how is the new High building, which is to be located on Whitehall, Hunter and Broad streets. It is to be built of brick and stone, and the cost is estimated at about \$60,000. It is to be four stories high, equipped with all modern improvements, and will be, when completed, one of the larges dry goods buildings in the country."

Mr. Bruce told of a number of hands new dwellings which are to be erected in the early months of the year, but the plans for which have not been completed. "The number of homes building each year is the best sign of the city's prosperity," said he, "And Atlanta shows a progress 'way ahead of any

Nixon & Lindsey. "We have drawn the plans for the elegant structure, the University of the South, to be ocated at Sewanee, Tenn," said Nixon & Lindsey.

"It is to cost \$500,000 and will be one of the handsomest building in the whole south.

"We also finished the plans for the beant ful building to be erected by Venable Bros., on Forsyth street. It is to be four stories in height, of solid granite, 68 feet front on Fo syth and running back 300 feet, and is to cost about \$32,000. It will be constructed on the most modern designs, and will be a marvel of rchitectural beauty. It will be used as a livery stable and carriage repository, and novel feature will be an elegant dressing room for ladies who indulge in the healthful exercise of horseback riding. We have a large

are preparing for a very busy year's work." Gardner, Pyne & Gardner. "We have all we can do," said Mr. Gardner, of the firm of Gardner, Pyne & Gardner, and although we have not been in the busines long in Atlanta, we have had as much work as we could do ever since we have been here with the prospects for a live year of it ahead.
"We do a great deal of outside business, and

have a number of contracts on hand now for large buildings."

"My biggest contract is for the new Con-cordia hall," said Mr. E. G. Lind, "and a handome stucture it isto be. "It will be built by the Young Men's He brew Society, and is to be erected on Whit hall and Brotherton streets.

"It will be 176 feet deep with a 62 foot front, the lower story for restaurants, offices. asium and tenpin alley and baths. parlors, reception and clubrooms, will be on the second floor. The third will be taken up by the large banquet hall, which will seat 300 sts; and a theater, with a seating capacity of 900 people. The fourth story will be de

oted to clubrooms.
"This handsome building will be equipped with everything needful, including a perfect fire protection, and it will cost about \$50,000. "I have also drawn plans for the Atlanta Trunk factory, work on which will begun shortly. Lieberman & Kauffmann will occupy this, which will be one of the largest and bes equipped factories in the south."

G. L. Norrman. "While at present," said Mr. G. L. Norrman, "we have nothing very large in con templation, new residences, cottages, etc. are in constant demand, and not only are Atlanta people building new houses, but many strangers from outside towns are building her in Atlanta as the most desirable locality for a nestead. However bright the present pros pect may be, and it far exceeds that of year, much depends on the condition of the money market. With a bright outlook in this direction I would not hesitate to say that the prospect for building is the best Atlanta has ever seen. We have on the boards at present eight or ten residences valued at \$5,000 to \$10,000, and look for much m work in the spring, just before the building

LeSueur and Driver.
"I think the building prospect was never better,"said Mr. LeSueur, of LeSueur & Driver. "During the cold season we have had twice a much work as during the same period last year on actual buildings. The present indicayear on actual outlaings. The present indica-tions are that more of the work done will be on residences and especially tenement houses, several blocks of which are to be built shortly,

and they will be centrally located.
"There is a greater demand for brick redences than ever before, and the frame house denies shah ver the day of the built are larger and more elegant. We are constructing elegant frame residences for Messrs. H. L. Atwater, E. F. Anderson and A. McD. Wilson. The new Payne's chapel i to be a magnificent structure, the cost of which will be about \$10,000. If the financial able does not affect us we can safely say that our part of the work will be double

expect the demand from strangers will be larger this year than ever. Many office buildings are to be constructed, unexcelled in elegance and improvements by anything hereto ore built here. Mr. Imnan's house will prove an innovation in the way of all-stone dences, which will be followed by others. More and better residences and be built this year, and the special provement is in the interior decitions and finish, which attracts m attention now than formerly. several residences and buildings on the boards not far enough advanced to be made public. We can safely say, however, that the present

indications are for a bright and prosper

year in the building line.' hundreds of new roofs that were not even W. W. Goodrich & Son. Mr. W. W. Goodrich said: "The outlook is far better than ever seen before. We have knowledge of many large and improved office buildings which are to be built right in heart of the city. Cottages are more in demand than ever, and the styles are new, numerous and unique. A glance at different styles of cottages and residences to be constructed this season gives one an idea of the extreme and different tastes ing the present winter there has been no diof Atlanta people. Here is one, of the moresque or castellated style of architecture, built on Ponce de Leon circle, and which will cost \$50,000. Many handsome residences and cottages will be built at Inman park, the plans for which we have now on the board. Here is one for Mr. C. A. Reid, and another of sandstone, brick and marble, which will be the materials mostly used for handsome residences in the future. A cottage of the same material will be built for Mrs. Mark Berry in West End, and several such residences are to be built on Peachtree. A great deal of work will be done in block building. Two handsome blocks are to be constructed or South Broad, and we have the plans for two others for Mitchell and Hunter streets. A handsome brick residence will also be built for Mr. F. M. Farley on Peachtree. Most of the

building seems to be on the north, and in tast and elegance it will excel." THE ANGELUS.

This scene I see, this thought I feel, Ah, distant days are glowing there, When Millet's mother bade him kneel, And lisp in love his evening prayer. Robert Loveman, in The Youth's Companio

The South and the Force Bill. The industrial progress of the south during the year just ended is something marvelous. The assessed value of property down yonder for 1890 is more than \$300,000,000 above the assessment for from The New York Herald.

Northern capital is finding safe and profitable investment in every field of southern enterprise The bond of unity between the two sections is be ing strengthened; old animosities and prejudice are dying out. Mutual interest in manufacture cotton, iron mines, smelting works brings us into closer relationship. We under-stand each other better than ever before and re-

spect each other more.

For many years the south struggled with un paralleled adversities. It had all the natural means of wealth, but no money with which to develop its resources. To the last degree plucky, borrowing hope from a future which was sure to repay their efforts, its young men went to work with a will. There were fortunes to be had, and they were determined to get them. What had been done in sturdy New England and in the wonder and surprise of the north changed to ad-

stronger gait or they would forge ahead.

Then came the force bill, the last rancorous relic of ancient hatred. It is a coarse, brutal insuit to a people who are doing all that could be expected with a race problem so serious and grave hat we may well thank God we are not oursealled upon to handle it. Under the plea o which would endanger the republic for the sak of another lease of power.

If that bill is pushed through the senate the re

publicans may gain a small advantage, but the will return, the gulf of separation will be widened presence of uncertainty-and the hands on the

clock of progress will be set back. The bill represents a malignant purpose and its enactment would be little short of a crime. The common sense of the country is against it. It is urged by surly, frantic, frenzied de peril the government rather than lose a personal advantage.
In spite of their efforts, the bill, we believe

will be killed. If not, then the republican party, as its author and sponsor, should be buried out of sight at the next presidential election.

HE PULLED THE RAMROD, And Only Found Too Late That the Gun

FAIRBURN, Ga., January 3 .- [Special.]-George Humphries and Heffin Duren, cousins were out hunting today and were returning home. When near this place, at the house of Austin, one-half mile from here, Humphries got the ramred of his gun fastened and asked Heilin to pull the rod out. Heilin took hold and Humphries held the gun, and he tried to draw the rod, when the gun fired and the load passed in on the right side of Heilin going through his body. The boys were fourteen years of age.

Shot By His Companion. Shot By His Companion.

SPARTA, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—Whit Bonner, a negro boy about fifteen years old, while hunting on yesterday with two other boys, was accidentally shot by Will Reed, one of his companions. The account is that the three boys were playing with their guns, when Will Reed's accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in Bonner's breast and killing him instantly. The coroner has gone out today to hold an inquest. day to hold an inquest

SHOT FROM HIS DOORSTEP,

The Assassination of a Negro on Dr. Felton's Place. CARTERSVILLE, Ga., January 3 .- [Special.] Jordan Franklin, a negro man living on Dr. Felton's farm, about four miles from this place, was called to his door about 9 o'clock last night, and shot, and almost instantly killed, by an unknown party. No arrests have been made as yet, but a warrant has been sworn out against a negro suspected as the

STRUCK BY A SKY ROCKET. A Curious Accident Which Happens

Griffin.

GRIFFIN,Ga., January 3. [—Special.]—Thursday night some party, in shooting sky rockets, elevated one so it went into one of the windows of the Curtis house. Messrs. J. C. Doody and J. M. Parker were in the room talking when the rocket was fired. The sharpend of the rocket hit Mr. Parker's hat, a stiff derby, just over the top of his head, tearing the crown off it, and knocking him senseless for some minutes.

for some minutes.

Mr. Parker said today, in speaking of the affair, that he had been badly addled since

The Athens Banne

Athens, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—The Athens Banner, under the management of the Athens Publishing Company, is a year old, and in that year has prospered exceedingly. It has been made a paying investment for its stockholders, and has been filled with good reading matter for the public. Its staff at reading matter for the public. Its staff at present consists of editor, T. L. Gantt; city editor, E. I Wade; Business manager, C. D. Flanigen, and assistant business manager, J. H. Stone.

Griffin Needs a Union Ticket Office. GRIFFIN. Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—Seeral railroad officials have been promine figures in the hotel corridors today. Questio as to their business in the city fail to get satisfactory answer, but it is believed the presence is to effect an arrangement by while we will have a union ticket office. At presence the control of the control

## NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE

GOSSIP AND NEWS OF THE CITY Facts Gathered by The Constitution's Re-

in Brief. A New Dairy Farm.—Mr. Will Cox, son of Captain Ed Cox, has returned from attending a term at college, near Knoxville, Tenn. He and his mother, Mrs. Ed Cox, will start a large dairy

Will Move to Atlanta.—Rev. T. T. Christian, assistant editor and business manager of The Wesleyan Christian Advocate, will move his family to Atlanta from Savannah on the 6th instant. She had only 16 we home.

"Monkey Eggs."-"What's dem are things?" said a wondering negro, pointing to a bunch of cocoanuts, in the bulk, hanging up in front of Redus & McAllister's restaurant, on Alabama street, yesterday.

"They are monkey eggs. Want to buy one?"
said Mr. Redus.

"Is dem monkey aiggs? Look lack dey mought one and five members ioners passed off quie Plenty of Good Seats Left.-The tremendous

rush for seats for James O'Neill's great production of "The Dead Heart" Monday night, caused the rumor to get afloat that there were but few seats left. This, however, is a great mistake and a large number of seats still remain untaken. All the boxes fer matinet and night have all been dis-

A Big Building .- Major M. C. Kiser is beginning the foundations for an elegant four-story building on the old Ed Holland property, Mari-etta street. The building will be 60 feet front and 175 feet back, with 60 feet railroad front in the

It will be occupied by the Charles Conklin Manufacturing Company as a manufactory, and will be one of the first big manufacturing establish-ments placed on the record for 1891.

Sons of Veterans.—At the meeting of O. M. Mitchell Grand Army of the Republic Thursday night last, sons of veterans in attendance discussed the organization of a Sons' of Veterans order. All those who desire to join will send their names to W. P. Harding, care Constitution bookroom, who, with Captain Harry White, will call upon them and arrange for a place of meet-

Smiley Is Coming .- Advices received in the city yesterday state that Smiley Walker is soon to ar-

First, that the original Smiley will be person; then, second—and perhaps more particu-larly, so far as the general public is concerned that he comes to prepare for the coming of the ever popular Annie Pixley.

Miss Pixley will be here Monday and Tuesday.

Needs a Desk .- The historian of the Confederate Veterans' Association has in his possession a large number of valuable papers, relics and other matter that is liable to be lost, mislaid or destroyed

next week, with "M'liss" and "The Deacon's

ecause there is no place to keep them. The association needs a good file desk, bookcase with paper racks, or something of the sort where these things can be placed for safe-keeping. It these things can be praced for sair-according. As has been suggested that no more appropriate New Year's present could be given the association than a piece of furniture of this description, where all these things can be stowed away in order for future inspection.

Sloan's Atlanta School of Telegraphy .- The chool is located at 15 East Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga., and has just entered its eighth year and is perhaps the oldest institution of the kind now in operation south. Colonel D. U. Sloan, manager, is an "old timer," was Atlanta's first telegraph operator—forty years ago. His son Professor Sloan, is a practical operator of varied experience in the business; was professor of telegraphy in "Moore's Business University", four years, and has since been principal of the Atlanta School of Telegraphy, from which many successful graduates have gone out. This school has become one of the established institutions of Atlanta, is thorough and reliable, and worthy of the patronage of the young of either sex, who wish to learn this desirable profession.

Dr. Chaney.-The many friends of Rev. Dr. Chaney, until recently pastor of the Church of Our Father, will be glad to know that he is to occupy his old pulpit at 11 a.m. today. It is also a matter for congratulation that Dr. Chaney has been appointed southern secretary of the American Unitarian Association, a position for which are is eminently fitted by thorough acquaintance with the south and a profound interest in its welfare. He has refused various eligible calls at the morth and west in order to continue his service to the south. He will remain but a few days in Atlanta, being on his way to New Orleans, where he will eing on his way to New Orleans, where breach for several Sundays, and then con-

The Famous Berlitz School .- Professor Paul Rogez, one of the directors and proprietors of the famous Berlitz school of languages, has located in Atlanta, having decided to come south for the benefit of his wife's health. He has establish a branch, at No. 8 West Ellis street, of this cele-brated school of languages, which has branches in New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, Phila-delphia, Brooklyn, Louisville, and in all of the great countries of Europe. Professor Rogez will take charge of the Atlanta school, and has already been assured a liberal patronage. Indeed, he decided to locate in Atlanta after conference with several well-known Atlanta ladies who patronized his New York school, which was operated under his personal direction. There are several thousand students in the various branches of this school, it being patronized more particularly by the society element of the cities in which it has branches.

Complimenting Dr. Armstrong.-The Gre boro Home-Journal, commenting on Dr. T. G. Armstrong's readings from Shakespeare in Greenesboro "to a large audience of the most Greenesboro "to a large audience of the most cultured and refined of our people", says:

Dr. Armstrong has few equals and no superiors among the dramatic readers of our country. Possessing a wonderful personal magnetism; a voice of depth, richness and feeling; a conception perfect in every detail, he easily enchains the attention of his audience. His renditions are made additionally interesting by the historic descriptions showing the circumstances under which the utterances or the characters were made. With all the superior traits of the finished scholar and dramatist, Dr. Armstrong combines the polish and elegance of the refined gentleman. To say that the audience was charmed does not express it. They were carried away, and at the close of the entertainment numbers went forward and personally met Dr. Armstrong, extending to him their warmest congratulations. A request has been signed and forwarded to Dr. Armstrong, inviting him to pay our city another visit in the near future, and it is earnessly hojed that he will consent to again favor us. Should he do so an ovation will be given him.

THE LONE AND WEARY.

Pity oh! God the lonely and the weary,
Who seem to tread the thorn-strewed paths

Pity them, for their days are dark and dreary.

And heavy are their hearts as lead or stone Oh! God, they need thy tender love and care Some fruits of joy cause their sad lives to bea Alone, yea all alone they tread life's highway; Alone in thought, in sore temptation's hour, There is for them no bright and sunny noonday The strength they find alone is in Thy power Oh! keep from them the spirit of despair, Speed Thou an answer to their heart-wrung

Sometimes a light ahead for them seems glean

And as a child who's eager for a toy, And as a child who seager for a toy,
They haste away from hours of lonely dream
To find 'tis reflex of another's joy—
The mute despair, the sigh, the bitter tear,
Are lost to earth, for only God can hear!

For night of darkness give them glorious morn-Bid Thou, the streams of Marah cease to flow;
Let them behold the day-star that is dawning.
Bid sadness flee away, and sorrow go—
Oh! Thou who guard the sparrows in their nest,
Bid them when weary come to Thee and rest!
—Sadie Gilliam Baind.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

ecast for Sunday: Fair, slightly warner,

TE CHANGE

THUS SECUR

Radford, Findin One District, Mov AUGUSTA, Ga., Jam

W. Radford was elected he 398th district, and g ict is allowed tw

y was certainly original Two little negro g ie Weathers, di

lisplay that wi

of August rate of 1 cent per nx of visitors wil Sherlock ter Sherlock.

ionia has set in was seen at the respondent. He ng was concerned and no direct bea williams his first statement hopes for the be

The Work he superior cour the number wil erably. I. W. Smith, a wh

This morning it in jail charge ook's shoe and, sna icer came up with a blade about is in his hand he

SAVING Easy Thing When a Small

"Every young "How is he going ith sudden interes "Nothing easier. to a fortune, but italist much es

as for me when I "Savings banks at fills the bill tions. The A my is the co work or in w that he will s v for unneces s married he for board or h hing for him to d uys one on time cal more than its

coney to pay for east 12 per cent i learly that won' "But suppose he merican Invest re \$100 each, p llments of ill secure a paid withdraw his sha better than

city. All th all cash payn installments as making the e lost in rent go or this accor ay 8 per cent in "Don't you see hods of s Any young man n a few years nction in his nomical. Th tment. Th rait a long term rided-wheneve for the ities where i em is that s ntages that The company ! that it is an individu

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of M. C. Kiser is begin-for an elegant four-story id Holland property, Mari-ing will be 86 feet front and feet railroad front in the

cturing establish-

At the meeting of O. M. of the Republic Thursday terms in attendance disof a Sons' of Veterans desire to join will send ng, care CONSTITUTION tain Harry White, will age for a place of 'meet-

ans several things.
Smiley will be here in perhaps more particupublic is concerned—

has in his possession a papers, relics and other lost, mislaid or destroyed mething of the sort where ed for affe-keeping. It to more appropriate New given the association than his description, where all

institution of the kind Colonel D. U. Sloan, r.," was Atlanta's first years ago. His son ical operator of varied cas; was professor of asiness University" four principal of the Atlanta m which many successent. This school has behalf institutions of Atlanta had been successed. This exhool has behalf and worthy of the challe, and worthy of the sion.

riends of Rev. Dr. of the Church of now that he is to rough acquaintance with interest in its welfare. Igible calls at the north nue his service to the ta few days in Atlanta. Orleans, where he will s, and then continue his

chool.—Professor Paul and proprietors of the aguages, has located in December 19 come south for the Beart 19 come

mstrong.—The Greensmenting on Dr. T. G. from Shakespeare in audience of the most r people", says:

quals and no superiors rs of our country. Posenal magnetism; a voice ing; a conception perly enchanges and the superiors are made adherent were made. With all finished scholar and trong combines the refined gentleman To charmed does not exflaway, and at the close hers went forward and ong, extending to him tions. A request has to Dr. Arequest has the will consuld he do so an ovation

D WEARY.

the weary, thorn-strewed paths e dark and dreary.
s as lead or stone;
der love and care—
ir sad lives to bear.

nd life's highway; emptation's hour, and sunny noonday, ne is in Thy power; it of despair. of despair, their heart-wrung

them seems gleamfor a toy,
of lonely dreaming,
r's joy—
be bitter tear,
d can hear!

REPORT.

HILLIAM BAIRD.

CHANGED HIS BASE THUS SECURED ELECTION AS

CONSTABLE. dford, Finding Himself Behind in District, Moves Over Into Another, and Gets Elected.

USTA, Ga., January 3.-[Special.]-W. Radford was elected constable today in th district, and got his election by workgood scheme.

dford originally entered the race in the district. At 12 o'clock he found that ther contestants were bound to beat him, had only 16 votes. He immediately over to the 398th district, where there nly one man running, and by the time is closed he was elected constable. Each ct is allowed two constables, but Radidea of running in two districts the same was certainly original.

The Election in Summerville. e election in Summerville for an intendand five members of the board of commisers passed off quietly. The following genn were elected: Bryan Cummin, in-nt; commissioners, W. W. Montgomery, e F. Verdery, Frank W. Capers and

ican Investment Company.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,

In the South.

The Gang is Broken Up and Will Holbrook in a Reformatory.

His name is Will Holbrook, a young man

About a week ago Patrolman Looney, with Sergeant Osborne, clinched Holbrook in the act of stealing an overcoat at the Nationa, hotel, which has been a working center for the

The Youngest Stenographer in the World From The Pernin's Stenographer.

Louis Lively, of Atlanta, Ga., stenographer for the Columbus Buggy Company, of that place, and, a Pernin writer, is we think, fully entitled to the above distinction. This little fellow is but twelve years old, and has been 'holding his position for some time. In response to a brief communi-cation, the following letter written on the type-writer, was received, which proves that Louis is

THE OKEFENOKEE.

The Balance of the Purchase Money Paid Yesterday.

That's what Captain Harry Jackson handed

ver the counter to Treasurer Bob Hardeman

Governor Northen regards the sale a good one for the state.

The property sold has been of no value to Georgia, and could only be made of value by a sale to a company of gentlemen willing to take big risk. If the swamp is drained and the property is made valuable, the state will receive many benefits therefrom.

A check for \$38,101.80.

esterday afternoon.

les A. Harper.
re little negro girls, Mary Kithen and nie Weathers, died today of congestion of ungs. An inquest was held in both cases the verdict was the same for each. The Carnival Coming.

carnival, now that the holidays have , is receiving a great deal of attention n both business and pleasure-loving people splay that will be made at that time

be a wonderful exposition of the trade and stries of Augusta and the surrounding atry. The railroads entering here will give te of 1 cent per mile each way, and the ux of visitors will be something wonderful. Sherlock's Condition.

ster Sherlock, who was shot by C. E. dams several days ago, is improving, amonia has set in, but the attack is a very nt one, and promises to give him but little ble. If Sherlock recovers it will make liams's sleep a little easier.' E. Williams, the man who did the shoot-

t, was seen at the jall this morning by your respondent. He said that as far as gamng was concerned he would not talk. That had no direct bearing on the case and was private matter of his own. This statement Williams's is a straightout contradiction his first statement. He evidently worried his first statement. He evidently worried, t hopes for the best. The jail here at pre-ticentains over sixty prisoners. The Work of Court Week.

The superior court meets this week though, d the number will probably be reduced con-

ierably.

J. W. Smith, a white man, was arrested at e union depot yesterday evening and put in e station house, charged with general disortrand resisting an officer. This morning the corder fined him \$10 on the first charge and \$0 on the second.
This morning William Carroll, a negro, was at in jail charged with larceny from the

carroll went up to the front of H. rock's shoe and clothing store this torning, and, snatching a pair of pants om a stand, started to run own the street. A policeman saw him and on overtook him. Carroll turned as the ficer came up with him and pulled a knife ficer came up with him and pulled a knife ith a blade about four inches long. With his in his hand he dared the officer to ap-roach. He finally caved though, and submit-

SAVING INSTITUTIONS

Easy Thing to Become a Capitalist When a Small amount Is Put Away Each

me a capitalist," remarked a leading citizen "How is he going to do it?" asked a reporter

ith sudden interest. "Nothing easier," was the reply. "I don't can that the average young man can jump to a fortune, but I do mean that he can ake himself comfortable, independent and a spitalist much easier in these days than it

as for me when I started out in the world. "Savings banks and the ordinary building and loan associations are good things in their ray, but we now have something in Atlanta at fills the bill better than either of these inons. The American Investment Comany is the concern I have in my mind. uppose a young fellow, married or single, is work or in business here, getting a lary of \$60 or \$75 a month. It is safe to ay that he will spend \$10 or \$20 of this salry for unnecessary luxuries and pleasures. It if for board or house rent. Now, the first hing for him to do is to own a home. If he uys one on time he will have to pay a good eal more than its value. If he borrows the

noney to pay for it he will have to pay at east 12 per cent interest, and probably more. "But suppose he takes a few shares in the merican Investment Company? The shares re \$100 each, par value, payable in monthly estallments of \$2 per share. Fifty payments rill secure a paid up certificate of stock, and twelve payments a shareholder withdraw the amount paid in his share of the profits. That

better than a savings bank. He do still better. He can get the coman do still better. He can get the com-any to build a home for him in any part of he city. All that he has to do is to make a mall cash payment, and then pay the balance installments suited to his circumstances e lost in rent go into the purchase of a home. For this accommodation he will only have to ay 8 per cent interest.
"Don't you see that this beats all the other

ethods of securing a home on easy terms? any young man can become a property owner n a few years without perceptibly feeling any reduction in his income, if he is reasonably conomical. Then look at the profits of the nvestment. The shareholder does not have to vait a long term of years for a dividend. The profits in this company will be frequently di-rided—whenever a division is desira-ble for the common good. In some sities where this plan has been tried dividends have been known to run up to 50 per cent per annum. And the beauty of this ystem is that small investors enjoy the same dvantages that men of large capital enjoy. The company has such a large and continuous ncome that it is able to buy lots much cheaper than individuals with limited means, and it s also able to build houses at a smaller cos because it does what you might call a whole sale business in that line. In this way the company makes a legitimate profit to be dis-tributed with the interest on its loans among

"If you will think over this plan a few minutes you will see that a young man on a small salary can go into the American Investent Company and make himself a capitalist. If he buys a home in this way, that is the first step in an independent career. If he simply saves his surplus money each month by inting it in shares he will, from time to ne, at frequent intervals, draw dividends robably ranging from 25 to 50 per cent per num. He will have the assurance that his ey is secured by Atlanta dirt, the most fitable in the world, and by Atlanta hor which are in such demand that it is impossible

valuable, the same with therefrom.

On the other hand the purchasers are pleased with their bargain.

"We have a fall of over 100 feet," said Captain Jackson last evening, "and if we receive the co-operation of the people of that region, we will drain it and make is a good please of property. We like it better since we made the survey then we did become." "The managers of the American Investment Company and the incorporators are among the best known and most solid citizens of Atlanta. They are the last men in the record to control

RAPID TRANSIT.

to develop any particular part of the city, they will purchase property, improve it, and build on it in any quarter of Atlanta to suit the home-seeker. In my time I had no such op-WHAT IT IS DOING FOR ATLANTA'S portunities. I had to save money, make risky portunities. I had to save money, make risky investments, and it took years to save my first \$1,000. After that I got along well enough. The young man of today has no such hard road to travel. He can get into this great investment company for a mere song, for a little monthly pocket money, and be protected and amply secured, and own his own home or draw comfortable dividends without feeling that he has been put to any expense, and certainly with-

How West End Suffers by Not Having It me Interesting Facts About the Electric and Dummy Lines.

If there is one line of industry that is con spicuous for playing a greater part in the up-building of Atlanta than any other enterprise it is unquestionably the several systems of rapid transportation furnished by certain street rail-

been put to any expense, and certainly with-out running any risk. He may not get very rich, but with such a start in life, he will soon be in very easy circumstances, if he has the industry and thrift of most of the young men of the city, the far-reaching development of her suburbs and the influx of population year of my acquainance."

The old citizen's plain, common sense talk produced an impression. after year and month after month, is to note with unquestioned acknowledgement how "I spend \$6 a month for cigars," said one young man. "After this I'll quit smoking, put up \$4 more, and take five shares in the very much is due to the electric street railways and the dummy lines that are fast netting the city like a veritable cob-web from center to circumference.

"And I am throwing away \$25 a month on house rent," said a young clerk. "I have already paid out more than enough to have a pretty home. I shall go into the company at once. Why, it is almost like getting a home for nothing." Just what Atlanta would do without these systems of rapid transportation cannot easily be fancied, unless by contrasting the wonderful prosperity they carry with them to the sections of the city they traverse with the situation in other parts of Atlanta not so favored. Upon this basis, the question is, indeed, rather doleful to contemplate. One of the Largest Clothing Establishments

One thing is certain, the dummy and the electric car are in great demand in every Mr. George Muse, who has made both fame and fortune in the clothing business, has admitted to partnership Messrs. L. B. Parks and W. W. Orr. Mr. Muse is, perhaps, the best known clothier in Georgia. He has been progressive city of the new south today, and no city with Atlanta's pluck and growth can lo without them.

It is interesting in the extreme to follow in the business for several years, and worked energetically all the time, and there is scarcely with a bird's eye glance, the various dummy and electric lines in Atlanta, to view the clearly marked lines of progress and the evia village or town in the state in which his name is not familiar. His success has been almost phenomenal. Young and of the strictest integrity, he has already made a reputation that would be an honor to any man. The Mew York Men's Outfitter, the largest and next industrial children and the largest and dences of rapid settlement that lie along the path of these winged motors from the heart o the city to the most distant suburban hilltop.

Then lazily let your eye chase a horse car out of town and observe the rural scenery, and you are at once struck with the difference. It is truly wonderful. Atlanta needs more electric cars, and a bet-

Mew York Men's Outhitter, the largest and most influential clothing journal published in this vicinity, has the following about him:
"Mr. Muse is a tireless worker, and has made a reputation not only in Georgia, but throughout the south as being one of the best clothing merchants in this country. Many people say he has the largest rotail clothing business in the state of Georgia. He is a fine business man, and Atlanta should be proud of him."

Mr. L. B. Parks is an expert in the clothing business. He has been with Mr. Muse for a number of years. His knowledge of the trade, steady habits and fine judgment will place him at once in the front ranks and make him a valuable member of the new firm.

The other partner, Mr. W. W. Orr, has the reputation of being perhaps the quickest and most accurate accountant in Atlanta. He will have charge of the books. No young man in Atlanta stands higher in the estimation of our people than he does. He is a born business man.

It is hardly worth while to wish this young ter system of rapid transportation.

The unbounded success of the lines now in operation proves the demand beyond the renotest shadow of a doubt. Do they pay? Well, rather. MR. PATTERSON TALKS.

"Our dummy line," said Mr. Patterson, of the Metropolitan Railway Company, yesterday, "was never in better shape. "We are engaged in making very great ex-tensions now, which we think will do more for

Atlanta than any other one agent at work fo the city's prosperity." "What are you doing?" he was asked. It is hardly worth while to wish this young

"Going to Decatur, and going in a hurry, too. The track is down within three miles of Decatur, and within a month's time if the soil of Decatur is not being fertilized with dummy smoke from our engines, I warrant you my willingness to grease an iron rail and swallow it whole. frin success, as they enter the year with a prestige in business that is all that could be desired, but we can not resist the impulse to say, like Rip Van Winkle, "May you live long and prosper." t whole.
"We have already purchased every engine "The "Hoboes," a gang of crooks that has been giving the police a great deal of trouble for a long time, is at last broken up.
Patrolman Looney struck the fatal blow.
And one of the leaders of the gang is now an inmate of the Louisville house of corrections.

it whole.

"We have already purchased every engine and every car necessary to operate the Decatur line, and feel no hesitancy in predicting that within five years a passenger on board our line can never tell when he is out of Atlanta, or when he is in Decatur, for by that time the city will follow our line to the very gates of her enterprising little neighbor."

"What is your line doing for Atlanta?"

"Well, now, take for instance the land around Grant park. It was once on the market for \$2 and \$3 per acre. A horse car line was built there, and the price gradually creeped up to \$6 or \$7 per acre. Then we began to talk of building a dummy line out there. On the strength of the rumor the Grant land grew to be worth \$1,000 per acre.

"Pryor street property has increased from 50 to 100 per cent. On the Decatur line there are already evidences of a speedy revolution in real estate matters. Oh, I tell you, it's the making of Atlanta, this rapid transportation."

ATLANTA TO THE BARRACKS.

Mr. Mountain, of the new electric line to the barracks, says the real estate interests along his railway route are already becoming full of life.

"We have graded all of the road, and will

hotel, which has been a working center for the gang.

Holbrook was arrested, and the coat recovered and identified by the owner.

This is the first clinching case that the police have been able to get on any of the crowd, though a great deal of thieving has been laid to their account.

Holbrook is very well connected in the city, and it was agreed by the police that he should not be prosecuted provided his friends placed him in a reformatory or house of correction.

This was determined upon, and Tuesday last, Officer Jennings left for Louisville, Ky., with Holbrook in charge.

After considerable trouble Officer Jennings finally succeeded in having Holbrook adfull of life.

"We have graded all of the road, and will begin to lay the track next Monday morning. The cars will be run by power supplied by a plant which we will have constructed in a short time. Within sixty days the road will be in operation and will definally succeeded in having Holbrook addays the road will be in operation, and wil velop one of the fairest suburbs around At-

At first the superintendent of the institu-tion refused to admit the young man because the reformatory was inaugurated for the city of Louisville only. Officer Jennings, how-ever, visited each one of the board of directors and they finally agreed to receive him, because he had lived with his mother in that city for a long time. long time.

Since the arrest of young Holbrook the gang has been effectually scattered.

The police have been working to break it up for a long while, and are now satisfied that they have succeeded.

velop one of the fairest suburbs around Atlanta."

This line will do much for the city.

THE KASTERN SUBURBS.

Everybody knows what the Atlanta and Edgewood Electric Street Railway Company is doing.

There is not a more beautiful spot around Atlanta than Inman park, and not a grander enterprise than the road that has developed that entire region of Atlanta's suburbs.

And, everyone who has ever been a passenger on the Fulton County Electric line running around the nine-mile circle has witnessed the amazing rapidity with which the surrounding lands are beginning to bloom like golden herbs under the manipulation of capital and scientific labor.

In fact, there is not a dummy line nor an electric railway in the city that is not carrying in its path prosperity to every section through which it passes.

THE HORSE-CAR LINES.

It is unfortunate that West End, the most attractive of Atlanta's suburban towns, has no better railway connection with the center of the city.

The Atlanta Street Railway Company seems

writer, was received, which proves that Louis, in addition to being a good shorthand writer, has a knowledge of composition, is a good speller and a bright young fellow generally. We are proud to welcome him to the ranks of the Pernin stenographers and will watch his future career with interest: the city.

The Atlanta Street Railway Company seems The Atlanta Street Railway Company seems to be blinded to its own interest in running horse cars to and from this, the livest and most progressive of Atlanta's neighboring towns. No evidence of any special improvements mark the route of this line, and instead of being better equipped from season to season to keep abreast with demands of transportation, the accommodations of the line seem to grow worse. The cars were formerly drawn by horses, but now they roll leisurely behind little western mules, requiring frequently markers a hour to make the trin to West. graphers and will watch his luture career with interest:

"I feel highly flattered and greatly encourged by the recept, this morning, of your kind letter, and I certainly appreciate your high opinion of my ability to master the art of stenography at my tender age; but I attribute my success to the simplicity of the system I studied. My father has held a position on The Arianna Constitution for several years, and it was at his instance that I made the attempt to study stenography. His idea was that I could learn it in from six to eight months; but accidently your system was thrown in my way, and while going to the grammer school, and devoting two hours twice a week to shorthand, I soon found myself sufficiently proficient to accept a position. My duties are not very arduous, my time not being employed all the time; in fact, there are days in which I have nothing to do and in others I only write from eight to ten letters. I am capable of doing a great deal more and occasionly make out papers for lawyers, but I am with a good employer, in fact he is a little too good, and he don't want me to do much work. I also write letters very often for the traveling men that come to see my employer. \*\* \* I use the Crandall typewriter and like it the best, and I also like your system the best.—Louis Lively, Stenographer, Columbus Buggy Company. little western mules, requiring frequently nearly an hour to make the trip to West End.

End.
The situation is a woeful one, and the people of West End have just reason to complain, as they do, at being thrown at the mercy of such a railway. West End deserves better advantages

vantages.

It is easy to estimate the great possibilities of the western suburbs of the city if a better system of transportation could be secured, and something ought surely to be done in this direction.

Manager and Star .- No actor who visits Atlanta Manager and Star.—No actor who visits Atlanta is more popular than James O'Neill, who appears Monday night in the great play. "The Dead Heart." Even were he not so popular, with Sandford Cohen as his manager. Mr. O'Neill could not fail to make friends in the south. For the past month, the southern papers have been full of James O'Neill and "The Dead Heart." Sandy Cohen is well known all over the south as a great boomer, and his popularity is in keeping with his booming quality. It is predicted that Sandy and his great star will have one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences ever assembled in Atlanta. Sandy is a Georgia boy, and his friends are proud of his successful management.

Rev. W. D. Anderson, the new paster of the First Methodist church, will occupy his pulpit both morning and evening, today. Go and hear this able divine.

resterday afternoon.

It was the balance of the purchase money—making, with the \$25,000 already paid, \$63,-101.80—for the Okefenokee swamp.

The deed by the state to the Suwanee Canal Company was then delivered to Captain Jackson, as the president of the company.

ABOUT THE TRADE.

This payment completes what may fairly be said to be one of the most important transactions in which the state has ever been interested.

Governor Northen regards the sale a good. School Books and Supplies.
W. B. Glover & Co., 104 Whitehall street, corner

> The plan of the American Investment Company commends itself to all desiring a safe and sure plan for small savings. Jas. L. Logan, Jr., Secretary, 13 N. Broad street.

# THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS!

ALWAYS BUSY. NO DULL SEASON.

This Week Greater Bargains than Ever.

Tremendous Bargains in DRY GOODS! Stupendous Bargains in CLOTHING! Wonderful Bargains in SHOES! Gigantic Bargains in CARPETS! .. Attractive Bargains in HATS,

Double width wool Tricots, for dress goods, at 18c yard; worth 30c. Double width Henrietta Cloths at 20c yard; worth 30c.

Double width all pure wool Serge at 31c. yard; worth 60c.

46-inch wool Dress Goods at 65c. yard; worth \$1.25. 54-inch Ladies Cloth at 75c. yard; worth \$1.50 yard.

All our Wool Underwear must be closed out within the next two weeks, so now is your chance to supply yourselves at your own prices.

Men's Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers only 33c. each.

Ladies' fine Lamb's Wool Vests and Pants only 50c. each; worth \$1.25. Large size knotty-fringe Damask Towels only 25c. each; worth 50c. Large size Bed Comforts only 50c. each.

62-inch double satin bleached Table Damask only 45c. yard; worth 75c.

- HUNDREDS OF -

\$20,000 worth of new Embroideries just opened. 1,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings at 10c. a yard; worth 25c. 1,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings at 15c. yard; worth 35c.

Beautiful designs in Baby Edgings.

Exquisite matched sets in Cambric, Nainsook, Mull and Swiss. 750 pieces 45-inch hemstitched White Flouncings only 40c. yard; worth 75c.

800 pieces Colored Embroideries only 10c. yard; worth 40c. 500 pieces wide Torchon Lace at 7½c. yard; worth 25c. yard.

We are determined not to carry over a single suit of

Every suit of clothes in the store marked down to less than onehalf the regular price. Now is your chance.

We will still continue to offer our world-renowned bargains in

## ≪ SHOES >>

So come to the only house in the country that will sell you Shoes at a far less price than other shoe dealers pay for them.

— A FEW LEADERS IN—

Tapestry Brussels Carpets only 55c. yard; same as other houses advertise to cost 70c.

Hartford all wool, extra super Ingrain Carpets only 55c. yard. Floor Oil Cloths only 35c. yard.

Dado Shades only 50c. 5-frame Body Brussels Carpets, with borders, only 90c.

ONE HUNDRED CASES

All the latest styles and newest shape

Works, Columbus, Ga.

WANTED I MMEDIATELY—A first-class carriage
blacksmith. John M. Smith, 100 Wheat street.

WANTED—Permanent
\$750. Railway fare
paid here. Send self-addressed stamped envelope.

Manager, lock box 533,
chicago, Ill.

TEACHERS WANTED Principals for several high schools and institutes in Georgia and Florida; two y superintendents, three presidents of colleges, and locate 50 to 100 first grade good teachers within the few days. Address V.E. Orr, care The Georgia tcher, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-A butler; enquire Frank E. Block, corner Alabama and Pror streets.

SHORTHAND—Crichton's 49 Whitehall, is a live, wide-awake, progressive shorthand school. Send

W E wish to engage a good salesman January 1st Call 128 Marietta st. after 7 a. m. dec28 d tf

WANTED-Blacksmith; one that can do horse shoeing and general repair work; also two help-ers in paint shop. Apply-Summers & Murphey, Barns-ville, Ga. dec28-dtf

WANTED-Two live business ladies to trave through the towns of Georgia. Best salar given. Address LaFayette Minn, Grant House, thi

WANTED-A competent house servant; must come with proper recommendations. Apply at No. 24 Church street.

WANTED-Girl to do housework. Apply at 187

WANTED-A settled woman to nurse an infant Call at 12 Windsor st.

WANTED-A good cook, for two people living in small house. Apply Monday evening between 9 and 12 at 151 Whitehall street.

WANTED-A first-class cook wanted at 146 Spring

WANTED-Good cook for small family; also a nurse for child year lost. Good wages and permanent employment. 163 Capitol avenue.

WANTED -- A first-class house gar at les account North avenue, between East and West Peachtree

WANTED-A first-class cook settled woman pre-ferred; good wages to right party. 44 Church st

WANTED-A good cook and house girl at once.
Apply at 322 Peachtree st.

Apply at 222 reacutive st.

ANTED—Fifty women and 100 men to take part in Mr. James O'Neill's grand play, "The Dead Heart." Apply at Decive's opera house Sunday evening, January ith, at 7:30 o'clock.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to send their solided or faded clothing to McEwen's steam dye works and cleaning establishmen! We dye or clean the most delicate shades and fabrics. We pay expressage both ways. Write for price list and particulars. Repair neatly. McEwen's Steam Dye Works, Nashville, Tenn. 16-8 eed sun non. 16-8 eed sun non.

ille, Tenn.

10-8 yed sun non in

(UTTERS AND TAILORS WANTED—The Gleve

) land Cutting school, now in the twelfth year, had
larger attendance for 1830 than ever before, and interior

ations point to its being crowded during the winter of

90. "What is the reason?" Simply this, cutters pro
such that is the reason? Rund New Method

coe better results with the A.D. Rund New Method

SITUATIONS WANTED -- Male

WANTED—A position as salesman or assistan bookkeeper by a young man of good mora habits; best references; has had four years of experi ence. Address L. H., 42 Walton street.

WANTED-By a young man of steady habits, a po-sition as clerk, grocery preferred. Address, M.

WANTED-By a young man of steady, sober habite a position in some railroad office, or work of any kind. Address, L. J., care Constitution. su,m

FIRST-CLASS acid maker and builder of chemica works wants engagement. Address Acid Maker care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—After January 5th, by competent young man of experience, position as bookkeeper of accountant; unexceptional references as to industry ability and integrity from present employers and others. Address Office W. S. B. Co., 8f Whitehall street.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED-By an experiences collector, with the best of references. Address

P. O. BOX 53.

SITUATION WANTED—Male Cook—A good Ger man cook wants a situation. Thoroughly under-

No man cook wants a situation. Thoroughly under-stands his business in hotel, restaurant or private. Address or apply to F. W. Cook, No. 298 E. Fair street, Atlanta, Ga.

can give very best city references. Ad-

The Constitution's Write-Up Bearing Goo Fruit Already in Calling Attention This Pesthouse of the City.

The station house is a nuisance And not only that, but one of the most public

sances in the city That is what some of the leading public mer and high officials say. Their words of con-demnation bid fair to bring forth good fruit in

THE CONSTITUTION sounded the first note calling attention to its condition a few ago, and the article was read with a great deal

The fact that it is a miserable hole into which people are thrust, without regard to sex, color or gravity of the offense against the law; has long been a potent fact to even the most casual observers.

The Grand Jury Investigates. Yesterdar the grand jury of Fulton county met and a committee was appointed to look into the matter, in compliance with the duty

The committee, headed by Mr. Aaron Haas, chairman, went through the place from bottom to top.

They had an opportunity to get the odors that emanate from the iron-bound cells. They also had a chance to see how small is the space allotted to those who are arrested for some real or suspected offense against the ordi-

nances of the city. The investigation was most thorough, and while the grand jurors were not at liberty to express a public opinion as to the report of the committee, it is pretty well settled that some action will be taken by the grand jury in regard to the condition of the prison.

Another True Bill. Another true bill was found, so it is reported, against Mr. G. K. Woodward, based on the presumption that he was the author of certain articles published in The Southern Star, reflecting on Mr. W. H. Venable during the last state senatorial contest

Up to a late hour Mr. Woodward had received no notice of the finding of the bill, and no steps had been taken to secure his detention. weeks ago a bill was found against Mr. Charles D. Barker, editor of The Southern Star, growing out of the same contest.

Mr. Barker gave bond for his appearance a the next term of the superior court. Just what the particular article or articles

were on which the bill was based, could not It is rumored that the grand jury will also investigate the shooting of the negro by Pastrolman Tyser in Chief Connolly's yard a few

nights ago. Friends of the dead negro have been agitating the matter, and they claim that the negro was not killed in self-defense, but for ther cause, despite the exonerating verdict of the coroner's jury.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC MATTERS, Will Passes be Discontinued? Is the Ques-

tion Now Asked-Other Items. It was reported on the streets yesterday that President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, had issued a bulletin instructing all conductors on the Western and Atlantic to pass only those passengers with tickets. Quite a flurry has been created among the holders of passes, who are making frequent inquiries as to the authority of the report. Those competent to speak on the matter all say they have no knowledge of the issuance of such an order.

It was learned authoritatively, however, that all trip, annual and clergymen's passes over the Western and Atlantic road, which expired December 31st, will be extended to January 10th. All clergymen's reduced-rate cards will be extended to January 31st. All Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis passes numbered 500 and over are good on the Western and Atlantic road.

Instructions have been issued to the ductors prohibiting them from carrying sengers on freight trains. Supervisors, resident engineers and persons in charge of stock in transit are alone excepted. One of the principal causes of the popularity of the estern and Atlantic under the old company was the fact that all persons so desirous were bllowed to ride on freight trains as passengers. The custom was particularly advantageous to commercial travelers, who saved many a long, weary wait for schedule time at way stations by hopping on the first freight that came along. They, of course, paid passenger rates. A long freight train lost considerable time

in stopping to let off and take on these passengers, which will hereafter be saved.

Orders have been issued to Western and Atlantic engineers to reduce the speed of all trains to six miles an hour over the Chattahoochee, Allatoona, Etowah and Resaca Business Activity in Brunswick.

BRUSSWICK, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—The advent of the new year seems to have given an impetus to business. Money matters are getting more easy, and money seems to culate more freely. The merchants are smill and everybody seems to be infused with new

Our optical business has increased immensely, and it is due to the perfect fitting and fine quality of our spectacles and eyeglasses. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

Bailiffs Elected. The election yesterday for bailiffs of the 1,23th and the 100th districts was a very small affair. The vote polled was very light, as there was no contest at either polling place.

A. N. Cox and J. B. Martin were re-elected in the first, and will serve S. H. Landrum and Notary Public A. A. Manning.

Horace Owens and J. W. Harper were re-elected in the 100th, and will serve Justice Pat H. Owens and Notary Public A. A. Mary Republic A. Ma

and Notary Public J. Gadsden King. Fine Correspondence and Invitation Stationery, W. B. Glover & Co., 104 Whitehall street, corner Mitchell.

Every Day in the Year. You can find relief if you are suffering with stricture, cataerrh or hay fever, by calling on Dr. A. D. Flagg, specialist. Cures guaranteed. Room 42, old capitol building. Write (confiden-tial) for treatise.

The Direct Trade Convention.

The direct trade convention will reas emble in the hall of the house of representatives at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant, under the action of the body at its meeting in September last. Hon, W. J. Northen, president, and R. L. Burks and W. G. Whidby, Secretaries. have charge of the arrangements. Yesterday Secretary Whidby received from Hon. J. W. Stokes, president of the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, the list of delegates appointed by him to represent the alliance in the convention. Hon. E. T. S ackhouse, Hon. M. L. Donaldson, Hon. W. T. O'Dell, Hon. W. D. Evans, Hon. J. I. Keitt, Hon. W. H. Timmerman, Hon. J. W. Miles, Hon. T. Strait, Colonel D. P. Duncan, R. A. Love, J. H. Detyner, M. B. McSweeney.

The outlook is good for a large attendance. The officers of the convention are making all necessary arrangements for the body. The Direct Trade Convention.

Fine Correspondence and Invitation Stationery. W. B. Glover & Co., 104 Whitchastreet, corner Mitchell.

The largest stock of watches at most reason prices. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street. iamonds are a good investment when properlight, and we can give you lower prices that one. Maier & Berkele, 33 Whitehall street.

WANTED-Boarders.

ARGE, bright rooms, with board, at 42 Waiton 8 G O TO No. 146 South Pryor street for first-class board, 4 blocks south of carshed. R. L. Duncan. BOARDERS WANTED—Front room with first-class table board can be had at Angier house. 89 Capi BOARDERS WANTED—Rooms with board for gen WANTED-A few more boarders at 25 N. Forsyth st.; best accommodations; terms low. POARDERS WANTED-A private family close in vill take two acceptable young men to board. El coom; bath attached. Mrs. M. C., care Constit

WANTED -A few more boarders at No. 15 Wheat st. Good table, nicely furnished rooms, terms WANTED-Four young men to occupy nicely furnished room, with board. Apply at once, No. 23 Pulliam street. WANTED-Boarders at the Florida house, No. 58 N. Forayth street. Terms \$5 to \$8 per week. Teacher, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Four first-dass blacksmiths to go to
A. V. Howell, Warrenton, da.

WANTED—Drug cleri. Give age, references,
salary to Wesleyn Massey, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—At once, an intelligent boy about 18
years old for office work; one with some experience preferred; A. I references required; state experience and salary expected. Address F. & D., care
Constitution.

A N ATTRACTIVE HOME-LIKE HOME for strangers visiting the city. References. Address X, DESIRABLE cottage home, on Pulliam street, for rent, water, gas and street ears. Apply to W.D. Ellis, 41 South Broad street. It is at sun

BOARD WANTED. WANTED-Board for couple without children a s40 per month; will furnish room if necessary ess Box 249, city. BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROR SALE A fancy grocery store coise in. New stock. Good reason for selling. Address L. jear dec 28 2w sun tues thur Constitution.

AOR SALE—A fine paying manufacturing business to carry it on; only \$1.00; easy terms. Hampton & Holbrook, 22 South Broad st.

W ANTED—To sellor rent a new two-story brick hotel of 29 rooms, unfurnished, in Cedartown, Ga. Would exchange for a belt of ping timber. Address Miller A. Wright, Cedartown, Ga. jan 4-dlw W ANTED Special partner with \$5,000 in estab-lished paying manufacturing business; will guarantee 20 per cent on capital invested. Address "Special Partner," care Constitution office. jan4 sun 8t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—By good busines man place as secretary or manager of good enter prise. Some money. Address "S.," care Constitution W ANTED TO SELL.—\$5,500 worth of stock in a good paying manufacturing business in Atlanta. The best of reasons for selling, and will resign position in favor of buyer. Address P. O. Box 23, Atlanta, Ga.

NEWSPAPER and job printing outfit for sale, till 10th, cheap, after that price will be much greater. A good chance to get small office. Address "Rover," BATHING LAKE FOR LEASE -We will rent for DATHING LAKE FOR LEASE—We will rent for one year, with privilege of three or four years, the beautiful lake and grounds adjoining Grant park, including bowling alleys, balls, bathing suits, etc., containing about 5 or 6 neres, including lake. This is a rare opportunity for the right man. Address Lock Box 91, Atlanta, Ga,

TOR SALE—A nice line glass-labeled shop bottles and drug fixtures, I elegant Tuft's soda figuratin and generator complete. Cull or address W. B. Freeman, care Haltiwanger, Taylor Drug Co.

\$200 BUYS a nice little grocery store with a good trade. Inquire 33 Martin st.

DARGAIN IN A PAYING DRUG STORE—For sale complete and fresh stock of drugs, books, stationers, lamps and lamp goods, paints, oils and fixtures (invoice about \$3,000); the trade and prescription business; long lease on two-story building, very low rent; business established at present stand, twenty-three years in the city of Quitman, Ga. (3,000 inhabitants.) Will sell cheap, as senior partner is in manufacturing business in Alabama, and the business must be sold for a dissolution of copartnership. Address Lee & McMuller, Quitman, Ga., or J. E. Lee, Bessemer, Ala. dee 7 dtf sun

FOR SALE - Strictly at cost to close out stock, Die-boid celebrated fire-proof safes; now is your time to buy; from \$37.50 up. Logan, Wesley & Co., 18 North Broad street. W ANTED—A partner will sell mast turners in a Good reasons and information furnished, by addressing E. D. L. Mobiey, No. 5 Kimball house, Wall street Atlanta.

WANTED By a competent teacher, a few more music pupils; best references given. Address P. O. Box 365, City.

MOORE'S COLLEGE-No. 681 and 70 Peachtree st. New building, new rooms, special departments of business, shorthand, typewriting, etc. Call for new circulars, terms, etc. NSTRUCTION in music on plane and guitar. Lessons heard at residence of pupil if desired. Terms, the month, Mrs. H. McMillian, No. 26 N. Forsyth treet, city.

(TERMAN SCHOOL—An opportunity to learn Ger-T man for the Americans and Germans likewise. With the consent of the German Lutheran congrega-tion I have opened a German school in the basement of the German Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, for young folks, where I can be found Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock p. m. Terms lib-eral. Very respectfully, R. Braun, Teacher. S LOAN'S ATLANTA SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY— S Eighth year; oldest telegraph institute south Reduced Rates. D. U. Sloan, manager. 15 East Mitchel

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college, Fit-ten building. Most practical college south. Life

F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlants Constitution. Night school also, SHORTHAND—Crichton's Shorthand School, 48 Whitehall, is wide-awake, practical, progressive and fully up to the times. Catalogue free. LADIES' COLUMN

Diseases of women successfully treated; satisfation guaranteed in all cases undertaken; constation free. Dr. Tucker, 9 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga. Lation free. Dr. Theket, 3 and 100 ft. Valons's med Lation free will receive free proof of Dr. Valons's med leated monthly belt. Medicated Belt Co., Boy dee 14-d4s REATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed; also rietta street.

MONEY TO LOAN. M ONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Long or short time; large or small amounts, or installments; no delay. Read & Brandon, 38 & South Broad street. dec20-d6m M ONEY TO LOAN in large or small amounts, re payable monthly. Real estate security in Atlant or suburbs. No delay. Come and sec us. Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Company, James L Logan, dr., cashier, 13 North Broad street. novil-dif C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building. MONEY TO LEND at lowest rates on city or farm lands in adjoining counties; long or short time, or by installment, to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15% South Broad street.

BUILDING MATERIAL. Ci ET figures from the Dobbs Lumber Co. on sash of doors and blinds, mantels, veranda and stair work. Office, warehouse and factory, cor. Mitchell and Mangum sts.

BUILDING material of all kinds. Dobbs Lumber Co., cor. Mitchell and Manguri sts. PERSONAL

PERSONAL.

A TTENTION, ladies! Mail 2 cent stamp for scaled instructions for enlarging you bust five inches using Emma bust developer; guaranteed; 21-page illustrated editalgue for 50 cents. Emma, Toilet Baxaar, 224 Tremont st., Boston, Mass: jand-sundt THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON—All persons indebted to T. C. F., H. I. G. must call and settle without delay. P. H. Shook. YOU CAN get shingles at Dobbs Lumber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangum streets. DERSONAL—Any one needing a suite of furniture can buy a whole suite, 7 pieces, for \$12, at Osler's, 50 Marietta street.

WRITE for estimates on sash, door, blinds, mante's shingles, lumber, laths, flooring, ceiling, siding, etc. Dobbs Lumber Co., cor. Mitchell and Mangum sts., Atlanta, Ga.

READ P. H. Snook's ad. in today's paper. STENOGRAPHY and typewriting executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch at the Kimball House reading room (down stairs); charges reasonable. House reading room (down states), that we ways. Mail ENTS-3 teasing love letters, read two ways. Mail 10c to Box 52, Bultimore, Maryland, sun per

WANTED-Money.

WANTED-S,000 or 85,000 additional capital in business which cleared last year 40 per cer Address "Business," cere Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. sat sun

MISCELLANEOUS. S PECIAL DISCOUNTS to dealers in manters, fron doors and mouldings. Dobbs Lumber Company corner Mitchell and Mangum streets.

Only \$2.00 per share monthly is required to secure stock in the American Investment Company Shares selling rapidly. Jas. L. Logan, Jr., Secretary.

Money invested in any part of Atlanta has paid in the past, and the American Investment Co

FOR SALE-Real Estate.

WANTED Four carpenters at Block's building, Peachtree street and Ponce de Leon circle.

WANTED Honest, active man in every city and county to appoint and supply agents with our (3) new Hardware Specialities, enormous sales. Send for free outwist. No trillers wanted. Acme Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati, O. jan 4-d8t-aun-wed TIMBER LAND FOR SALE-6,000 acres, heavily timbered, on B. & W. R. R., located in Worth and Berrien counties. Titles perfect. Apply C. J. jan 3 d2w WANTED—One first-class blacksmith and 2 helpers in paint shop. Address Columbus Carriage Works, Columbus, Ga.

\$2000 IF TAKEN at once, will buy a farm of with a mill and gin, both in good running order, and enjoying fair patronage, and a large 4-room dwelling, with all necessary outbuildings. Address J. L. Bishop,

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—An excellent 15-room boarding house, almost entirely furnished; gas, hot and cold water and bath; close in; north side; best locality. David, care Constitution. TOR RENT—The four-story brick building for-merly occupied by the Topaz Cinchona Cordial Co., fronting on W. & A. R. R. 150 feet, more or less, and on Marietta street car line; suitable for manufac-turing purposes. Apply to the Boyd & Baxter Furni-ture factory.

BIDS WANTED—The city council of Madison, Ga., Is prepared to receive lids for supplying the city with water and electric lights. Madison is rapidly coming to the front and is deermined not to be behind the times. Contractors will please take notice of this.

WANTED—A colored man and woman, on small farm, one mile from city. Woman to cook and do house work, etc. Call at 2 West Peters street. T Cooper street.

POR RENT-Two adjoining rooms suitable for light housekeeping, partiy furnished. Five minutes' walk postoffice. Sin month. Inquire No. 55 Walton. dec 31 Iw.

DANCING—A class of eight young men wish Dancing Master. Addres, stating rate of tuition fri sun a common neighborhood school of afteen to wenty-five pupils, mostly snall children. A moder-tesslary, including board and lodging, will be guarteed to a satisfactory appleant for a term of five or months. Correspondence solicited, and references changed. Watter T. McAtthur, McArthur, Montmery county, Ga. TEACHER WANTED-Either male or female, for WANTED—An experienced dairyman to run 20 or 30 cows, or will sell outon easy terms to right the. Address, with reference, Dairy, care Constitution.

One nicely farnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 30 Church street.

WANTED-50 women and B0 men to take part in Mr. James O'Neill's grand play, "The Dead Heart." Apply at Declive's opera house Sunday even-ing, January-ith, at 7:30 o'clock.

FOR RENT-One room unfurnished or partly furnished; rent reasonable. 60 Luckie st. FOR RENT-Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. 58 Luckie street. ROR RENT—One or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping or single gentleman; very cheap; 369 Wheat street. FOR RENT—One room furnished or unfurnished also one not furnished, or two connecting rooms large. 70% Whitehall street.

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous, FOR RENT-One 2-horse and one 1-horse farm near Hapeville. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall st. A LOT OF stables and also storeroom for rent cor-iners, price \$5 per month; stables \$1 per month. En-grice at 25 Ellis street.

G. W. Adair Has for Rent.

ing, No. 12 W. Alabams St.-Telephone

South Broad Street. ...\$30 00

ouse, 42 Jon :s street... ouse, 147 Marietta str ouse, 400 West Hunte 

CHOOLS REOPEN TOMORROW.

THEAP SCHOOL BOOKS. SLATES AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

DICTURE FRAMING. THEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

DICTURE FRAMING.

Atlanta, Ga.

W ANTED—A thoroughly posted bookkeeper desires a position; present employer going out of business; best references. Address F. M.

thur non tues wed

W ANTED—Situation by thoroughly competent and experienced stenographer. Very best of references and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Address "Kingsley," care CONSTITUTION.

Dec. 28-2w sun wed

W ANTED-Situation as stenographer. Have had thorough business training, un an expert and experienced stenographer. References given. Address "J. K.," care CONSTITUTION. Dec. 28-sun wed 2w SITUATIONS WANTED-Females. ANTED -A situation, by a good white weman, it a good family or hotel; an experienced hand bly to M. W., 48 Church street.

WANTED-Position wanted by German girl t cook, or as chambermaid. Address "Cook," car WANTED-Work as stenographer and typewriter Address Miss H, 24 Houston st. WANTED-Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—At once, by a lady, and daughter of 14, in a nice family, two unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; prefer the neighborhood of South Pryor street. Address J. S., 13 Traders' Bank WANTED TO RENT-A two-story 7 or 8-room house. Address J. F. W., care Constitution. ja4 42 sun mon.

WANTED-A 7 to 9-room house furnished, by a widow lady unencumbered. Address "W.," city

H OUSES WANTED—We have a first-class customer who wants a nice house on south side, worth \$30 \$40. Also a similar customer, who wants a \$50 house, north

ide.

Also a No. 1 small family, who wants a nice 4-room ottage in a mile of passenger depot.

Bring your houses to us, if you want good tenants, mith and Billings, 12 West Alabama steet. WANTED -- Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A gentle Shetland pony, roung and well broken. Give price. Address Mrs. Eula Curry, WANTED -Customer for a new, modern, well-built 9-room house on electric car line; large cor-ner lot; shade trees. Will sell cheap. Address "Bar-ANTED A young lawyer to share one of the best offices in the city with an insurance agent. Ap-room 2, 23½ Whitehall street. T WILL be to your interest when in want of sash, doors, blinds, lumber, shingles, laths, interfor and exterior finish, mouldings, etc., to call on Doubs Lum-ber Company, corner Mitchell and Mangam streets. WANTED-3 counters and 2 show cases. Leave price and description at 59 South Broad street WANTED-Ag

SOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A nar nome, on the suburbs of Rome, containing 6 rooms, outbuild-ngs, etc. Property can be subdivided into 25 lots Will exchange for Atlanta property or fruit farm neal iritim. Address Postoffice Box 225, Rome, Ga. sau mon.

MASH-Three the

ROOMS TO RENT-At 23 Brotherton street, furnished FOR RENT-Window for watch repairer; good run of work. Apply to L. Snider, 84 Whitehall st. FOR RENT-Two connecting rooms. Apply 14

OR RENT-Large, desirable, first floor front room nicely furnished, in private family; gas, bath and vant's attention; south and east exposure. Apply New street, or address E. A. C., Southern Express

FOR RENT-Furnished room; board convenient good location. Gentleman preferred. 74 Ivy street A VERY PLEASANT ROOM, nicely furnished, gas bath, hot and cold water. References exchanged

NICELY furnished rooms to rent at 153 Ivy for gen tlemen; gas, hot and cold bath, electric bells, ser

NICE furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen: good board near by, very central. Ap 34 N. Fórsyth st. ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT-Large, comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at reasonable terms. Apply 99 Wal-

A NICE 8-room house on Whitehall st.
7-Room house on Harris st.
7-Room house on Cain st.
These are all central and convenient houses.
I haven storeroom on Marietta st.; one on Pryor.
Store and 2d floor above on Forsyth st., and four nice new stores on corner Forsyth and Peters sts.
Property owners can have their houses rented, rents collected promptly and remittances made regularly by putting their houses in my hands for rent.

For Rent by Smith & Billings, Hillyer's Build-

LEGANT Peachtree street residence, 10 rooms...\$60 desirable south side residence, 5 rooms.
Whitehall street residence, 6 rooms.
Table 6-room house, close in.
most complete 5-room cottage in Atlanta, nort side, close in.

One store, with fixtures complete, close in Decatur street. Superior stand.

Fine new brick store, Decatur street. 

For Rent by G. J. Dallas, Renting Agent, 43 36 -R BOARDING HOUSE, in center of city. Call

One store, South Broad street.
One grocery store, West End, good stand Burke's Old Book Store.

THEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

HEAP SCHOOL BOOKS

PICTURE FRAMING. CONFEDERATE MONEY BOUGHT.

BACK NUMBERS of "The Constitution" for six years on sale; also all numbers of the "Century FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc.

ARRIAGES - Victorias, Cabriolets, T Carts, Ladies
Phaetons and Carts in great variety. John M.
mith, 100 Wheat street. FOR SALE CHEAP—A good, sound, young and gentle horse; or will exchange for a house lot. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Monday. OR SALE—A pair of young, sound mules, well trained for work. Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills. CARRIAGES—Now is the time to place orders for carriages to be delivered in the spring. Many new designs in pleasure vehicles can be seen at John M. Smith's, 100 Wheat street.

ONE medium-sized, gray, combination horse, nice saddler, easy driver, good style; must sell. Ad-dress Mrs. Pomeroy, Decatur, Ga. CARRIAGES—Several second-hand carriages and buggies, also jump-seat surry, will be sold very cheap. Joun M. Smith, 100 Wheat street. BEAUTIFUL black pony, pony phaeton and harnes for sale Monday, for cash or installments; per fectly safe for lady. Address "B," care Constitution FOR SALE-Nice pony and buggy for sale, cheap, or will exchange for vacant lot. Apply 189 Marietts

FOR SALE—Two muies and drays, one horse and buggy, and one pony. 40 and 42 Alabama street. FOR SALE—A stylish family horse, afraid of nothing. Address O. C., care this office.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous law books and office and table. Apply to J. M. McAfee, 23/2 Mar HEAP—First-class ticket to Dallas, Tex. Call at 58 Luckie street. J. L. FOR SALE—Two show cases, one letter copying press; cheap. 51 S. Broad street. C RAPES Catawbas and Isabellas. For table or jellies. Retailers orders, city or country, filled quickly. Quality guaranteed. B. C. Bailey, 99 Peachtres street.

FOR SALE-Real Estate. R. H. Randall, Real Estate Agent, 14 South Broad Street.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS—In a few days my force will be increased and I will be better, prepared to do justice to my large and daily increasing business. In fact, I propose to be fully equipped for doing a much larger business for the coming year, and would be glad to have all parties who wish to sell to call and leave description and price of property.

I have a number of customers on hand just now that I want to sult, and it may be that the property you want to sell is the very thing they want. So come and list your property at once.

In the meantime let all who want to bny, examine the following offers:

WINDSOR STREET—Fine home, 8-r, 2-story residence. Lot 50x200, water, gas, good commu-

NEW 9-ROOM house, near E. T. shops and Pryor street dummy—a remarkably cheap place for home or investment. Can sell for the low sum of \$2,00; \$500 cash, balance \$500 a year. Come see this. W EST END-A splendid bargain in good 10-r residence, large lot, water gas, fruits of all kinds, number of out houses, in fact, a complete home on large lot, 1882556, for only \$6,500; \$2,500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. This will suit you.

G OOD NEW 4-room house, Johnson ave., lot 50x140 \$2,000; \$800 cash, balance \$24 per month. THREE FINE VA. LOTS, Little street, 50x210, alley in rear. All three for \$1,200. Easy terms. Money

4O ACRES, good woodland only 11 miles from Atwood on lanta and 2 miles from railroad; 1,000 cords of wood on land; can sell the 40 acres for \$500. It may be worth \$50 per acre within 3 years. Good investment. SEVERAL FINE LOTS on South Pryor street, hear COOPER STREET, near new electric line, fine lot for \$900, and another for \$1,200.

CHEAPEST LOT on Whitehall street, 55x100, for only \$1,250; ½ cash, bal. 12 months. \$6500 SPLENDID Edgewood ave. property, a good houses renting for \$76 per month. Investors look at this. W HENEVER YOU want to make good investments in real estate, come see me, always remember-ing my office, 14 South Broad street.

WANTED—I want from 2,000 to 5,000 acres of good land from 1 to 5 miles from a depot, for the pur pose of settling a colony of Swiss and Germans. If you have such, give full description, lexact location and lowest brites. WOULD again ask all who want to sell to list their properties with me at once. I don't know that

am selling more than other real estate men, but if you want your property sold, I think i can sell it for you. It will cost you nothing to give me a trial. R. H. Randall, 14 South Broad street. T. A. Shelton, Real Estate Agent, No. 15

North Broad Street. A FEW lots on the W. & A. Military drive and Mur-phy ave; \$500 to \$1,500. 3 lots on Calhoun, 50x251, to another st.; price \$30 3 lots on Calhoun, 50x201, to allow, per foot.
2 lots on Windsor, 50x165 to alley, bargain; \$500 each.
50x130 on Hilliard; very cheap at \$1,000.
10 acres on north side, about half inside city, well
streeted; \$17,500.
9 acres inside city, nice grove street on every side, streeted; \$17,500.

9 acres inside city, nice grove street on every side,
very cheap; \$15,000.

I have property in parts of the city and suburbs and
some bargains for this week, and if you will call Dr. J.
W. Mayson will take pleasure in showing you. I am
platting some blocks that will be ready in a few days,
that I will sell on good terms and reasonable prices. T.
A. Shelton.

For Sale by Smith & Billings, No. 12 Wes Alabama Street-Hillyer Building Telephone No. 225.

LARGE lot on Whitehall st., very desirable...

Exceedingly desirable corner lot, Gordon st., West End, liberal terms...
One of the finest pieces of property around Atlants, 193300 feet... Attanta, 183330 feet.

10 feet front, close in, Pryor st., a rare bargain, per foot.

One acre, 2's miles from Union depot.

A very desirable lot, West End, 60x136.

6's acres, Selis ave., West End

Lot 133x300 feet, West End with good house, a bargain.

burgain ... 2,500
House and lot, Orme st., 40x190 ... 3,400
57 acres south side McDonough road, within 2,500
mile Pryor st. dunmy, at \$500 per acre. 3-room house, lot 50x120, Rhodes st. 900
Very desirable home, Gordon st. West End, lot 72x208, cheap at the price. 3,500
Vacante and improved property in all parts of the city at low prices and on easy terms.

Geo. J. Dallas, 43 S. Broad 'Stree Estate.

10 R H AND 26 acres at Hapeville, an elegan 3 r h, Spencer st, rent at \$5 per month... Vacant Lawton street grove... ir h, Chency st, house new..... r h, Means st.... 

tages, Lee ave, rent for \$12 per month. 

and painted, on new electric car line.

Key & Bell, Real Estate Agents. HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.-Thanking A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.—Thanking our Afriends for their liberal patronage the past year, we hope by continued fair dealing, courteous treatment and business methods to not only retain their patronage, but gain that of many others. We desire now to offer you a few New Year's bargains. We have a few shares left in that magnificent tract of land of about 230 acres on W. & A. K. R., adjoining the Ellen N. property. The largest and best tract of land now to be had that near the city. We have 50 acres less than one-half miles of city limits, on railroad, that we can sell at \$500 per acre. 240 acres, 2 miles for form East Point, near railroad, well timbered, all in woods, price \$2,500.

350 acres of land, with large manufacturing enterprise, with sond enough to cover up Atlanta. The biggest thing in this country. Come and see us about this. this.
200 acres of land on Mason & Turner's road, 5 miles of
city. Only \$70 per acre.
25 acres on Jonesboro road and railroad, 6 miles of
city, nearly all in woods, only \$50 per acre.
40 acres on Howell Mill road, 4 miles of city, well
improved, a daisy, only.
5,000 acres, nicely improved, good orchard, near
Sandy Spring camp ground, on public road,
only.

9 acres, about half way from here to Decatur; Ga. R. R. in front and dummy in rear; very pretty, 57x140 feet, Marietta street, close in; with good 8 room house. 80x125, West Baker, with 4-room house... 50x125, Spring street, with new 5-room hor 75x187, Whitehall street, with 12-room hor avenue. 50x200, Plum street, with 4-room house and two 2-room houses in the rear, fronting State street;

house 0x100, vacant, near Henderson's store, Capitol avenue.

avenue.

avenue.

63x100, well improved corner, Alexander street.

60x100, Mills street, with 5-room house; nice.

80x100, McAfee street; well improved, only.

50x100, near Boyd & Baxter's, 4-room house.

33x100, Stonewall street, new 4-room house.

100 tect on Peschtree, running through to lyy,

velose in, and well improved. Call and get

price.

price.
75x165, Jones street, close in, with 6-room house...
50x200, Jones street, corner, new 7-room house...
60x100 Martin street, with 4-room house and 3-

vacant lot, 503:167, Pullian st. 1.500
1 vacant lot, 503:178, Eichardson st. 1.500
1 vacant lot, 503:278, Eichardson st. 1.500
1 vacant lot, 503:209, Bauch st. West End. 900
2 vacant lots, Chestnut st., each. 300
4 vacant lots, Chestnut st., each. 300
4 vacant lots, 40x140, Gordon st., each. 300
We have a custamer for a nice place on north side, from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

Parties who have property for sale will please place it with us.

If you want to buy real estate you can make it to your interest to call on us before buying. Key & Bell, No. 6 Kimball house.

FURNITURE. FOR SALE—Two elegant bedroom suites, writing desk and other furniture; also room, furnished or unfurnished, for rent, at 71 Fairlie street. \$12 BUYS a whole suite new furniture; 7 pieces. Purniture packed, stored or repaired. Oaler's,

WALNUT book case, cost \$30; my price, \$25; suite furniture, new, \$12; organ, \$18. Osicr's, 50 300 HOTEL SUITES, with springs and mat tresses, very cheap. P. H. Snook.

LOST.

FOR SALE-Real Esta W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate

9 S. Pryor Street, Kimball House With a happy New Year to our and all, we start the new year v of active, live, pushing salesmen. Cha Harkey and Tom Nealon are all-aroun well posted on city and suburban prop W. H. Scott at the books, we feel that assert that no office in the city is bet serve the pu SUBURBAN PROPERTIES - Look

which we own, or are part owner West Wood park, West End, 185 acr Heights and Improvement Company acres between the dummy line, Green's and Holderness street. ELLEN N.—The new town on the

ETERAN PARK-140 acres adjo-THE WOODVILLE SYNDICATE -80 THE BROOKS SYNDICATE—Close dummy line, and just beyond the

A LL THESE are selected from our many properties, which we will put on during the coming season. WHILE WE ARE NOT GIVEN to blo what we have done, it is safe to say tinue to conduct the business hereafter. TO PROPERTY OWNERS—We want more property in the third ward to sell; eustomers for homes in that ward—more the on our books. W. M. Scott & Co.

MARIETTA STREET-Good brick sto didly built; pays good rental; the best erty on street for the money; \$4,590, on W. M. Scott & Co. WE have three new 3-room he State street schoolhouse, v

DAVIS STREET—Good 4-room house, \$2,100; one-half cash, balance \$20 mod MEANS STREET -- Two lots, 30x100 fe

oved. W. M. Scott & Co. WE can sell you the nicest lot on Peacht for the money; wide and deep. It Come let us show you this. W. M. Scott & C FOR RENT-We have a two-story, 12-rs dence on Boulevard; choice neighbor bles, carriage house, etc., to approved tenant Scott & Co. G o look at vacant property on souther Williams and Pine streets, 100 feet is small shanty on it. W. M. Scott & Co.

TWENTY-FIVE or thirty acres beautiful is grove, on railroad, this side the river at acre; no better bargain on the market; as time to buy such property. W. M. Scott & C.

HUNTER ST—Good location, nice 5-t, but acre rarely offered. W. M. Scott & Co. WEST PEACHTREE—We have one of the

L INDEN AVENUE, and a beauty, 50x190 t street in rear. This is cheap at \$1,000 Scott & Co. MARIETTA STREET -We can sell your A piece of property, two storehouses, realso two tenement houses in rear of the property well for \$52 per month; the buildings are new, property is growing fast in value. 44,500 liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

HIGHLAND AVENUE One-half block of cars, new 8-room residence, elegantly fisside with Georgia pine and hard finish; a larvated lot; alley in rear; a bargain at \$5,000, on terms. W. M. Scott & Co. PULTON STREET—Read this: Two goods. on good lots, 45x95; each will rent the year for \$24 per month; \$1,900 each buys them both; about 15 per cent. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$2500 BEAUTIFUL vacant lot, avenue; a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co. ball Honse-Wall Street WE HAVE MADE some additions to our aduring the past week, that are really very ble, and we call your attention to a few plus with us to look at them.

\$4,000 taken at once.
\$4,000 takes a choice 6-r home, two servant room to take a choice 6-r home, two servant room to take the choice acighborhood, Crew street.
\$3,000 is cheap for a 10-r boarding house on the \$2,200 A bargain for 6-r h and large lot, beautiful cr. On Davis st. New electric line is \$2,250 A During ery. On Davis security of the best variations of the

ress avenue, on easy terms.

For Rent—7-r h, No. 31 W. Harris, \$40. One nice space, No. 1 Kimball house, Wall st.

D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting No. 45 E. Hunter Street. Do you want any vacant property? If so, choose from the following list: 107 VERY choice lots in West End. T

19 LOVELY, large lots on Ponce de Leon ave 38 CHEAP lots on Angier ave. 47 EXTRA good lots on Highland ave. 29 NO. 1 lots on North and South Bouleva

O-R. H. AND HALL, fine lot, 50x114, on Ds near in; nice street; good neighborhood cheap at \$1,800. THE following are a few special bargains to be sold soon. Come and see about them 7-R. H., NEARLY NEW, or good, high lot on Windsor at; cast view; excellent well of if you want to buy a good home cheap and a terms, here it is—only \$200 cash and \$20 per \$1,500. 4-R. H., FINE CONDITION; nice lot, 53x100 cast; only 200 feet from the new electric 7-R. H. AND FINE LOT, 50x107, on Will fronts east. Buy this home and be hap \$150 cash, balance \$20 per month. Price only

HAVE you \$100 in cash? If so, I can give you new Year's gift, a corner lot with 2-t. room for another 3-r. h. This rents well, bein Marietta st. 1891 IS HERE, and I wish you all a hap prosperous. New Year. Yours to Morrison, No. 45 E. Hunter st.

Will. A. Galoria.

Will greetings of a happy New Year to out merous customers, we make our debut: A ipating a very active and strong trade, we have clated with us Mr. G. A. Brewster, an ex-memb the well-known firm of A. M. Robinson & Ca Brewster is well and favorably known, both to be and country, with this addition to our already of force we hope to do our share of business. We not any rental to look after, but propose to give oncentrated attention to the buying and sell property. If you want to buy come and see us a shall have our best endeavor to supply your concentrated attention to the buying an property. If you want to buy come and you shall have our best cadeavor to supplify you want to sell, bring in your consignative actions in, worth from \$5,000 to \$5,000. We beautful lots our Ponce de Leon, Jackson vard, and in most any locality in the city call attention to 9 acres of land in northe and also 5 acres, with 5-r house, on Air very elevated, good and pure air, near the There is money in this last mention property.

\$4000 -For 9-r h, lot 52x156, Georgia

WITH

THE HALL CAS Ex-Senator DuBi

Speer's C MACON, Ga., J Hall case is now What the result A great crowd morning to hear DuBignon was and aud His kee

his flights of elog one in courthor A STAI While Mr. DuB Hilton, one of the "To traduce Luther A. Hall character, as any the black Sam trained witness. there for; he wa

by a preacher."
Mr. Bartiett i this point. The interrupt unless and it was not c Mr. DuBignor delay the court, much to be inte Mr. Bartlett s able to be of s

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The jury

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Saturda J. B. Haw by Rev. A. Pastors these me and Chris A Chile of Mr. and

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### WITH THE JURY.

Speer's Charge Delivered.

Macon, Ga., January 3.-[Special.]-The fall case is now with the jury.

What the result will be no one can tell. A great crowd thronged the courtroom this rning to hear ex-Senator Fleming Du-Signou, who was to close for the prosecution. DuBignon was in splendid form and voice, and held the attention of court, jury and audience from first to last. His keen analysis of motive, his flights of eloquence, his withering invec-tive, all joined to make the speech a notable one in courthouse annals.

A STARTLING INCIDENT.

While Mr DuBignon was defending John Hilton, one of the state witnesses, against an attack by Major Bacon, he said:

"To traduce John Hilton in order to screen Luther A. Hall was nothing more or less than an outrage on public decency. John Hilton was a man who stood as high, in point of character, as any man in the state. Look at the black Sam White, he said. He was a trained witness, but was over-trained. Like the over-hampered nag, he went on the track and broke his back. Sam knew what he was there for; he was there to show that Hall had never slept upstairs. Sam was knocked out by a preacher."

Mr. Bartiett interrupted Mr. DuBignon on

by a preacher."

Mr. Bartiett interrupted Mr. DuBignon on this point. The court asked counsel not to interrupt unless it was absolutely necessary, and it was not considered so now.

Mr. DuBignon said while he did not wish to delay the court, it relieved his throat very much to be interrupted.

Mr. Bartlett said he was glad that he was able to be of some service.

Mr. Bartlett said he was glad that he was able to be of some service.

Going on with the argument, Mr. Du-Bignon touched on some evidence that called forth an interruption from Mr. Bacon.

Mr. DuBignon replied to the jury that he could not remember all that had passed between the district attorney and Mr. Bacon; he hoped they wouldn't get mad.

tween the district attorney and Mr. Bacon; he hoped they wouldn't get mad.

"Oh," said Mr. DuBignon, "you can always tell a wounded pigeon by his flutter,"

"May it please your honor," said Mr. Bartlett, rising to his feet, "the chief justice has ruled that such a remark is inadmissible, and cannot be used in argument, and no one knows that fact better than my friend."

Mr. DuBignon, "I may have my faults.

that fact better than my friend."

Mr. DuBignon: "I may have my faults, and I have, but I do want to be judged and choose my master for direction from one who is more appreciated by others and less appreciated by himself."

Here an exciting scene took place. Pale and determined, Counsel Bartlett jumped to his feet to resent this remark. The judge tapped loudly on the desk, calling Mr. Bartlett to order, but Mr. Bartlett would not come to order. He continued in his efforts to be heard.

"Mr. Marshal, please see that Mr. Bartiett is seated," said the court.

Approaching the gentleman the deputy marshal placed his hand on his shoulder and asked him to be seated. Then two of Mr. Bartlett's friends asked him to take his seat.

It was evident that there was likely to be a climar of the trouble that had been least climax of the trouble that had been long brewing. Finally Mr. Bartiett took his seat, but without paying the slightest attention to the marshal, and seemingly without intending to particularly conform to any order of the

to particularly conform to any order of the court.

"The court will not allow any such scenes in court," said Judge Speer.

Mr. DuBignon stated that he meant nothing personal by his allusion.

Mr. DuBignon concluded his argument by following up the balance of Mr. Bahanon's testimony. He then announced that he would quit the testimony and begin his talk to the jury. Before doing this, however, he wished to state to the court, in justice to himself, that he understood and felt the remark he made during the heat of argument concerning Mr. Bartlett had wounded that gentleman's feelings. He wished to state they were made heatedly and were not really meant. His long association with and friendship for this gentleman, he was sure, would impress upon the minds of all that he meant no disparagement of the gentleman, and he wished to apologize."

Mr. Bartlett arose and said that he did not believe that Mr. DuBignon had thought it necessary to allude to him in such a way and he was glad the gentleman withdrew the remark.

After this explanation Mr. DuBignon

After this explanation Mr. DuBignon wound up his speech with a beautiful and eloquent perioration.

Court adjourned at 12:30 o'clock until 1:45 delivery of his charge. It was able, elaborate and interesting and consumed about three hours in its delivery.

The jury then retired.

The jury commenced deliberating on the case about 5 o'clock. They were allowed to eat supper at the Hotel Lanier. No verdict had been rendered at a late hour tonight, and the impression is, with many, that a mistrial may be made. It is not known how long Judgo Speer will keep the jury out. It is estimated that the trial will cost the government nearly \$25.000.

any vacant property? If

A Week of Prayer.

The Atlanta Evangelical Ministers' Associa-tion has arranged for the observance of the week of prayer, January 5-10. The meetings will be held nightly in the First Presbyterian church, beginning at 7:30 o'clock p. m. and continuing an

minute talks by Rev. A. R. Holderby and Mr. C. A. Licklider.
Tuesday night—Subject: "Nations and their Ruiers." Rev. W. D. Anderson, leader. Five-minute talks by Rev. J. M. Brittain, D. D., and Judge H. Van Epps.
Wednesday night—Subject: "The Young." Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., leader. Five minutes talks by Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., and Mr. A. P. Stewart.
Thursday night—Subject: "Home and Foreign Missions," Rev. W. Lewis, leader. Five-minute talks by Rev. J. William Jones, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Craig, D. D.
Friday night—Subject: "Temperance," Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., leader. Five-minute talks by Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., and Mr. L. B. Nelson.
Saturday night—Subject: "Thanksgiving," Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., leader. Five-minute talks by Rev. A. F. Sherrell, D. D., and Mr. U. S. Bell. Pastors are requested to make announcement of these meetings to their Sabbath congregations, and Christians generally are urged to attend them.

Child's Death .- There is sadness in the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Curtright. Little Frank, the light of the tamily, is dead. He was five months old, the grandson of Sergeant Curtright, of the police department. The funeral will occur today at 1:30 clock from the residence, 144 Gilmer street.

R. R. Y. M. C. A. Rev. S. R, Belk, pastor Payne's chapel, will lead the meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All men cordially invited. Bible study at 7:30 o'clock Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Cronhiem have returned from an extended wedding tour to points north, and are now at home at No. 20 Garnett street. NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE STATION-HOUSE at 12 o'clock m. on Monday, January 5, 1891, unless sooner claimed by owner, one brindle mulley head cow, now in pound.

A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief of Police.

#### Notice.

We the undersigned have this day formed a coartnership under the name of J. M. High & Co.

### Notice.

SECOND BAPTIST TABERNACLE. Interesting Opening Services Will Be Held

There Today.

The congregation of the Second Baptist church will occupy their new tabernacle on Mitchell

will occupy their new tabernacle on Mitchell street, near Loyd, today.

The pastor, Dr. McDonald, will preach at 11 o'clock a. m., which will be the first service held in the new building.

At 30'clock p. m. there will be held a union opening service, participated in by pastors and congregations of all the Baptist churches in the city.

The following topics will be the subject of discussion in short addresses by different Baptist ministers, the whole service to occupy about one hour and a half:

1. Liberality in giving an element of denomina-

1. Liberality in giving an element of denomina-

1. Liberality in giving an element of denominational prosperity.

2. Regular attendance and participation in worship by every member necessary to church growth.

3. Better houses of worship to be secured by the Baptist of Atlanta.

4. The specific need of earnest work by the members of the second church while their new church house is being built.

5. Congratulations.

During the occupancy of the tabernacle, the music will be under the direction of Professor S. H. Cole, who has brought to such a state of perfection the Sunday school singing in this church. The programme tomorrow will be specially interesting.

teresting. The tabernacle has been built during the last ten days. It is a large, comfortable building, and will be used for all meetings of the church and congregation during the time their new church is being erected.

Stock in the American Investment Company is selling rapidly. Over 1,200 shares now taken. Call at 13 N. Broad and subscribe. Jas. L. Logan, Jr., Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. DESIRABLE room with board at 22 Church st., one block from Peachtree st. WANTED—Three or four day boarders in private family, centrally located; can furnish one with room. Address D, care Constitution.

STUDENTS attending the various schools in the city can find comfortable room and nice board at No. 60 East Baker st., on car line, two blocks from Hill's monument.

DOG WANTED—Good pointer or setter; must be guaranteed well trained. Address, stating color, age and price for cash, A. Q. Z., care Constitution. For Sale by J. B. Roberts, 37 Marietta Street. 5-R DAVIS STREET 50x175; TWO STREETS \$2,500.

5-r Davis street, 50x140, \$1,800.
3-r and store Decatur street, \$2,500.
3-r and store Decatur street, \$2,500.
3-r Decatur street, 55x120, \$1,500.
7-r and store Decatur street, 37x200, \$3,500.
Five houses and store Decatur street.
211 feet and runs back to railroad. Fine place for manufacturing, \$1,200.
Two 4-r Dover street, near Haynes, rents for \$16, and room for more houses, \$1,500.
7-r, E. Ellis, cor lot, \$3,500.
4-r, Emma street, 50x100, \$1,000.
10-r, and one-half acre, Edgewood, \$4,000.
4-r, Emma street, 50x100, corner lot, easy terms, \$1,100.

1,100.
44-r houses, Edgewood avenue, all new, \$8,250.
48-r, E. Ellis, 220x200, close in, \$12,000.
6-r, Frazier, 50x100, \$1,200.
4-r, W. Fair st., 40x125, casy terms, \$1,650.
3-r, W. Fair st., 50x200, \$1,250.
6-r, Flat Shoals road, near Ga. R. R., 110x143, \$3,500.
3-r, W. Fair, 79x100; also vacant lot, 50x100, \$2,800.
6-r, E. Fair st., 50x120, \$3,200.
4-r, Foundry st., gas and water, monthly payments, 500. pr.,000. 5-r, Ga. ave., 150x160; here's a bargain, \$2,000. 4-r, Fitzgerald street, near Boulevard, \$500 cash and

4-r, Fitzgerald street, near Boulevard, \$500 cash and \$30 per month, \$1,600.

Four 6-r houses, Houston street, belgian block, water and sewerage, \$4,500.

5-r, Filmore street, 50x165, \$1,500.

50x225, Ashby, near Simpson, \$250.

100x280, Boulevard, near Ponce de Leon, \$2,750.

160x130, Bradley street, Edgewood avenuc, \$2,800.

45x200, Biackman street.

50x100, W. Baker, near Williams, \$1,500.

45x150, Blackman, \$750.

40x100, Gartrell and Boulevard, \$950.

45x129, Dunlap, near E. Cain, \$1,300,

115x170, Boulevard, \$50 per front foot.

140x112, Boulevard, \$50 per front foot.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. (ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE DIVISION.)

BRONCHIAL TROCHES-Brown's.

Breast Glasses, breast shields...

cheapest prices.

ally; large bottles ...

Jacobs', composed of Cubebs, Licorice, Marshmellow.....

... 25, 33, 40

Breast Pumps, a complete line at low prices.

Brilliantine, Cowdray's, Pinaud's, Armand's,

BUCHU—Hembold's...

JACOBS', composed of Buchu, Teraxicum, Uva Ursi, Acetate Potassium, a safe, harmless and efficient remedy in Catarrhal conditions of the bladder and troubles of the urinary organs generally. large hottles

CANDY—Harter's Worm.

JACOBS' Worm, efficient, safe and

Cachou's, Hooper's, Lynch's, JACOBS'...10, 15, 20

Time Table in E	feet Janu	ary 4, 189	1.	
	1000	No. 12, Daily.	100	
Lv Atlanta (CT) Lv Greenville Lv Spartanburg Ar Charlotte Ar Salisbury Ar Greensboro Ar Danville Ar Lynchburg Ar Charlottesville Ar Washington Ar Battimore Ar Battimore Ar Philadelphia Ar New York Ar Boston	1 02 a m 2 15 a m 4 40 a m 6 20 a m 8 11 a m 10 01 p m 1 00 p m 3 30 p m 7 50 p m 8 50 p m 3 20 a m 6 20 a m 6 20 a m	2 21 p m 3 30p m 6 15 p m 7 25 p m 10 25 p m 12 25 a m 3 25 a m 10 25 a m	3 50 p 4 43 p 6 55 p 8 15 p 9 40 p 10 05 p 1 35 a 3 25 a 6 53 a 8 20 a 10 47 p 1 20 p	
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No. 53. No. 41.

Tickets on said at Union Ticket Unioe, and Kimball house, JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Div. Pass. Ag't, Washington, D. C. Atlanta, Ga. C./ E. SERGHANT, Passenger Agent.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD. No. 22 WEST-DAILY. No. 28 EAST-DAILY.

UNION POINT AND WHITE PLAINS RAILROAD Leave Union Point .....

## ACOBS' PHARMAC

ATLANTA, GA.,

## THE LARGEST RETAIL DRUG STORE IN THE SOUTH

Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets.

## prices of a Thousand Things That May Be Needed in Any Minute.

-	
TAKE YOUR	Carter's Little Nerve Carter's Iron Pills Cards, Playing, a fu CARMINATIVE—J
CHOICE.	Catholicon, Marchis Celerina
CENTS.  Compound quinine, Dover's and camphor	Van Stan's "Si Chamois Skins, a co
capsules, an old and efficient remedy for colds of all kinds	hold, carriage poses CHARCOAL—Ellis'
Quinine in sugar or gelatine-coated pills or in capsules, 1 gr. 5c, 2 gr. 7c, 3 gr.	Ditman's Table
10c, 5 gr	double and s
Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung cure	Chill Cure-Californ
Fischer's Cough Bitters	for malaria; sa Chologogue, Osgood Your physician v
Boschee's German Syrup	Phosphate Iron nine is a good :
Phillip's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	malarial disord
Norwegian Cod Liver Oil	Marshall and of Cleaner Southland S Jacobs' Sham
Stone's Cod Liver Oil	cleanses the
Warner's Rose Cream	Cologne, Atwood's, ard's, Hoyt's, I
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, etc. Money refunded if not satisfac-	JACOBS' FE
Robuinarre's Bottled Electricity. A safe	freshing. After
and positive cure for Cold in the Head, Influenza, Catarrh, Asthma,	orating. In fa
Hay Fever and Neuralgia	COMBS—Barber, d horn, celluloid
Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, etc 25 Smith Bros.' Cough Drops 05	Sizes, all prices Composition Powder
A remedy for the throat, prescribed	cious tonic an body and brain
by the leading throat specialists in this country after a formula of Sir	tem and preve
Morell McKenzie.  Hall's Balsam for the Lungs 18, 36 and 67  Double-size sticks of Extractof Licorice 05	CORDIAL-Aletris.
BAGS—Rubber, for hot water and ice, all sizes and styles. Cut prices.	McLean's, Stre Corkscrews—Plain st
BALM—Botanic Blood, or B. B. B	patents, a comp 45, 65, 80, \$1.00.
Botanic Blood Salve         40           Ely's Cream         57           Hagan's Magnolia         56	COSMETIQUES—Co
[To soften and whiten the skin, at the same time not to harm it, we advise	CORN CURE-Acor East Indian
JACOBS' GLYCERINE LOTION] 25 Harter's Lung	Hansen
BALSAM—Allen's Lung	JACOB'S MAG used according
Hall's Lung	only remove the return Cotton Absorbent-H
WILD CHERRY, warranted to cure any ordinary cough or cold, or your	lated, Salicylat Court Plaster—Full I
money refunded] Jackson's Magic	son's, Grosveno CREAM-Cold Vase
Janes's Carmenitive         30           Turlington's         10	Mrs. Cobb's Pa Espey's Fragra Bleak Novemb
BATTERIES—Galvanic; a full line of the best makes—American, French and	play havoc wi
German.  Bandoline, imported and domestic10, 15, 25  B 19 Rum, Saint Thomas	Jelly of White you are insured
BEEF, IRON AND WINE—JACOBS'24 and 48 Wyeth's	Gourand's Orie CREAM OF LILIES
BEEF TONIC—Colden's	as Magnolia B and really good all poisonous st
Mensman's         84           Benzine, deodorized, 6 ounce bottles         10           Bird Food, McAllister's         33	CUPS-Feeding, Dri Quassia. A con
Bird Seed,mixed and plain, with cuttle bone,	CURE—Ayer's Ague. Bosanko Cure
in each package, extra select	Bush's Burn CANADIAN CA
Atwood's	CERTAIN CAT Hunnicutt's Rh Hunnicutt's Th
Frazier's Root	Hall's Catarrh.  JACOBS' MAG
Hop	best Kendall's Spavi
Vinegar	O. I. C. Indian Piso Consumpti Sanford's Radic
GENTIAN is a good bitter if you feel tired and weak, or need an appetizer.	Schiffman's Ast Shiloh Consump
Price, 59c.] BLACK CROOK, for all urethral troubles. Cures in one to three days	Sage's Catarrh. VENABLE'S M
Blacking, T. M. Doran's, large, genuine5, 10, 15 Blanc de Perle, Darius	money refunde
BLOOD PURIFIER—PALMER'S, quart bot- tles, small dose, a specific for all blood	WARNER'S SA LIVER Warner's Asthm
Bloom of Youth, Laird's 63	Curlers, Electric Hair CUTICURA—OINTM
Blossom, Orange	Soap

CENTS	1
Carter's Little Nerve Pills	Delectalave
Carter's Iron Pills	DISCOVERY-King's New 3
CARMINATIVE—Jaynes's 30 Pitts 19	DISINFECTANT-JACOBS', a powerful
Catholicon, Marchisi's 83	effective germ destroyer, pints 25c, by
CEMENT—Coaguline	Barrens and a second a second and a second a
Van Stan's "Stratena"	Thudicums, Fountain, Whitall, Tat-
hold, carriage and decorative pur-	um's, and all makes.  Dressing, Brown's French Shoe
Poses	
Ditman's Tablets	Kœing's Hamburg
double and single, flannel, felt and	JACOBS' TOOTHACHE, affords
Chamois40 to \$3 Chewing Gum, all kinds	Mozeley's Lemon Hot, liquid and con-
Chill Cure—California Antidote, and antidote	fection.
for malaria; satisfaction guaranteed. 50 Chologogue, Osgood's Indian 1 24	Drop Chalk, or Crab's Eye Powder, genuine English
Your physician will tell you that Jac obs'	DYES-Diamond, complete assortment al-
Phosphate Iron, Quinine and Strych- nine is a good and safe remedy for all	ways in stock.  Ear Cleaners
malarial disorders. CIGARETTES—Espics Asthma	
Marshall and other makes	
Gleaner Southland Sisters for the hair 39 Jacobs' Shampoo Lotin thoroughly	EXTRACTS, PERFUMING.
cleanses the scalp, imparts a brilli- ancy and softeness to the hair 35	•
Cologne, Atwood's, Austen's, Frind, Haz-	
ard's, Hoyt's, Lundborg's, all styles, all sizes, all at cut prices.	EXTRACTS—Wright's, Colgate's, Lautier's, and all principal odors, 40c ounce, per
JACOBS' FRAGRANT.—We don't know how to make anything more re-	pound\$4 to \$
freshing. After using it you wil not	This is a much cheaper way of getting that when you buy them in the small, original
want anything more fragrant or invig- orating. In fact, it is midway between	bottles, such as dry goods dealers generally we keep them, of course, in this way also, and
a cologne and an extract.	less price than you generally have to pay
COMBS—Barber, dressing, pocket, fine horn, celluloid, rubber, buffalo, all	them. For instance, we sell Lubin's 1 oz. bo for 55c; Atkinson's 1 oz. 60c. For Pinaud's, Op
sizes, all prices.	onax Ixora Breona we charge \$1.10. They generally sold for \$1.25 to \$1.50. For Lauti
Composition Powder	May Bells, Evangeline, Melrose, Edelwiss Kai
cious tonic and stimulant, for both body and brain, sustaining the sys-	blume we get 40c oz.; 75c seems to be the gen- price. Lundborg's Edenia and Marechal l
tem and preventing or relieving fa-	Rose, 50c and 75c, for what is intended to sell
tigue	75c and \$1. Guerlain's, Piver's, Coudray's, G nell's, etc., etc., all at the same great reducti
CORDIAL-Aletris 87	EXTRACT MALT-Bests Tonic
McLean's, Strengthening37 and 75 Corkscrews—Plain steel, nickel-plated, new	Wyeths
patents, a complete line, 10, 15, 25, 35,	Wampoles
45, 65, 80, \$1.00. COSMETIQUES—Condray's, Lubin's, Peri-	EXTRACT—Pond's of Witch Hazel 33-75- Jacob's Witch Hazel, 6 oz
and's, in all different odors and col-	Shakers' Root
OFS	HOLE IN THE WALL has been SUCCESS-
East Indian 20	FULLY employed for the internal treatment of urethral troubles for
Hansen 14 Hendecorns 13	over a quarter of a century.
JACOB'S MAGIC, a preparation that, used according to directions, will not	Eye shades, single and double
only remove the corn, but prevent its	Files, corn and nail, large assortment Fire, red, green and blue, per pound
return	Fitting's nursing bottle, (white, black and
lated, Salicylated	maroon)
son's, Grosvenor's, etc	FOODS—Infants and invalids
CREAM—Cold Vaseline	Carnrick's soluble
Espey's Fragrant	Mellins
play havoc with the finest com-	Nestles, 40c, Murdock's liquid 50 Ridges
plexions, but if Jacobs' Glycerine Jelly of White Roses is freely used,	FRIEND-Mother's Fr'en i or Holme's Lini-
you are insured against their action.	LUXOMINI—Not a greasy compound,
Gourand's Oriental	but a scientific preparation, is un-
as Magnolia Balm, a pure, delicate and really good cosmetic, free from	make childbirth easy and safe, when
all poisonous substances	desired, we give a bottle of liniment ment with each package of Luxomini,
CUPS—Feeding, Drinking, Traveling and Quassia. A complete line of each.	free of charge, that will be found to
CURE—Ayer's Ague 78	make the skin pliable and soft.  Gelatine, Coxe's 17c per doz
Bosanko Cure	Gelatine, Coxe's 17c per doz
CANADIAN CATARRH 35, 75	25c; pint
CERTAIN CATARRH	GLASSES, MEDICINE, GRADUATED— GIVEN AWAY TO CUSTOMERS.
Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung 18, 80 Hall's Catarrh	Glue, liquid, all makes
JACOBS' MAGIC CORN, by far the	GLYCERINE—2 oz. bottles
Kendall's Spavin	GLYCERINE JELLY OF WHITE ROSES,
O. I. C. Indian 75	JACOB'S-Indispensable to every
Sanford's Radical Catarrh	Gessamer Tettows, in puff boxes
Schiffman's Asthma	Granules, full line, William R. Warner's Gans, insect
Sage's Catarrh 35	HAIR BALSAM-Parker's 35
VENABLE'S MANGE, formula of a celebrated hunter and dog fancier,	HAIR DYE—JACOBS'
WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND	Richmond
LIVER 85	Hair Grower—Seven Sisters
Warner's Asthma	HAIR RENEWER-JACOBS'-(Never fails to restore youthful color and beauty to
CUTICURA-OINTMENT 40, 80	gray hair, stops falling of the hair,
Soap	makes it soft and silken)
Resolvent 83 Shaving Soap 14	NINE.
Davidson's Goods-Syringes, Atomizers,	Pinuds Qunine
Nipples, etc., all at cut prices Dentine, Calder's	HERBS-Full line of all domestic herbs of
DER, deliciously flavored, free from	Parke, Davis & Co and Allaire Wood- ward, in 1 oz. packages 5
grit, nothing in it to injure the en-	Honey of Tar—Cossen's
amel; put up in elegant dome-shaped sprinkler bottles	Hydroline
JACOBS' TEETH CLEANER, a liquid	HYPOPHOSPHITES—FELLOWS'
counterpart of the above	Churchill, of Paris, full pint bottle
DESTROYER—JACOBS' BED BUG, liquid, received endorsement of many hotels,	Good syns'
boarding houses and private families 25	Wampole's
JACOBS' INSECT OR TIGER PASTE AND POWDER	Ice Bags, all kinds. Inhalant, Sutfers' Catarrh
AND	INHALERS_Cutler's

p Chalk, or Crab's Eye Powder, genuine English.... ES-Diamond, complete assortment always in stock. EXTRACTS, PERFUMING. keep them, of course, in this way also, and at sprice than you generally have to pay for m. For instance, we sell Lubin's 1 oz. bottle em. For instance, we sell Lubin's 1 oz. Dottile is 55c; Atkinson's 1 oz. 60c. For Pinaud's, Opopax Ixora Breona we charge \$1.10. They are nerally sold for \$1.25 to \$1.50. For Lautier's 19 Bells, Evangeline, Melrose, Edelwiss Kaiserme we get 40c oz.; 75c seems to be the general ce. Lundborg's Edenia and Marechal Neil se, 50c and 75c, for what is intended to sell for and \$1. Guerlain's, Piver's, Coudray's, Gostil's etc. etc. all at the same great reduction. 's, etc., etc., all at the same great reduction. TRACT MALT-Bests Tonic ..... TRACT-Pond's of Witch Hazel. .... 33-75-1.40 Jacob's Witch Hazel, 6 oz..... Tarrant's of Cubeb and Copaiba...... LE IN THE WALL has been SUCCESS-FULLY employed for the internal treatment of urethral troubles for over a quarter of a century. s, corn and nail, large assortment..... , red, green and blue, per pound ...... ing's nursing bottle, (white, black and d, Darby's Prophylatic DDS-Infants and invalids .... ..... LUXOMINI-Not a greasy compound, make childbirth easy and safe, when desired, we give a bottle of liniment ment with each package of Luxomini, free of charge, that will be found to make the skin pliable and soft. Jacob's Pure Essence, 1/4 pint bottle, GIVEN AWAY TO CUSTOMERS. amer Tettows, in puff boxes ... R RENEWER-HALL'S ..... OPHOSPHITES-FELLOWS' ... Cushman's.....INJECTION—Brou..... READ WHAT THE KIMBALL

CERINE JELLY OF WHITE ROSES, JACOB'S-Indispensable to every ules, full line, William R. Warner's R DYE-JACOBS'.... chmond ...... 40-R RENEWER JACOBS (Never fails to restore youthful color and beauty to gray hair, stops falling of the hair, makes it soft and silken)..... R TONIC-JACOBS' RUM AND QUI-Parke, Davis & Co., and Allaire Wood-Goodwyns'
McArthur's
Wampole's
Ice Bags, all kinds
Inhalant, Sutler's
INHALERS—Cutler's BLACK CROOK CURES URETHRAL

OFFICE OF THE KIMBALL HOUSE,
ATLANTA, Ga., April, 1888.
This will certify that Mr. S. Froimsh in has contracted to exterminate all roaches and other insects from the Kimball house, and to keep it free from all such pests for the term of two years. He has now been at work on this contract five weeks, and we are satisfied that he has done his work thoroughly and well, and that he will continue to do all that he has contracted to do, to our entire satisfaction. Respectfully. JELLY OF GLYCERINE AND WHITE Kathairon, Lyon's.
Kidneywort, iquid and dry.
JACOBS' DIURETIC CORDIAL promotes
JACOBS' https://doi.org/10.1006/j.jacobs. Stick, etc.

LILY WHITE—Dorin's, Hunter's, Tetlows's and all of the principal American and Imported brands. LINIMENT-Conssen's Lightning......18, 37 JOE JACOBS' OIL Jackson's Nerve and Bone, (original formula).

Lyndon Turkish LOTION-JACOBS' ROSE GLYCERINE .... 
 Church's
 63

 Palmer's Cosmetic
 38

 Perry's Moth and Freckle
 \$1.68
 Recaimier Moth and Freckle ...... 1.23 Salter's Eye ...... 18 LOZENGES-JACOBS' BRONCHIAL. ISach tablet equivalent to a teaspoonfus of good Cough Mixture. An excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds and all inflammatory troubles of the throat and JACOBS' EUCALYPLUS Compound, after the formula of the most renowned specialist in this country—a remedy for JACOBS' CHLORATE OF POTASH, 10, 18, 20 LUXOMNI-THE GEM OF FEMALE REMEDIES.

DR. BARRY-Dear Sir: The lady whose case I Drought to your notice without knowing of your LUXOMNI, was promptly and greatly benefited by it use. The preparation was taken daily by her until after confinement, with the most satisfactory results. Its efficacy in her case, which involved much suffering, and awakened great, anxiety and many fears for her life, is decided proof of its excellence.

REV. J. M. M. CALDWELL, Rome, Go. REV. J. M. M. CALDWELL, Rome, Ga

MAGNESIA-Henry's Genuine ..... JACOBS' CITRATE (fresh)..... Parker Pray's, Mrs. Pray's and Mrs. Cobb's, such as Rosaline, Ongoline, Emery Board, Diamond Enamel Powders, Zantie, Branu Powder, Cherry Lip

FULL LINE OF CLIPPERS, SCISSORS. KNIVES, TWEEZERS, FILES, ETC.

 Marvel of Healing, Humphry's
 20

 MEDICINE—Simmons' Liver, powder
 15

 Simmons' Liver, liquid
 20, 38, 75

 Meen Feen, Hobbs
 15

 POUND has no deleterious effect, and is recognized as the Best Remedy for Nervous Prostration and Physical Ex-signs 23, 50, 75
Night Lights, German and American makes.
Nipples, Davidson's and all other makes in
black, white and maroon rubber...... 3, 5, 8 ican makes, in all sizes and designs .. 5, 10, 15 OIL, COD LIVER-Baker's.....

JACOBS', with Hypophosphites...... 50
All of our Cod Liver Oil preparations are put up
n full pint bottles, and made of the best Norwe-Mœller's....
Phillips ,with wheat phosphates.....
Scott's, with Lime and Soda...... Slocum's oxygenized..... mith's Worm...... St. Jacobs'..... Oiled Muslin | Grosvenor's and Seabury & Oiled Silk | Johnson's, full line. OINTMENT-Buckeye Pile..... Fraser's Magic Gray's Family.

JACOBS' PHARMA

Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pam, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to in-

For Congestion, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rhenmatism, Neuralgia, Lum-bago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated apbago, Scianca, more thorough and represent applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhesa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c a bottle. All Druggists.

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists. dec 14-dly-sun-twkyop n r m left hand side

1891.

We wish for all a bright and

joyful New Year.





GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, And Gold Eye-Glass Chains for the Holiday Trade Beautiful designs and large stock. Will gladly exchange after gift is presented if desired.

Ophthalmic Opticians, 58 Old Capitol Building, opposite Postoffice

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS. The Three Sworn in for a Term of Four

Years. The three new county commissioners were sworn in on yesterday by Hon. John Tyler Cooper, clerk of the board.

They are James D. Collins, C. W. Hunnicutt and J. W. Nelms.

These new commissioners go in for a term of four years from the date of their commis-

Mr. Collins and Mr. Hunnicutt are both oldtimers, having done veteran service on the

Mr. Hunnicutt has been chairman of the board during the last term, and as a presiding officer has done the county of Fulton a world

Mr. Collins is the champion road and bridge builder, and his work in that direction has won for him the hearts of the county districts

Dr. Nelms is the only new member and he orings with him a splendid record, faithful and energetic public service, which has entitled him to the high esteem in which he is

held by the people of Fulton county.

These gentlemen take their seats and assist in the reorganization of the board on Wednes-

Mr. A. A. Murphy, the retiring member made a fine record for himself during his term of office, and retires with the approval of the people on all his public actions.

Angostura Bitters, endorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufac-

We Wish You a Happy, Happy New Year January, 1891! How the years roll by! April 8, 1886, we launched our name before the Atlanta public with the announcement that our stock was the largest in the city, our prices lower, our system more complete. We further announce anything and everything usually kept in a first-class grocery stock could be found at our store. Since that time we have added all new desirable cles of diet that have come to notice. We are safe in saying that we have enjoyed, during these four years, the largest retail trade of any grocery house in the south, who dealt exclusively in gro-ceries. Our recent Christmas trade was phenomenal. It exceeded our most sanguine expecta-tions. Goods rolled out fast, and money with equai swiftness filled our coffers. So much for the past years, now for 1891. Do you want bargains? Do you want first-class crossies. so, you can get both at our stace offering the finest, best quality of Jersey butter, worth 50 cents per pound, for 35 cents. Why pay 50 cents for a Jersey butter just because some ame is printed across the top? 'Tis said there's othing in a name. In this instance it is a loss of about 15 cents on every pound of butter used. Now, my friends, come to our store, test our butter, and if it does not prove satisfactory do butter, and if it does not prove satisfactory do not buy it. We positively guarantee it to be the equal of apy butter in the market sold for 50 cents per pound. Then again, we say to some of you, and with perfect deference, that you do not know "...at a fine quality to a is until you have used our own blend Talo Tea. It is absolutely without a own blend Talo Tea. It is absolutely without a match—an equal in all Atlanta. Do not be skep-fical now, but send and try one-fourth of a pound. We state most emphatically it will pay you to do so, and if we made a practice of laying wagers, we so, and if we made a practice of laying wagers, we would stake our reputation that the quality would effect comment from every one partaking of it, whether at private residence or boarding house. Oh! the stuff that is sold for tea at some of our styres! They cannot help it here at some of our stores! They cannot help it, though; they are not judges, and it was sold by some gentlemanly "knight of the grip," who recommended it as the HOYT & THORN,

The new "Sash Balance" at J. C. Kimball's meets the above declaration. No weights, no pullies, no pockets, no chords to wear out or get out of order. Simple, effective, darable and cheap. It will commend itself to all who propose to build. Call and see it at J. C. Kimball's, 9 North Broad street.

#### THE PENITENTIARY.

THE NEW PRINCIPAL KEEPER AND THE ASSISTANT KEEPER.

el Jones a Farmer, Colonel Wright Teacher, and Both Alliancemen-Two Good Men.

The change in the pentientiary department

completed now. Colonel-George H. Jones, the new principal keeper, took the oath of office at the executive mansion yesterday morning.

His bond being duly approved, "qualified'.

him in the legal sense.

Colonel R. F. Wright, the assistant principal keeper, was duly installed several days ago So that when the office of principal keeper changed hands yesterday, there was completed

a general change in the department. In the afternoon there was a long conference in the office of the principal keeper. Colonel Towers, Colonel Jones, Colonel Ed Shubrick and Colonel Wright were all present. It lasted until just before Colonel Towers's train left for

"Well, [colonel," said the retiring principal keeper to his successor, "you have all the information I can give you about the office, and you have my best wishes for a long and sucssful administration in the office.

The two shook hands heartily, like old acquaintances and warm friends, while Colonel Jones feelingly expressed his return of good

The transfer was complete. Hon. George H. Jones, the new principal keeper was born in Gwinnett county in 1833, and has lived there ever since. He has been all his life a well-to-do and

He married first a daughter of Mr. Archibald Martin, of Gwinnett. His second wife was Miss Martin, a sister of his first wife. Colonel Jones, after the death of his second wife, married Miss Lou Trammell, also of

progressive farmer.

His war record is one of which the new principal keeper is naturally proud. He started out as a private in Company A of the famous Forty-second Georgia. This company is the one in which Colonel L. P. Thomas, of Atlanta,

started out as captain. Colonel Jones was soon detailed as a scout, and served in that capacity until the close of the war under Bragg, Johnston, Hood and

Johnston again. This perilous vocation kept the scout pretty well used to hard riding and to the constant use of his weapons. He was captured three

times, but never went to prison. One time he was captured almost in front of his father's house. He had watching the enemy's line been watching the enemy's line from Cross Keys to Pinckneyville, about six miles. Nothing unusual had occurred, and Colonel Jones, in company with four other scouts, was going back to camp. The way led by his father's house and the old gentleman called to them in passing to know the name.

camp. The way led by his latter's house and the old gentleman called to them in passing to know the news.

They all halted at the gate. A ten-year-old brother of Colonel Jones was sitting on the gate-post, playing with a horse's mane.

Suddenly there was a volley of musketry, about 100 federal cavalrymen riding upon them. The ten-year-old child was shot through the head and instantly killed.

It was a complete surprise, but the scouts-none of whom had been seriously hurt-started off in orderly retreat, firing as they fell back. The enemy kept closing in at a hard gallop, keeping up the fre.

When they were almost upon the scouts, Colonel Jones's horse was shot down. As it fell, Colonel Jones stepped off, unslinging his Burnside ridle which had seven cartridges in it. As he raised his rifle to his shoulder his horse staggered up. The scout's spur was horse staggered up. The scout's spur was caught in the bridle, and he was tipped over like a nine-pin.
"I never was as mad," said Colonel Jones,

"before or since."
Before he could get right-side-up again the scout was a prisoner, with no chance to shoot

or run.

One man was left in charge of the prisoner.

As the cavalry rode on after the other four scouts, the soldier left in charge of the captured scout began buckling a belt, knowing his man was disarmed and hurt.

In an instant the scout had dealt his captor road, and plunged into the woods.

The soldier's cry for help heen heard by the cavalry, and the entire cor

mand plunged in the woods after the It was a race for life.

The scout followed a branch, with part of the cavalry on either side, and the race lasted

They finally rode on by, and the scout turned

back and was safe.
Colonel Jones surrendered and was paroled at Kingston, Ga.
He represented Gwinnett county in the legislature in 1871 and 1872, and that district in the senate in 1888 and 1889.
Colonel R. F. Wright, of Elbert county, the

new assistant principal keeper, was born in Newton county, in 1850. He is a son of Hon. Franklin Wright, of Covington. Colonel Wright is a school teacher by pro-

tession.

He taught in the high school at Covington,
Richmond Academy at Augusta, and for five
years as principal of the high school at Elber-

ton.

For the past six years he has given almost his whole time to his farm, but was connected with his teachers' profession by holding the office of county school commissioner, He has been for some time the senior member of the Elberton insurance firm of Wright & Shannon, and is one of the county's most substantial and enterprises have

iness men.

He has been largely engaged in farming for the past twelve years. Like Colonel Jones, he is an allianceman. He has represented Elbert county, in the last two state alliance conventions. He was one of the five representatives from Georgia to the national council at Ocala, Fla., in December.

He is also can at the five disperse of the

at Ocala, Fla., in December.
He is also one of the five directors of the
State Alliance Insurance department.
Colonel Wright married, in 1878, a daughter
of Hon. U. O. Tate, one of the most prominent
and influential citizens of Elbert county.

The lungs play a most important part in the machinery of life. It is essential that they should be kept in good repair. Nature has endowed this organ of life with wonderful recuperative power. Many instances are on record where the lungs have been shot through with a leaden bullet and the wound quickly healing. Therefore none should despair when they discover that their lungs are affected. Frequently the lungs become sore and nicer. they discover that their lungs are affected. Frequently the lungs become sore and ulcerated and by an ignorant doctor pronounced consumption and worthless remedies applied, with serious results. When the lungs feel sore and breathing painful the proper remedy is Dr. John Buil's Sarsaparilla. Its tendency is to heal all ulcerations either internal or external. Many an invalid whose case was pronounced hopeless has been restored to vigorous health by a timely use of this excellent compound. If you will not try this remedy you have only yourself to blame if you do not get well.

Sunday School Convention

The fourth quarterly convention of Fulton County Sunday School Association will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, corner Ellis and Church streets, on Wednesday, January 7th, 1891,

Sunday school 9:45 a.m., W. A Fincher, super-mendent.

Marietta Sireet M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Consecration meeting Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p. m. All are invited. Seats free.

Park street Methodist church, West End, White-hall and Peachtree street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 4:30 p. m. by the pastor. New Year's sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Lambdin, su-per mtendent.

BAPTIST.

Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent. All invited.

BAFTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton Streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Voung people's meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. All invited.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, corner Washington and Mitchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Formal opening service at 3 p. m. at which short addresses will be delivered by different Baptist ministers. Pastors and congregations of all Baptist churches in the city are invited to this service. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:15 p. m. Wednesday All are cordially invited to these services.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. There will be usual services held at the Third Biptist church, Jones avenue, today. The pastor authorizes the announcement that he has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to conduct these services. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m; William H. Bell, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young men's meeting Friday night. All cordially invited.

Central (Fourth) Baptist church, corner Peters and West Fair streets—J. M. Brittsin, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor; subject, "Two Estimates of Human Life." At 7:00 p. m. "Forgetting the Past, Fressing for the Future Prize. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young People's meeting at 3 p. m. Church conference Wednesday evening, 7:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Gilmer and Sell streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 d'elock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Buchanan, superintendent. The public are cordially invited to attend the services.

The public are cordially invited to attend the services.

SixthBaptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter streets—J. H. Weaver, pastor. Freaching at 11 a. m., by Rev. H. Hatcher, and 7 p. m. by Rev. Joseph Cohron. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday. Young Feople's meeting Thursday at 7 p. m..

Seventh Baptist church—W. J. Barton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., by the pastor.

Everybody invited. W. W. Orr, superintenuous Sunday school. East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, be-

tween Edgewood avenue and Decatur street— W. H. H. Dorsey, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. in. by the pastor. Sunday school at

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End - Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:00 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m., Frank P. Gardner, superintendent. Young people's meeting will be held at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting and the regular business meeting of the church, including the election of officers of the Sunday school, will be held Tuesday evening at 7:15. The Ladies' Aid Society meets every Tuesdaylafternoon at 3:30 p. m. Mrs. H. M. Abbett, president.

West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m. John Logne, superintendent.

Phessyteman.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev.

attend.

Third Presbyterian church, Baker street between Marietta and Leckie-Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor-Freaching at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. R. L. Barry, superintendent. Lecture and prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:15 p. m. Young mem's prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:15 p. m. All are cordulally invited.

ing Wednesday, 7:15 p. in. Young men's prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:15 p. in. All are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlain street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. in. and 7 p. in. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9 a. in. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Young People's Christian Endeavor Society at 4 p. in. All are cordially invited.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church on Thursday at 7:30 p. in. Sunday school at 9:30 a. in. W. D. Beatic, superintendent. Religious services on Thursday at 7:30 p. in. by Rev. J. W. Poguo. All are cordially invited to actend.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church,

dially invited to actend.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church.

Georgia avenue Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:39 p.m.

by the pastor, Rev. James W. Pogue. Religious

services on Tuesday at 7:09 p.m. Sunday school

will meet at 3 p.m., Charles G. Eckford, superin
tendent. All are wescome.

Central Presbyteria.

other assistants. Celebration of the Lord: supper after the morning service. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m. The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presby-terian church No. 1 will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress ave-nue.

eorner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress avenue.

Edgewood mission school No. 2, near Hulsey's depot, at 3 p. m. Robert E. Rushton, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7 p. m. All are welcome.

The mission Sunday school of the Central Pres byterian church, No. 1, will meet at 3 p. m. at the corrors Buena Vista avenue and Fortress avenue—B. H. Cameron, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link assistant. All are cordially invited to attend.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m. All are cordially invised.

All Cumberland Presbyterians in the city are requested to meet at the Cumbesland Presbyterian church, corner Marietta street and Bellwood avenue, Sunday modning at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m. It has just been fitted for arrives.

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor Sunday school at 9:30. Experience meeting Monday 7:30 p. m. Young People's Christian league meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invited.

league meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are invoited.

First Methodist Church, corner of Paschtree and Houston—Rev. W. D. Anderson, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school a 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. All are invited. Seats free.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. All are welcome.

St. Paul's church, south, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Communion service 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Woman's Missienary meeting at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7 o'clock.

St. John's church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street. Through the kindness of the Baptist brethren, the congregation of St. John's Methodist church will worship today at the Baptist Mission chapel, corner of Capitol avenue and Georgia avenue and preaching at 11 a. m, by the pastor, Rev. Clement C. Cary. This change is rendered necessary by the unfinished condition of St. John's church (formerly Pierce church), which has recently been moved to the corner of Georgia avenue and Loyd street.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church—Rev. Isaac S.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m., Dr. William King superintendent. Public cordially invited to all services.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, W. P. Smith, pastor—Preaching at 11 a.m. by the pastor, at 7 p.m. by Rev. T. F. Pierce. Sunday school 9:45 a.m., W. A Fincher, supermethedent.

m. by the pastor. New Year's serimon at it a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Lambdin, superintendent.

Payne's chapel—Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at it a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:30. Ed M. Evans, superintendent. Prayer and praise services every Wednesday evening at 7 p. m. Public cordially invited.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets—Preaching at 1:300 a. m. by the new pastor, br. McCleskey. The public generally and strangers especially invited to attend.

The Bishop Hendrix Mission, Marietta street, on city limits, Rev. R. W. Dunbar, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. M. Roberts, superintendent. All are cordially invited to meet with us at all of these services.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Willis S. King superintendent. Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursetsy night.

Plum street mission chapel—Preaching and Sunday school combined at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday-school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent. All invited.

ntendent.

Tendent Baptist church—Rev. E. Pendieton Jones, astor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The McDenough street Baptist mission, corner apitol and Georgia avenues—Sunday school at 130 p. m. Preaching tonight at 7:45 o'clock. Veekly prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:45 o'clock. Everybody invited. W. W. Orr, superintendent, sunday school.

0 a. m. West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End Rev. S. V. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11

First Presbyterian courch, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. All are cordially invited to

They have brought from their wholesale department thousands of dollars of elegant goods to be put this week's cut price sale. We can only give you a little scent in this space for our house is stacked ful lovely bargains. We always have a rush in business, because we are always prepared with

## RUSHING BARGAINS.

Read and see a few of the good things that we will offer this week: Ladies' white all wool Vests, at worth 50c; Children's all wool vests, worth 75c to \$1.25, choice for 25c; \$1 Red Sanitary Vests go at 50c, pure wool. The above vests are all first-class goods and the raw wool is worth the money, say nothing getting them up.

## BOOMERS FOR THIS

We will sell \$1 Black Dress Goods this week at 65c, only about 25 patterns left. Come quick it want a bargain. They cost us away up, but it is to reduce stock that is what we are after.

## REMNANTS.

10,000 remnants of all classes of goods go on the table at half price. Don't forget, if you do, you will miss t

#### GRANDEST BARGAIN

of your life if you miss our big sale of Dress Goods, Jackets, Capes, Comforts, Blankets, Table Linen

They are moving things in a rush by giving the people a grand cut price sale. Don't forget that Finels, Dress Goods, Underwear for Ladies, Gents and Children, Cloaks, Jackets, Blankets and Comforts go in a jiffy, for the prices are almost nothing. Big lot of odds and ends in Handkerchiefs and Mufflers t will be sold for about 35c on the dollar. Regular 25c Dress Plaids cut to 15c, regular 20c Henriettas cu 121/c, regular 35c Dress Plaids cut to 20c, regular 50c Henriettas cut to 25c, regular 75c Dress Plaids cut 35c, regular \$1 Ladies' Cloth cut to 65c, regular 85c Ladies' cloth cut to 37c, regular \$1.75 Henrietta cut 35c, regular \$1 Ladies Cloth cut to 55c, regular 18c Brillianteens cut to 10c. Don't forget that every post 1.25, regular \$2 Dress Plaids cut to \$1.35, regular 18c Brillianteens cut to 10c. Don't forget that every post 1.25, regular \$2 Dress Plaids cut to \$1.35, regular 18c Brillianteens cut to 10c. Don't forget that every post 1.25, regular \$2 Dress Plaids cut to \$1.35, regular 18c Brillianteens cut to 10c. Don't forget that every post 1.25, regular \$2 Dress Plaids cut to \$1.35, regular 18c Brillianteens cut to 10c. of Dress Goods in our house is double width, some over 1½ yards wide. We have about 400 pieces odd of silks that will go—yes, they will go, for the price will make them go. This is your choice for a Silk Dre Come and get it. Regular 18c all wool Flannel cut to 834c, regular 25c all wool Flannel cut to 15c, regular 40c all wool Flannel cut to 25c, regular 65c all wool Flannel cut to 33 1/3c, regular \$9 Blankets cut to \$4, 1 lar \$6.75 wool Blankets cut to \$3.50, regular \$4 wool Blankets cut to \$1.75, regular \$15 wool Blankets cut \$8, regular \$1.25 Comforts cut to 63c, regular \$1.75 Comforts cut to 95c, regular \$3 Comforts cut to \$1.75 comforts cut to \$1.75 Comforts cut to \$1.75 Comforts cut to \$1.75 Comforts cut to \$2.35, regular \$8 Comforts cut to \$4.50, Lonsdale Cambric 10½c, Fruit of Loom 6¾c, Georgia Checks 4½c, best Calico 3½c, regular 50c Table Linen cut to 30c, regular 40c Table Linen cut to 25c, regular \$1 Table Linen cut to 70c, regular \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$1.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$2.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut to \$2.50 Table Linen cut to 80c, regular \$2 Table Linen cut Linen cut to \$1.10, regular \$2.75 Table Linen cut to \$1.50.

Biggest bargains in Towels and Napkins you ever saw. Now is the time to buy Linens. We h few novelties in Holiday Goods that will be sold at half price and less. Just sixty-one handsome Capes le Fur, Astrakhan, Seal and Plush, which will go this week at any price we are offered. They are put out four prices, \$3.75, \$6.50, \$10 and \$15. The cheapest cape in the lot is worth \$8.50, and they go as his as \$40, but any of them will be sold at the above four prices. Do you want a Jacket? If so, grab the chance; they are to go regardless of value. We have 23 Jackets, in one lot, that are worth from \$10.00 You can take choice for \$6. Sixteen Jackets, in one lot, that are worth from \$7 any of these for \$4.50. Eighteen Jackets, worth \$5 up to \$6.75; you can take choice for \$3.50. Elever Jackets, in one lot, worth \$5; take any at \$2.50. We have made up our minds to let some one else own or Jackets. They are going in a rush; if you want one, come quick. We have in stock about 65 fine Imported Jackets, worth \$15 up to \$45. If we get an offer, the D go, if it is only half price.

We have Odd Lots of Dress Goods, Odd Lots of Underwear, Odd Lots of Flannels, and thousands of Odds and Ends that will be sold at anything. Just come and get what you want.

## DOUGHERT

ian Endeavor at night. Dr. Sherrill will preach in the morning.

CPDWAY STIPHERAY. Forsyth, northwest corner Garnett. Service 11 m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Preaching in the erman language. J. H. Klerner, pastor.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junc-tion of Peschtree and North Forsyth streets— Rev. George Leonard Chaney will preach at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a.m. All are made St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer and lecture at 7:30. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

UNITARIAN.

St. Philip's church—Rev. George M. Funsten: ector. Morning prayer H a. m. Evening prayer 7:20 p. m. Prayer 7.30 p. m. Christian church, 44 East Hunter street—Elder T. M. Harris; pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9.39 a. m., W. S. Bell, supermendent. All are welcome. West End inission Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Hunter Street Mission, No. 253 E. Hunter street.—Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Christian Science reading room, 57½ Peachtree street—Christian science Bible class at 9.30 a. m. All invited.

PLUM STREET MISSION.

Flum Street Mission—Surday school at 3p. in. Evening service 4p. im.
YOUNGMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary, A. H. Whitman, physical director. Men's meeting this afternoon at 3:30.

SPIRITUALISTS.
The First Society of Spiritualists will meet at Good Templar's half, 5% East Alabama street at 7:20 o'clock tonight. All invited.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MERTING
This afternoon at 2:30 p. m. in Walker Street cluurch the regular Gospel Temperance meeting will celebrate its anniversary. Dr. J. W. Lee will deliver the anniversary address. Services begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

vited.

COLORED METHODIST.

Scheil's chapel, C. M. E. church, on W. Hunter street, near Davis street—Rev. S. E. Poor, pastor preaching at II a, m., by S. L. Stinson and at 3 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor. Communion at 3 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalock and 

CLOTHING TO FIT.

Mr. H. B. Elston, the Merchant Tailer, Selling

Wednesday evening, the 31st, there was a happy marriage at the residence of Captain J. C. Hen-drix. Miss Georgia Hendrix, his eldest daughter, was united in marriage to Mr. Anglo-Saxon Dougaptly at 8 o'clock the bride and gro

Promptly at 8 o'clock the bride and groom entered the parlor. They were preceded by the bridesmaids, Miss Maimie Henstrix and Miss Occid Douglass. The bridal couple took their stand in the octagon window, and the ceremony was perfermed by Dr. McClesky. The bride wore a lovely gown of white silk, and carried an exquisite bonquet of bride's roses, hyacinth and maiden hals ferns. After the ceremony the elegant dining rooms were thrown open and a delicious repast was served. Mrs. Hendrix received her guests in the second parlor. She wore an elegant black silk and was assisted by three young ladies.

young ladies.

Miss Nellie Spence, who wore silk with silver trimmings and diamonds, looked lovely.

Miss Jessie Cochran looked lovely in a dainty gown of black silk lace draped with white roses mid diamonds.

Miss Annette Culberson was pretty in white

ashmere and tissue.

The bride, as Miss Hendrix, has won for he The bride, as Miss Hendrix, has won for herself the esteem and love of a host of friends. Mr. Douglass is well known and liked by all the people of Atlanta. The presents were exhibited in the drawing room and were numerous and cosply.

Quite a number were present; among them Judge and Mrs. Haight, Dr. and Mrs. Murphey, Ler. and Mrs. McClesky, Mr, and Mrs. Harrison, Mt. and Mrs. Davison, Captain and Mrs. John Miller, Miss Solomon, Miss Duncan, Misses Stanley, Miss Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Douglass, Messrs. Branham, Daniels, Durant, Dege, and Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Gaines gave a recept New Year Day from 8 to 5 and 8 to 16 o'lock p. m. at their home, the Presbyterian parsonage, in Decatur, to the members of Mr. Gaines's congregation. Nearly all the members and a number of other friends called and the occasion was one of

other research the holidays.

Miss Belle Crame gaves social Friday night at the residence of her father, Mr. B. S. Crame, on Sycamore street, which was greatly enjoyed by all

To Men Only. If you are afflicted and tried all other means, and till suffering from stricture, catarrh and hay fever, see Dr. A. D. Flagg, room 42, eld capito, in accomplishing wonders in the

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The Cinctinatt, Hamilton & Dayton railres
the only line running Pullman's Perfected Sal
Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleep
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tianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line I
ning through Reclining Chair Cars between C
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